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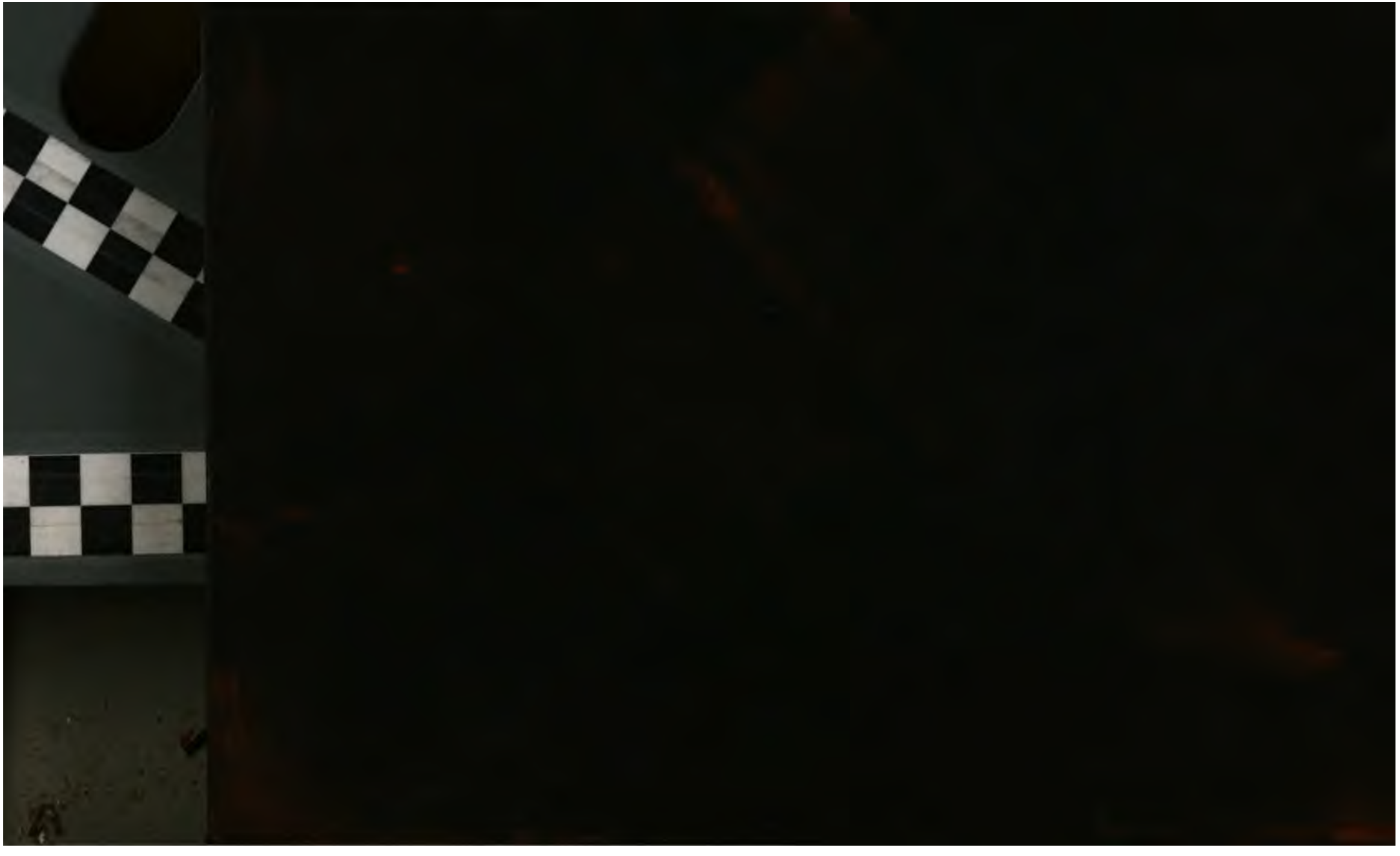

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ON TRANSFERRED APPELLATIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS

CHIEFLY IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN

STUDIES IN HISTORICAL SEMATOLOGY

BY

JOSEF REINIUS
PHIL. LIC.

I

GÖTEBORG 1903
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The vast fields of philological science that are aptly comprised under the name of sematology, i. e. the science of senses conveyed by speech sounds, have not yet been cultivated at all so largely and methodically as those of phonology or the parts of philology generally termed syntax. On the whole, sematology may even practically be considered almost virgin soil—to follow up the simile.

To bring in the rich harvests that are to be expected from these fields of research, it is utterly important that more investigations should be set on foot first on special parts of this extensive territory. The general laws of the development of various senses cannot be stated with anything like completeness and certainty unless we have first most closely examined the historical development in particular groups of words and tried to lay bare, if possible, all associative, analogical, or historical influences at work in each individual case. Such special investigations will then supply sifted material as a firm foundation for the treatment of questions of principle and of a wider scope, both as regards the psychological process and the logical relations between the different senses developed by that process.

I propose by this work to take up a minute examination of such terms for human beings, chiefly in English and German, as have developed secondary senses from a primary personal sense, or have developed their secondary personal sense from originally designating something impersonal, as animals, plants, parts of the human body, inanimate objects, abstract ideas, etc.

The vastness of scope and material makes completeness all but impossible, although I have aimed at comparative completeness as far as New English and New High German are concerned. To strengthen the parallels, I have adduced occasional examples also from French, Swedish, etc. As the laws of sematological change seem almost universal, it would have been of great interest to bring together materials from very remote languages: but for practical and other reasons I must refrain from doing so.

I trust the reader will find that investigations of this character

will afford interest and information not only as regards sematology itself, but also for divers questions of history and folk-lore. Such collections will further supply the etymologist with parallels and suggest to him many connections of words which, at first sight, seem to be of quite disparate senses.

I have arranged and dealt with the material from a purely practical point of view and have occasionally been obliged to give up purely logical divisions and subdivisions. For practical reasons I also now and then give the whole history of a word in one place, although it strictly ought to be dealt with in different places. Cross-references will supply this apparent deficiency. On the whole, a certain 'Mut zum Fehlen' has been necessary for want of models.

I have given under each word the outlines of its sematological development; if possible, the real order of each meaning it has adopted; the chief data concerning each sense, its first date of record and, if it be obsolete, its last. Short quotations will mostly be added by way of concrete illustration. And lastly I have tried to trace the origin of the new development in each case, and suggest its various causes, such as historical facts, association or combination with other words, sematological analogy, etc.—although it often seems difficult to state anything positive and to go beyond the limits of mere probability or possibility. On the one hand, I have tried to be most careful about stating as absolutely certain any course of development; but, on the other hand, I have thought it convenient to suggest mere possibilities, while waiting for further facts or parallels to be adduced.

My chief sources have been the leading dictionaries in each language. As regards English, I began by going through the CENTURY DICTIONARY, then I have completed and corrected its statements by the aid of the OXFORD NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY. For English dialects WRIGHT'S and HALLIWELL'S dictionaries have been used, but not gone through systematically; for English slang I have gone through FARMER and HENLEY (A—Pal), GROSE-EGAN, and the SLANG DICTIONARY, comparing their statements with the OXFORD DICTIONARY and usually giving preference, as for definitions etc., to the latter.

For German I went through the DEUTSCHES WÖRTERBUCH some years ago and for the letters not then published, SANDERS' dictionary. For almost all words here treated I have consulted both these dictionaries and those of HEYNE and PAUL; for dialects those of BERGHAUS and

SCHMELLER. I have collected German slang from GENTHE, University slang from KLUGE and JOHN MEIER, military slang from HORN.

For Swedish, I have gone through RIETZ' Dialect dictionary. For French I have as a rule only made occasional gleanings from LITTRÉ and the DICTIONNAIRE GÉNÉRAL, but have almost regularly had recourse to them for parallels to English and German cases.

If the OXFORD or CENTURY DICTIONARIES, WRIGHT, or DEUTSCHES WÖRTERBUCH are not quoted for a word, it is generally understood that the word is not given there. It will likewise be understood and obvious by ordinary print that minor and older dictionaries quoted (e. g. for English Cotgrave, B. E. 'Dictionary of the Canting Crew' a 1700[1], etc.; for German Dasypodius, Maaler, Stieler, Frisch, Adelung, Campe, etc.) are quoted from the leading dictionaries mentioned above.

My own miscellaneous reading for the purpose of collecting additional material has not been able to add much to the collections and conclusions of the leading dictionaries. I have often tried to examine the context[2] of quotations in order to get a more adequate idea of the exact sense, and in a few cases I have modified the definitions given by the dictionaries. But in many cases the books wanted have not been at my disposal, at least in the edition quoted, and besides I have, as a rule, thought it sufficient only to quote in full confidence those leading authorities, the dictionaries. As they are minutely quoted, any reader may easily take up a detailed examination of quotations and statements. It is specially stated if a word is recorded only in a dictionary ('di.'), as such quotations are often borrowed from earlier dictionaries and need not prove that the word was still in use at the date of the latest record[3]. When FARMER gives no quotation, this is expressly mentioned.

Of course, it is hardly possible for a foreigner to deal exhaustively with such subjects as this without the help of competent foreigners who can complete the statements of the Dictionaries as far as the

[1] Acc. to the OXFORD DICTIONARY. FARMER quotes it as 1690, and in vol. V as c 1696.

[2] It is deplorable, though perhaps inevitable, that such a standard work as the OXFORD DICTIONARY should not give fuller quotations from its exuberant material and thus afford greater help for studies of this kind and for folk-lore, history, etc. LITTRÉ seems in this respect to hold a superior rank.

[3] Occasionally a special sense of a word given by an old dictionary may only be an abstraction from some phrase. See STOSCH on G. *Tölpel*, ZfdW. II, 294 ff.

current use is concerned. I have been fortunate enough to avail myself of the kind assistance of the present lecturers at the University of Upsala. Dr. Ernst Meyer of Danzig, a graduate of Marburg, has added several remarks to the German part of this work, and Dr. G. E. Fuhrken B. A. has contributed with some English examples. I beg to express my heartfelt gratitude to these scholars for their valuable contributions. I also owe some information to my friend Lector W. Harlock at the Royal Naval School in Stockholm, and to the Rev. W. Hawksley Westall B. A., sometime English chaplain at Gothenburg. For all these contributions, as well as for quotations from dictionaries, the authority is always expressly mentioned.

In order to bring in my vast material within tolerable limits, without prejudice to completeness and clearness in tracing the outlines of development, I have adopted a system of abbreviations which will be explained below. Though this abridged form may prove repugnant to the ordinary reader, I trust that scholars interested in the subject and tolerably familiar with these questions will easily put up with this somewhat heavy and abrupt form. I have also often been obliged to shorten and condense the definitions given by the dictionaries. To facilitate control, I always add the source of statements or materials. German, Dutch, and French definitions are quoted in the original language, except when a translation, as being shorter, has better served my purpose. German words and definitions from later dictionaries are given according to the latest official spelling; quotations from literature with the original one, as in English. The spelling of the English words is in accordance with the Oxford Dictionary, and for the initial letters also with the Century Dictionary and Ogilvie-Annandale. Low German words are mostly given with a small initial, except in the case of appellative names. High German dialect words are generally given with a capital initial. Quotations from Swedish, and mostly those from other languages, are given in translation, and Swedish words, unless exclusively dialectic in form, are given here in the conventional spelling.

In many cases such definitions and references to dictionaries may seem ridiculous to the English reader, but I have incurred the risk for the benefit of Scandinavian and Continental readers. I hope by my outlines to induce the reader to apply, for a fuller comprehension of the processes here treated, to those inestimable storehouses of information, the great historical dictionaries.

I have had considerable difficulty in determining the currency and range of use of words where definite statements are wanting in the dictionaries.

The dates of the quotations in the German dictionaries have often been impossible to fix, the reference being occasionally to collective editions of classics etc., which have not been at my disposal. I have, however, tried to date the German quotations with the help of GOEDEKE's Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung, BRÜMMER's Lexikon der deutschen Dichter (Leipzig, Reclam), and the ENCYCLOPÆDIAS of MEYER and BROCKHAUS. In the indexes of the DEUTSCHES WÖRTERBUCH the dates given often refer to later editions, not to the first publication, but in case an old quotation may occur only in the edition indicated, that date is also given here. For the dating of English quotations in the CENTURY dictionary etc., I have used J. O. HALLIWELL's Dictionary of Old English Plays (London 1860), the DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, and also the Bibliographical Appendix to BREWER's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable (1898). As my work has been protracted over a long space of time and has been carried on with the help of different libraries, a slight inconsistency may perhaps have arisen in the use of such books of reference.

In giving the last quotation of a word, I have not, as a rule, considered archaic or historical use, or this is specially mentioned.

It has often proved still more difficult to decide, from the wording and quotations of some German dictionaries, whether a word is still current or obsolete.

And particularly in the case of obsolete words, it is often hard to tell to what stratum of speech they belong, whether they are recognized and neutral terms, dialect words, or familiar, slangy, or vulgar expressions. From the nature of the words here treated, one may, of course, safely conclude that most of them belong to slang or familiar language. I wish it to be understood that a German word without 'sl.' or 'fam.' etc. affixed, is not necessarily a recognized one, as I have had to refrain from always making exact distinctions as regards German words. For English I have in this respect mostly followed the dictionaries, which generally state the range of use. FARMER and HENLEY seem, however, not always to distinguish accurately enough between familiar speech and different varieties of slang.

It is often impossible to decide—particularly as regards early

examples—whether a word is only a casual formation, coined on the spur of the moment by the author quoted, or a term of general currency; and whether it occurs only in special phrases and combinations, or in any context.

Having now carried these studies to a temporary conclusion, notwithstanding many rather unfavourable circumstances which have attended my work, I feel bound gratefully to acknowledge the help and encouragement I have received in various ways.

I first beg to thank GÖTEBORGS KONGL. VETENSKAPS- OCH VITTERHETSSAMHÄLLE, whose munificence has made it possible for me to publish my work; and especially the Secretary of that Society, Prof. JOHAN VISING, who has furthered my work most kindly.

Then I seize this opportunity of expressing my respectful gratitude to Prof. AXEL ERDMANN, who first suggested to me a subject of this kind, and whose noble personal interest in his pupils I have had many opportunities of valuing during long years of study. Two friends have also furthered my work in different ways: Prof. EVALD LIDÉN, whose interest in my researches has been a great encouragement to me and revived my confidence at periods when I was depressed by the difficulties they involved; and Dr. EMIL RODHE, whom I have had the benefit of consulting on several questions of form, and who has kindly looked through a proof and given an occasional touch-up to my English.

At last I have to acknowledge the great obligation I owe to Dr. L. P. WÅHLIN, Librarian of 'Göteborgs Stadsbibliotek', and to the other officials of that library, for the obliging kindness with which they have furthered my researches.

SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ETC.

As a rule, the primary sense (from the point of view in question) is marked a), the secondary one b), and varieties of either sense are given with numbers. It is generally indicated, if they are not coordinate. By c) I occasionally denote graphically a sense developed in its turn from the secondary one, and so on.

The source quoted, if not given in ( ), refers to all the preceding materials up to the previous statement of source. If I quote another author on some detail, this is generally given in ( ), and my own opinion is stated in [ ]. These different brackets are of course also used in other cases, to combine clearness with shortness.

If 'cf.' is prefixed to the name of the source given at the end of a paragraph, the materials belong to that source, and the arrangement or explanation is mine. Otherwise both materials and explanation generally belong to the dictionary etc. quoted for the whole paragraph.

With » » I give examples, quotations from literature etc., with ‘ ’ definitions of senses and other quotations from dictionaries.

A + after a date means that there are quotations down to the next date, or, if there is no other date, down to the present time or at least a comparatively late period.

For the sake of shortness I generally give no page in quoting a dictionary. If the length of an article etc. makes a detailed reference necessary, I only give the page or column, or the number in the article, not the volume, which is self-evident. For a compound word, the materials may also be found under the simplex.

---

a (as : a 1800) = *ante*, before
acc. to = according to
Am. = America(n)
anal. = analogous(ly)
appell. = appellative(ly)
arch. = archaic
assoc. = associated, -ation
Austr. = Austria(n)
A. V. = The Authorized Version[1] of the Bible 1611
c (as : c 1800) = *circa*, about
c. = century

[1] English quotations from the 'Bible' always refer to A. V.; for German 'Bible' means Luther's translation.

co. = column
comp. = compound
as comp. w. = as compared with
cont. = contemptuous(ly)
Da. = Danish
deriv. = derivative, -ation
di. = dictionary (e. g. di. 1785 + 1859 = quoted in dictionaries from 1785 till 1859;—1785 di. + 1859 = the first quotation 1785 and from a dictionary, then also quotations from literature down to 1859)
dial. = dialect, -ic
dimin. = diminutive
Du. = Dutch
E. = English
E. L. = The English Library (Heinemann & Balestier)
fam. = familiar
fn. = footnote
Fr. = French
freq. = frequently
Fris. = Frisian
G. = German
gen. = generally
Goth. = Gothic
Gr. = Greek
hum. = humorous(ly)
ib. = *ibidem*, in the same place
infl. = inflected, -ion
It. = Italian
La. = Latin
LG. Low German
lit. = literally, literature (as: no quot. lit. = no quotation from literature)
MDu. = Middle Dutch
ME. = Middle English
MHG. = Middle High German
Midl. = Midland (dialect; for G. 'mitteldeutsch')
MLa. = medieval Latin
n. = number
Norw. = Norwegian
OE. = Old English
OFr. = Old French
OHG. = Old High German
OIr. = Old Irish
ONo = Old Norse
opp. = opposed
orig. = originally
OSlav. = Old Slavonic
OSwe. = Old Swedish
pop. = popular(ly)
pron. = pronounced, -iation
Pruss. = Prussia, -an
Russ. = Russian
sb. = substantive
Sc. = Scotch
Skt. = Sanskrit
Slav. = Slavonic
Spa. = Spanish
Swe. = Swedish
T. = The Tauchnitz Edition
v. = verb
vulg. = vulgar
† = obsolete

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BIRLINGER, Schwäbisch-Augsburgisches Wörterbuch (1864).

BOSW(ORTH)-TOLLER, An Anglosaxon Dictionary.

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BREM. WB. = Versuch eines Bremisch-Niederdeutschen Wörterbuchs (1767—71, Nachtrag 1869).

CE. = The CENTURY DICTIONARY, prepared under the superintendence of W. Dw. Whitney (1889—91).

CRECELIUS, Oberhessisches Wörterbuch (1897—99).

DI. GÉN. = Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française par HATZFELD et DARMESTETER avec le concours de THOMAS.

D. NAT. BI. = DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, edited by Leslie Stephen (1885—1900).

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LELAND, The English Gipsies and their language (1893).
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ZfdU. = » » den deutschen Unterricht.
ZfdW. = » » deutsche Wortforschung.

See besides p. 12 fn., 28 fn. 1, 143 fn. 1, 158 fn. 1, 185 fn., 228 fn. 1.

I. TRANSFERENCE FROM ONE CATEGORY OF PERSONAL TERMS TO ANOTHER.

A.

Some general terms specialized.

A term denoting 'a human being generally' may have been particularly applied to 'male individuals' as the »stronger» sex—being, according to primitive notions, as it were *the* human beings—or owing to the grammatical gender.

If Ieu. *ĝhemon-* etc. originally means 'belonging to the earth' i. e. 'human beings (generally)', its descendants present such a development of sense: so often La. *homo* and its Romance continuations, e. g. Fr. *homme*, and always Teutonic *guman-* 'a male, man'.

In the same way, Teut. *mann-* (resp. its parent form, cf. Skt. *manus*) seems to have first applied to human beings generally, then to the male sex chiefly. Such a course of development is suggested esp. by OE. *mann*; it means 'a person'[1] and is also used with direct application to females, e. g. Aelfric: »His *môdor* wæs cristen, swíðe ǥelýfed *mann*»; seldom expressly of males as opposed to females, see Bosw.-Toller. Mostly the sexes are distinguished as *wǽpned-mann* 'armed man' and *wífmann* (or *wer* and *wíf*). E. *man* still retains the general sense in phrases such as »*all men* are mortal»; esp. in collect. sing. »*man* is mortal», »the descent of *man*», *a man* = pron. 'one' (cf. quots. in Ce.); no longer however with express reference to a woman as the OE. word above. If the sex is to be strongly marked, *male* or *female* (c 1315+Ox.) is now often used.— Germ. *Mann* has kept the general sense only in some remnants, viz. the pronouns *jemand, niemand, man*, in some old standing phrases,

[1] OE. *manna* means 'a man', see B.-T.

e. g. *der gemeine Mann* 'vulgus', *an den Mann bringen* = *anbringen* etc., in compounds such as † *seit Mannes(ge)denken* DWB., 'within the memory of man' (now *seit Menschengedenken*), perhaps also *manneshoch*, and in proverbs, e. g. »*der reiche Mann* ist nicht immer glücklich». It has here been supplanted by its derivative *Mensch* (orig. adj.).—The Scandinavian languages have also confined the old general sense to a few remnants, e. g. compounds such as Swe. *i mannaminne*, equivalent to G. *Mannesgedenken*.

G. *Mensch* is an unmistakable example of the development. Only of masc. gender in OHG., it adopted in MHG. also neutral gender, appropriate to its general sense, and later occasionally fem. gender, when applying to a female (MLG. 15th c., Hessia 16—17th cs. *die Mensche* or *Menschin*). As the gender has thus been influenced by the application, so the gender seems to have made the masc. *Mensch* apply often exclusively to a male, 'So versteht man z. B. wenn es heisst: »Es ist ein *Mensch* draussen, der Sie sprechen will», ohne weiteres ein männliches Individuum, vgl. »Es ist ein *Frauenzimmer* etc.»' Sa. (1863). E. g. *junger Mensch*, Ayrer (1605): »Kein junger Mensch trauen soll, den leichtfertigen Weibspersonen»[1]. 'In der neueren Sprache weniger verbindlich als *junger Mann*'.—*Mensch* in this sense may even be contemptuous DWB. co. 2032, see below.

Some specializations to females are also due to the influence of the grammatical gender.

In the same way as *der Mensch* is apt by its gender to apply to a male, so the neutral gender of *das Mensch*—due itself, as above said, to the general sense and used in that as late as the 17th c. and still in dials. Bav., Siles., Franconia, Upper Palatinate—caused in its turn a specialization to a female, I think by the influence of *das Weib*: so first 15th c., often in the 16th c. In the 17th c., as it lost its general application, *das Mensch* adopted a special plur. *Menscher* and later other strong endings, on the analogy of *Weiber* etc.; thus being distinguished from the old weak plur. *Menschen* etc., 1624 Opitz: »Buhlerei, Tänze, Bankete, schöne Menscher».—*Das Mensch* was used 1. first † (16—17th cs.) 'im edlen Sinne von einer jüngern Frau wie von einem Mädchen' (=*Weib*), Luther: »das heilige edle Mensch, die jungkfrauw Maria»; 2. then for a lower-class female: 'das dienende Weib, die Magd', see below, 3. 'in derber, bäuerlicher Rede, die Dirne',

[1] The frequency of *Mensch*, where male sex is implied, in the Bible as translation of Gr. ἄνθρωπος (see DWB) may partly account for this development of sense.

15th c: »wie hieszend ir, jungs mensch, dört hinden?»; Hagedorn (†1754): »Die Edelfrau ist zart und fein, mein Mensch ist wohl so schön»; common in dials., esp. South G, but also Hess., Siles., LG., —partly, e. g. Bav., as a neutral term, partly as a low term, cf. 4. in contempt, since the 17th c., spec. for 'a concubine', 'prostitute' DWB. Comps. *Bordellmenscher*, *Gassenmensch*, *Mannsmensch* 'mannsüchtiges Weibstück', *Saumensch*, iron. *Tugendmensch* Heine Sa. Cf. *menschern*, Tyrol, Carinth. 'mit Weibsbildern unsittlichen Umgang pflegen' DWB.

G. *Person* f. was formerly sometimes masc., when applied to men. Except in philosophical or legal style and in phrases such as »*ich* etc. *für meine Person*», the general sense of 'person' is now mostly specialized to females (DWB co. 1563: 'oft prägnant für weibliche Person'), 1659 Butschky, 1755 Rabener: »ein Mann, der Muth genug hat, sich mit einer Person auf ewig zu verbinden», ibid. »Draussen ist *jemand*, der», or »eine *Person*, die Sie sprechen will», 'wo man unter *jemand* gewöhnlich ein männliches, unter *Person* ein weibliches Individuum versteht' Sa. (1863). Esp. with adj.: *scharmante Person* Göthe, *schlechte*, *liederliche*, *dumme*, *gemeine Person* DWB; 'jetzt gewöhnlich mit verächtlichem Nebensinn', remarks Paul, who attributes the specialization to imitation of the same development in Fr. *personne*: 'se dit des femmes dans certaines phrases où cette acception est déterminée par le sens total', 1662 Molière: *une belle personne* etc.; esp. *jeune personne* now always='une jeune fille', 1668 Molière, Avare: »le choix d'une jeune personne tombera sur le fils plutôt que sur le père» + (†also for 'a young man', 1559 Amyot, same cent. Carloix) Li. Acc. to Darmesteter Vie des Mots p. 166, this phrase, 'd'une gaucherie singulière', has been called upon to supply the want occasioned by *fille* having been degraded in sense (see p. 10), and the improved form *jeune fille* not applying also to 'une fille déjà grande, de vingt à vingt-cinq ans par exemple'[1]. Considering the dates of the earliest quotations from both languages and the parallel development in other terms here given, one may however safely suppose that this specialization—moreover of wider application in German—has taken place in that language independently and by the same influence of the grammatical gender. A direct imitation of the Fr. use we meet with in E. *person* as 'commonly applied (colloq., not Am.) to female servants

[1] The specialization of *jeune personne* seems in its turn to have occasioned the tendency to apply *jeunes gens* to young men only. Or cf. E. *youth* below.

or employees': as, »a capable *young person* as milliner's assistant», »*a respectable person* as cook» CE. The correlative specialization of *youth* to 'a young man' Shaksp.+(with plur.)—perhaps itself due to the preponderance of the male sex, cf. p. 1—may have contributed to this specialization of E. *person*.

Swe. *människa* is of fem. gender owing to its form (a rendering of some LG. form previous to MLG. *mensche*), possibly also (HEYNE in DWB) by the influence of an old abstract *mœnska* 'humanity'. Nowadays the fem. gender makes the word apply, in familiar parlance, mostly to females: e. g. »det är en bra treflig *människa*», mostly 'she is very nice' (of men rather: »det är en bra treflig *karl*»).

To other reasons, perhaps to 'the daughters being more dependent on parental protection'[1] (Ox. *child* 8 b) is due the specialization to female sex of E. *girl* (ME. for a child of either sex), many dials. *child* (1611 Shaksp., W. T.: »a boy, or a childe?»+); *child, my child* is 'used more frequently (and longer) of, and to, a girl than a boy', see Ox., where the fact is explained as above or by 'the wider range of application' of *girl* than of *boy*. In the same way G. *Kind*: 'als schmeichelnde Bezeichnung bleibt es auch noch erwachsenen Mädchen' PAUL. LG. *gör(e)*, etymolog. related to *girl*, has been specialized like that in many dials. (Schambach, Mi)[2].

Contextually and in relation to other persons the simple terms 'man' 'woman' etc. develop other senses.

In relation to one of the opposite sex they mean 'husband, or 'wife' ('lover' or 'sweetheart' etc.) resp. So E. *man*, 1. 'husband', esp. in the phrase *man and wife*, e. g. Book of Com. Prayer, † ('now only provincial or vulgar') also otherwise, e. g. with a possessive pron. Addison: »every wife ought to answer for her man». Cf quots. CE., WR. 2. † now vulgar 'also lover, suitor', Chaucer, Troilus: »as hire man I wol ay

[1] Cf. the fact that E. *family* is often specialized to the children, its most important members from a certain point of view, in phrases such as: he has *a large family; wife and family* Pope 1732 Ox.; also 1732 Fielding, Mock Doctor I (Collect. most esteemed Farces I Edinb. 1792, p. 137) Dorcas [the wife to her husband]: »Pray, Sir, what are you willing I should do with my family?—Gregory: Whatever you please.—D.: my four little children that are continually crying for bread?»

[2] Cf. also the tendency to use *little* or corresponding words in other languages as an endearing adj. to, or of, women, esp. young women, to a greater extent than to, and of, the male sex.

lyve and sterve and nevere noon other creature serve» CE. [here the sense of 'vassal' is probable]; dials. Midl., Warr., Worc. 'a male paramour': »he is not my *man*, he is my *husband*» WR.—G. *Mann* the general term for 'husband' *Mann und Weib;* Gen. 3, 6: »das Weib.. gab *ihrem Manne* auch davon und er ass»; in phrases *einen Mann haben, nehmen* (15th c. +), *geben,* etc., *Herr und Mann,* H. Sachs + DWB.

E. *wife* a) 'a woman'[1], so mostly OE. *wīf*, and still in dials. (esp. Sc.); and generally with adj., e. g. *old wives' tales,* and in comps., e. g. *fishwife* CE.; b) the current sense; already OE. with possess. pron., in phrases etc., see BOSW.-TOLLER.—G. *Weib* in the same way, esp. *Mann und Weib*; Opitz (ed. 1629) feels obliged to explain »des *Weibes* ohne Mann»: »*Weib* ist hier soviel als Frau oder Eheweib» SA.

From this sense of 'a woman in relation to a man' (or orig. as denoting mature years or possibly in emphatic use) MHG. *wîp* meant, as opposed to *maged*, 'a woman who has had intercourse with a man': »ich mache dich ein *wîp*» Lexer.[2]

The same specialization as in *wife* we meet with in Fr. *femme* < La. *femina*, It. *moglie* < La. *mulier*, Da. *kone*. Cf. Goth. *qinō* 'woman' opp. *qêns* 'a wife'.

Cf. for 'sweetheart' such terms as (vulg.) "her *young man*", "his *young lady*".

In relation to individuals in a superior position and

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[1] This seems to be the original sense. Teut. *wīƀa-* is usually combined etymologically with OHG. *weibôn*, fluctuare, agitari, vagari GRAFF, but from this starting-point very different explanations are offered. As the original sense of such popular terms for persons seems mostly to be of a concrete nature and to refer to outward characteristics, the explanation of SCHADE seems most plausible: 'Eigentlich wohl das webende, schwebende Wesen, die ohne Rast und Ruh überall schaltet und waltet'. Too abstract and subtle seems that offered by KLUGE: 'Begeisterung', 'Begeistertes', cf. *sanctum aliquid ac providum* Tacitus. A similar explanation as 'trembling' refers it as epithet to a bride, whence applied to women generally (see SKEAT). 'Wife' is also the original sense acc. to HEYNE, who combines it with *weibôn* vagari: 'Zufrühest Bezeichnung derjenigen, die durch Verlobung und Heirath in eine andere Genossenschaft übergeben wird, Eheweib, später erweitert', Cf. also WEIGAND and CE. The word seems still obscure.

[2] In NHG. *Frau* has been substituted for *Weib* in the sense of 'wife' and to a great extent in the sense of 'woman'. See terms from titles.

authority, the general terms have adopted the sense of 'servant' 'retainer' etc.

So E. *man*, esp. with a genitive or a poss. pron.; in OE. esp. 'vassal, liegeman'; as an ecclesiastical term, 'parishioner' Bosw.-Toller; cf. prov.: »like master, like man», and mod. »I am no man's man». Ce.

MHG. *man* 'vassal', Tristan: »sie swuoren hulde und wurden man» (with implicit reference to a lord); in NHG. (18th c.) revived in archaic style, the archaic plural *Mannen* being adopted in this sense exclusively DWB co. 1566.[1]

E. *Woman* (contextually) 'a female attendant on a person of rank', e. g. c 1440 Merlin: »take it to oon of youre moste secrete women and bid hir deliuer it» Ce.

G. *das Mensch* (see above) mostly contextually (1669 Simplic.: »Sehet, Mensch, da habt ihr euren Herrn» +) and in comps. denotes 'a servant of low rank', formerly as a neutral term, now contemptuous: *Dienstmensch* 'Magd die niedrige Arbeit verrichtet', 1707 DWB; *Kammermensch* 'an einigen Höfen eine Kammerbediente der geringsten Art, welche die niedrigsten Verrichtungen in den herrschaftlichen Wohn-und Schlafzimmern zu verrichten hat und von einem Kammerweib ganz verschieden ist' acc. to Adelung (1793) ibid.; *Kindermensch, Kindsmensch* 1719, † *Kuchelmensch* 1707, *Küchenmensch* 'im 18. Jahrhundert nicht mit dem tief verächtlichen Klange von heute' DWB., *Kühmensch* Wieland, dial. *Grasmensch* 'a dairy-maid', dial. *Anderm. Oberm.* Sa.

Like Gr. παῖς[2] and Lat. *puer*, E. *boy* is in current use for a young servant, and moreover † (and colonial sl.) for 'a servant, slave' of any age (c 1350?, see quot.), 1430+1601 (1764?), e. g. 1588 (in sacred style): »by David his Boy, whom his heart approved»—'in Southern India and in China a native personal servant', 'also applied to male negro slaves of any age', etc. 1609+Ox.

Colloq. *young man* (e. g. with gen. or possess. pron.) for 'a clerk or assistant' is traced by Stoffel p. 171, fn. 1, to the Engl. Bible.—G. *junger Mann*, at least in North G. towns, means the same E. Meyer.

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[1] Prof. Lidén calls my attention to Russ. *čelověkŭ* a) 'Mensch, Mann': b) 1. 'Diener, Bedienter', also 'a waiter'.

[2] From Gr. παιδίον (with shifted stress) is developed It. *paggio*, Fr. etc. *page* Diez I, 232.

G. *Bursch, Officiersbursch*, 'a soldier waiting upon an officer', seems to have developed this sense from that of 'a boy, lad' see below.

E. *knight*[1] a) † OE. 'a boy, youth'; b) † OE., ME. 'a male servant or attendant of any age' (+ 1250); c) hence spec. 'a military servant or follower' (also freq. translation of La. *miles* 'a soldier', see below), 'later one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant' etc., a 1100 + (fig. occasionally applied to a woman, 1599 Shaksp. »thy *virgin knight*»); d) hence by specialization (orig. *the king's knight*) the feudal term of military rank, gen. conferred upon one who had served as page or squire, and orig. involving dependance as landholder and follower of a superior, a 1100 Chron.: »abbodas & eorlas, þeȝnas & cnihtas» +. Since the 16th c. an exclusively honorary title; hence † *knight* (*of the shire*) 'a gentleman (orig. of the rank of knight) representing a shire or county in Parliament', see quot. 1538 etc. Ox.

In the same way G. *Knecht* means a) † OHG., MHG., still dial. (Rhinel., Suab., Bav., Switz.) 'a boy'; MHG., early LG. (and Du.) 17—. 18th cs., and still dial. (LG., Bav., Switz.) 'a young man'; also OHG. + early NHG. (still dial. LG. and Switz. in combinations) 'a man' (and emphatically 'a brave man, hero') b) since MHG. 'a servant' etc. († also = *Geselle* 'apprentice'), now the predominant sense; c) hence in feudal terminology † 'a squire', 'der bei einem Ritter [= E. *knight*!] dienend die Ritterschaft lernte und bis zum Ritterschlag den Namen Knecht führte' (*Edelknecht*), the lowest rank of nobility: »herren, ritter, knechte» etc. d) Hence perhaps, † for 'a soldier'[2] (orig. as an honourable term) + 17th c., also *Kriegsknecht*; *Landsknecht* since the end of the 15th c. Cf. DWB.

The same development is met with in G. *Knabe* †, still in its variant *Knappe*, 'a squire; page; also a journeyman', see DWB; further in Goth. *skalks*, 'a servant', OE. *scealc*, OHG. *Schalk* etc.; in O. No. *drengr* (now Da. *dreng* 'boy' and Swe. *dräng* 'man-servant, esp. on a farm').[3] — Cf. Fr. *garçon* 'a boy', also 'ouvrier qui travaille

[1] Of very doubtful etymology, see FRANCK, KLUGE *Knecht*. From the chronology of the senses, their mutual connection such as here given seems most probable.

[2] Introduced into Swe.: *knekt* now †, except humourously or in slight contempt.

[3] For the etymology of *skalks*, *Knabe*, and *drengr* and their original sense of 'piece (of wood etc.), lump, block' etc., see O. v. FRIESEN Om de germanska mediageminatorna, Upsala 1897, p. 57 ff.

pour le compte d'un maître', e. g. *garçon tailleur*, Molière +; 'ceux qui servent les acheteurs chez certains marchands', e. g. *g. épicier*, Sévigné: *g. de boutique*; 'domestiques de collège, de restaurant, de café' etc. LI.

Corresponding terms for female servants: E. *girl*, 1866 Pepys: »the chamber where the girl lies» + Ox.—G. *Magd* since MHG., now mostly *Mädchen* or expressly *Dienstmädchen*.—Swe. *piga* < Fin. *piika* 'girl', this sense also in earlier Swe., still in Norw. *pike* and Da. *pige* (cf. *dreng*).—See also G. *Dirne* below.

Very like the above development 'young man' > 'servant' is that of 'young man' > 'soldier', from soldiers being as a rule young men. Occasionally the latter secondary sense may be only a specialization of the former, see E. *knight* c), G. *Knecht* d), *Knappe*.

Other examples: La. *juventus* 'zum Kriegsdienst taugliche Personen' GEORGES; OE. *ʒeoʒoð* (e. g. Beów. 1182) 'die jüngere Kriegerschar niederen Ranges' as opposed to *duʒuð* esp. 'die angesehenen Krieger edler Geburt', cf. *Knappe* opp. *Ritter* HEYNE Béow. Cf. also with *Knappe* E. *Childe Harold* below, p. 11.

Further Spa. *infante* 'infantryman' with derivative *infanteria*, hence introduced into other languages. KÖRTING. Cf. Fr. *cadet* Teut. *hagustalda* below.

Here may also be mentioned the development 'young individual' > 'unmarried individual'.[1]

For men: G. *Junggeselle*, see below Cf. Swe. *ungkarl*, as it were 'young man', possibly from O. Swe. *ungkara*, a modification—due to association with adj. *ung*—of *iunkhœrra* 'a young (noble)man'

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[1] On the other hand I here remind of the generalization of G. *Kinder* 'als Anrede unter Kameraden' PAUL and the similar generalization of the opposite terms *old man*, G. *Alter* in familiar address to friends of any age, *old* etc. propably implying originally a friendship or familiarity of long date. In the same way fam. *old boy, old girl*. Cf. Fr. *mon vieux*, Swe. *min gubbe lilla!*—As endearments may be used by specializ. E. *old man, o. woman*, G. *Alter, -e*, Swe. *(min) gubbe, gumma* to a husband or wife. When used by a third person they are meant to distinguish the parents, as the elder part of the family, from the children. Cf. G. *Eltern*, orig. 'elders' and the slighting *the old man, der Alte, gubben* 'the governor, pater'. These terms also apply to any superior, e. g. E. *old man* to 'a master, 'boss'; Am. to 'the captain of a merchant-man' 1823 FA. Cf. *father*, uncle etc.

from G. *Junker* NOREEN, Orddubletter i nysvenskan, n. 184, Upsala Univ. Årsskrift 1886; Fr. *garçon*. Hence catachreses: *alter Junggesell, gammal ungkarl, vieux garçon*. Cf. E. *bachelor*, G. *Hagestolz* below.

For women: E. *maid(en)*, e. g. *an old maid, a maiden aunt*. —G. *Jungfrau* †, still in *alte Jungfer*, see below. Fr. *fille*, e. g. in such phrases as *rester fille, vieille fille*.

Lastly it remains for me to deal with the contemptuous or laudatory use of general terms.

As will be shown hereafter, general designations of human beings equivalent to those above are often developed from complimentary titles, e. g. E. *gentleman, lady*, G. *Herr, Frau*. By the very vulgarization of these originally exclusive terms and their becoming common property, the primary general and neutral designations are liable to be felt as expressing too little, even as implying some degree of contempt.

Thus E. *man* 'is a word of familiar address, often implying some degree of disparagement or impatience', Shaksp. + CE, (Cf. dial. 'to a person of either sex or of any age', even of animals and 'as a meaningless expletive'; often in forms *mun, min*, see WR.)—G. *Mensch*, m., p. 2 above: 'die Allgemeinheit der Bezeichnung weist es überhaupt der Rede zu, die sich nicht bestrebt, höflich zu sein' DWB. —Swe. *människa*, e. g. as a term of address. I remember an anecdote about an old woman prosecuting a man for abuse and foul language, because he had addressed her as »människa»! ['Also in England a man complained to the authorities of his wife being insulted by being called »my good woman»'. H. WESTALL.]

The sense degradation of G. *Weib*, 'heute gewöhnlich ein älteres Frauenzimmer von niederem Stande' SA (1865) is due to the generalization of *Frau*, and *Frauenzimmer* has been degraded also through the increased popularity of *Dame*.

OE. *cwene* (possibly a Scand. loan-word, acc. to KLUGE-LUTZ[1]) meant 'femina', 'uxor', and 'meretrix'—by confusion with *cwén* also 'queen' Chron. 1097, cf. Bosw.-TOLLER—; its continuation (esp. Sc.) *quean* 'woman' is both 'merely neutral or familiar', as a *sturdy quean, a thriv-*

[1] Not given by BJÖRKMAN Scandinavian Loan-words in ME.

ing quean, and esp. 'used in various degrees of depreciation' (= *jade*, *harlot* etc.) CE. Cf. *queen* below.—In the same way the etymolog. related Swe. *kona*, a variant of *kvinna* 'woman' has been specialized to a woman of evil life etc., see below.

G. *das Mensch* may have been deteriorated in sense partly for the same reason as *Weib*, partly because it was early specialized to a servant.

From the latter sense seems also developed the opprobrious use of E. *boy* †, *Knave* (etymol. = G. *Knabe*), G. *Bube* (North G. exclus. so PAUL), OFr. *garçon* 'goujat, misérable, lâche' GODEFROY; also G. *Fant* (1616 Henisch for 'a servant', DWB) now 'verächtliche Bezeichnung für einen unreifen jungen Menschen' PAUL (e. g. G. Hartwig, Dorfkind (Deutsche Verlagsanst., p. 115): »von einem jungen, eingebildeten Fant spricht man, Madame» [says an old nobleman, who calls the same person »ein junger *Laffe*»]), Bav. *fant(el)* contempt. for a lad SCHM.[1] Norw. and Swe. dial. *fant* 'a vagabond, a wretch' etc., cf. OSwe. *fantir* 'servant' (who followed his master in war)—all from It. *(in)fante*.—Cf. also that OE. *ceorl* 'man', esp. a man of the common people, then 'a bondman', has developed to the *'churl'*, see below.

Partly from applying specifically to females of the lower classes, G. *Dirne* (orig. perhaps 'servant', see below), *das Mensch*, often E. *wench* have developed the sense of 'a woman of evil life', 'a prostitute'. See also OE. *cwene* above. Partly this specialization, as in the case of Fr. *garce* (see LI), then *fille*, later *ces dames*, sometimes also E. *girl*, is due to euphemistic use.

Cf. also the derogatory sense of E. *hussy*, dial. *frow*, below.

As a contrast to this deterioration of sense in general terms may be noticed their pregnant or emphatic sense, mostly laudatory.

E. g. La. »*homo* sum, humani nil a me alienum puto».—Esp. in terms for the different sexes as expressing their characteristics: La. *vir*, hence *virtus*.—E. *man*, e. g. Pope: »worth makes the man and

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[1] KLUGE regards *Fant* as the LG. form corresponding to MHG. *Vanz* 'Schalk', but without reason (PAUL): the South G. *fant* proves late introduction from It. Of course MHG. *vanz*, of obscure origin, may have been fused with the It. word; cf. HE. WEIGAND derives too boldly from It. *fante* (late för 'infantryman' see p. 8) also OHG. *fandeo* 'Fussgänger, Fussoldat'; but this word like OE. *fēða* m. 'troop, band of infantry' is more aptly combined with *findan* SCHADE.

want of it the fellow» CE.; cf. dial. Ess. 'a gentleman' WR.—G. *Mann* e. g. in the phrase *Manns genug sein* 'to be strong enough', occasionally also with a plur. or fem. subj., Lessing: »ob diese *Mädchenseele Manns* genug wohl ist, den einzigen Entschluss zu fassen etc» DWB. Cf. G. *Knecht* a).

G. *Weib*, e. g. Walther v. d. Vogelweide: »wîp muoz iemer sîn der wîbe hôhste name und tiuret baz dan frowe, als ichz erkenne... under frowen sint unwîp, under wîben sint si tiure, etc.» (ed. Wilmanns, p. 228)—On the other hand, if applied to others than females, 'Schimpfwort für einen weichlichen Menschen', cf. 14th c.: »ain wib haist ainer der nit zürnen kann» HE.; esp. *altes Weib*, E. *old woman*, Swe. *käring*. Cf. also below feminine names and other terms as applied to males.

To these pregnant terms may be added E. *Parson*, † *Person* 'a clergyman', now somewhat slighting, but originally a respectful title, being an adoption of MLa. *Persona* 'qui dignitatem habet cum prærogativa in choro et capitulo' 1141, 1227 DU CANGE, a sense developed from that of ('a stage character') 'one playing an important part', 'a person of consequence'.

A kind of ellipsis may be said to be implied in OE. *cwén* 'regina', now *queen* with a sense developed—too curiously in contrast to *quean* above to escape punsters, see Langland, Ford CE.—from use in the sense of 'wife' in relation to a king.

Cf. (orig. with implied reference to high-born parents) E. *childe* † or arch. 'a youth of gentle birth: used in ballads, and the like, as a kind of title', in 13th and 14th cs. apparently for 'a young noble awaiting knighthood'; e. g. *Childe Harold*, see Ox.—Spa., Port. *infante* for 'a royal prince' (of Spain or Portugal), hence derived fem. *infanta* (orig. 'a little girl') 'a princess'.

B.

Changes of sense by generalization.

1. APPELLATIVE NAMES.

THEIR DIFFERENT KINDS.

Personal names developing appellative sense are of three different kinds, viz. historical and literary names, class-names or current names, and fictitious names.[1]

I.

The name of an individual person, famous for some reason in universal, national, or local history, and the name of a well-drawn character in literature are, of course, full of very rich and conspicuous meaning, recalling to everyone familiar with those matters the personality, striking qualities, or chief importance of the bearer of the name.

The name *Socrates*, for instance, conveys to us the idea of the wise man of Athens, makes us think of his free mind and bold speech. By its very fulness of meaning, such a name proceeds by a metaphor to denote any person characterized in some degree

[1] A short sketch of the subject is given by GUSTAV KRUEGER, Eigennamen als Gattungsnamen (Prog. d. Königl. Realschule zu Berlin 1891). For English, collections referring to the first group have been made by PH. ARONSTEIN in Engl. Studien XXV (1898) 245—58, with additions by J. KOCH ibid. XXVI 152 f. For German, a few examples of group I may be gathered from BÜCHMANN's Geflügelte Worte (19th ed. 1898); for the second and third groups examples are given at great length by W. WACKERNAGEL in his important papers »Die deutschen Appellativnamen» in Germania IV, 129—59, V, 290—356 (1859, 1860), reprinted with additions in Kleinere Schriften III, 59—177 (quoted WACK.). J. LEOPOLD in Taalstudie IV, 218—36 (1883) sketches the history of a few German names, with materials mostly, it seems, from DWB. R. WOSSIDLO in Korrespondenzblatt des Vereins für niederdeutsche Sprachforschung IX (1884) 81—88 deals with class-names in the Meklenburg dialect.—For French, the subject is sketched by O. THOMSEN, Egennavne som sprogrødder i Fransk 1895 (Studier fra Sprog- og Oldtidsforskning, udgivne af det philologisk-historiske samfund, n. 24).—Danish class-names with qualification are treated by E. GIGAS, Om dekorerede fornavne paa dansk, Dania II, 289—94 and III, 42—5, with additions by J. M. JENSEN, ib. VI, 230—33.—For literature see also introduction to Scriptural names below.

by the same qualities or work, thus being a kind of copy from the original name-bearer. Any man such as Socrates, i. e. an eminently wise (old) man, a teacher of wisdom, may be called *a Socrates, the Socrates of his time* etc.[1]

The difference between historical and literary names is insignificant, the historical ones being mostly known to us from literature.

Such a development of common nouns we meet with also in Greek and Latin. Cf. Martialis Epigr. 8, 56: »Sint *Mœcenates*, non deerunt, Flacce, *Marones*».[2]

From Old Norse poetry examples may also be quoted: e. g. *Gylfi*, orig. the name of a king, hence 'a (sea)king' (EGILSSON's Dict.) and the poetical expressions (»kenningar») with the name of some deity, such as (in the Sæmundar Edda) *geir-mimer* orig. 'spear-Mimer', *geir-njǫrðr* 'spear-N.' for 'a hero'; *men-skǫgul*, 'Skogul (a 'valkyrja') of the necklace', i. e. 'a woman'; for 'a woman' also *vár gulls* 'Vár (a goddess) of the gold', and pl. *sifjar silfrs*, 'Sifs of the silver' (from Sif the wife of Thor). See GERING Edda Glossary.

In modern languages this kind of development of common nouns has practically no limits at all: any name of note and of allusion obvious to some group of persons may acquire appellative use. The better a man is versed in history, the deeper he is read in literature, the more do historical and literary allusions present themselves to his mind, in order to vivify and give picturesqueness to his expression of ideas, when he speaks to people as familiar with those historical or literary characters as he himself. Thus esp. literary language shows a rich growth of fresh, individual allusions.

But we are here chiefly concerned with such historical and literary names as have by their graphic force become traditional and current. Most of them occur only in literary language and educated speech, but some, e. g. many names from Scripture, have caught

[1] Cf. in modern Teutonic literary language the emphatic use of personal names—enumerated as types—preceded by the indefinite article and thus partaking of the nature of common nouns, but applying to the original bearer himself, e. g. »the works of great poets, *a Chaucer, a Shakspere, a Milton* . .» All that makes them heroes in poetry seems more forcibly brought out by thus referring to them as the chief specimens of the glorious species of Chaucerlike poets etc. The species seems more accentuated in the Romance languages by their use of the definite article in plur., e. g. Fr. »*les Chaucer, les Shakspere*» etc.

[2] See FR. HAASE, Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft, ed. Eckstein I (1874) p. 136 f., and WACK. p. 144, note 27.

the popular fancy, owing to the popularity of the characters alluded to, and have been introduced into popular phraseology and slang or into dialects. If then the original allusion fades away or is quite forgotten, the name is liable to change its sense considerably. Thus from *Hector*, the name of the noble Trojan hero, has been developed in popular English *hector* 'a bully' (qv. v.), »*quantum mutatus ab illo!*«

The most amazing changes of sense are of course brought about if a name is associated by popular etymology with words of similar sounds. Thus *Roland*, the name of the valiant hero of mediæval epics, has, in the German dialect of Pomerania, developed the sense of 'a rake, vagabond', by the influence of *rollen* 'to be wanton, to stroll about'. Sometimes this development of sense is supported by an alliterating adjective, e. g. G. *langer Laban*, 'a long-shanks, an unmannered, lanky, insolent fellow'.

Appellative names from history or modern literature are generally surnames. Occasionally in literary language both Christian name and surname are put.

A few historical names seem to have developed appellative sense by some kind of causal connection: causal or metonymical historical names. See the collection of examples p. 00 below.

II.

Whereas the appellative use of historical and literary names is due to these names being conspicuous and as it were individual, the current or class-names develop appellative sense by their very frequency, their belonging not to some particular person, but to many, often to whole classes of persons.

Most often the shorter, hypocoristic forms (G. »Kosenamen«) are used, as being the most popular. *Jack* was the most common English name—we might almost say *the* name of a man, esp. among the people, hence *Jack* quite mechanically[1] came to mean 'a man'; spec. 'a peasant, servant, sailor' etc. *Hans* as the most common name for men in Germany,[2] meant to Englishmen 'a German or a Dutch-

[1] The change implies, of course, no metaphor, as there is no »tertium comparationis«.

[2] Acc. to G. STEINHAUSEN, Vornamenstudien ZfdU. VII, 616—26, the old variety of Germ. names was reduced from the 13th c. onwards by the increasing popularity of some particular names, above all *Johannes* and its short forms. This name has been the most popular with all classes down to the 19th c. and is still so with

man', and to the Germans themselves 'a man, peasant, servant', and further—acc. to the idea of his »betters»,—a fellow of unfavourable characteristics: 'a clumsy, stupid lout'. In the same way his brother *Heinz* adopted the sense of 'a lazy fellow', and *Rüpel* was also used for 'a lewd, dissolute man'.

Like the most common names of men, so also the most popular names for women, e. g. E. *Gill* (formerly com.), G. *Grete, Metze,* are used appellatively to denote 'any woman, a peasant girl, maid-servant, a sweet-heart' (some man's woman), and by characterization: *Grete* 'a stupid, lazy girl', *Metze* 'a wanton woman, a prostitute' etc.

Such appellative use of class-names in English and German seems to date back at least from the end of the middle ages,[1] although a transition stage of the use of these names is much older, see below. The oldest English example given below is *Gill* from before 1460. (*Sir John* in Chaucer is rather a typical name, *Jack-up-a-land* may be the same). In German *Metze* may be inferred c 1215 (see below); *pulian* from c 1300 may be a compound with the name *Jan*; and to the first half of the 15th c. *Kunz* may be traced as a common noun. From the 16th century the class-names occur more frequently in appellative use, in English e. g. in Shakspere, in German in the works of Seb. Brant, Luther, Fischart etc.

Class-names, as above stated, denote human beings generally, or people of some certain class, trade, origin, and then people of characteristics thought peculiar to that class, trade etc., and generally unfavourable. A depreciative tone lingers also on the more neutral senses above, at least as a humourous touch, whereas historical or literary names are often laudatory.

Another difference between these groups is, of course, that historical and literary names, as of more definite associations, have often richer,

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the peasantry. In the 16th and 17th cs. *Joachim* may have been a dangerous rival, at any rate among Greifswald students. In the 17th and 18th cs. *Hans* was mostly used together with another name.

[1] As a very old appellative name of a similar kind may be considered Germ. *Kaiser*. Goth. *kaisar* was perhaps introduced from Greek καῖσαρ (UHLENBECK Kurzgefasstes Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Gotischen Sprache 1896). OHG. *keisur*, OE. *cásere* were probably very early adopted from the La. name (*Caius Julius*) *Cæsar* and then assumed appellative sense (like the Greek word), as the name *Cæsar* was borne by every Roman emperor and hence became a kind of title. See FRANCK. From Germ. the word was introduced into Old Slav., whence Russ. *czar* KLUGE.—Cf. Russ. *Karól*, 20, fn. 2.

more particular contents, a more special sense. By a qualifying adjective or compound element, the general obnoxious sense of class-names is reinforced or specialized[1] to denote, as to the exterior, awkward manners, shuffling gait, dirtiness etc., and then interior qualities such as stupidity, laziness, cowardice, arrogance, deceitfulness, lasciviousness, bad temper, loquacity, niggardliness etc. These qualities being expressed by the qualifier, the names adopt the character of depreciative personal suffixes or prefixes.

This mode of common noun formation once established, some names may owe their appellative use to the analogy of those most current. Others may have been brought to this use to serve as props to alliterating adjectives, e. g. perhaps *lazy Lawrence, lusty Lawrence*, cf. *desperate Dick* etc.

By associations with other words, also unqualified class-names develop senses like those above quoted and others, e. g. *Benz* 'a clumsy fellow' by the influence of *Bengel*.[2]

As many literary names are» symbolical« (see p. 18), or are chosen because typical for a certain class etc., there is, of course, a possibility that some class-names below may owe their appellative use to the fact of their having occurred in some song or tale now forgotten. See e. g. *Tom piper, lusty Lawrence*, G. *Matz von Dresden*.

Before proceeding to the third group, I must specially dwell upon some stages in the development of names to common nouns.

Corydon is the name of a shepherd in the songs of Theocritus and Virgil. When Grosse 1603 says: »Schollers must not teach *Coridon* to holde the plough« Ox., we have still a name before us, but a generic, typical name, referring to any rustic or rustics generally. Such a generic name may be applied to a special person of the kind, as in quot. from Punch: »Lo! *Ganymede* appears with a foaming tankard of ale« Ox.; the name of the cupbearer of Olympus being here used of the waiter in question, whose name does not matter to the poetical author in Punch. In the same way class-names are used: *Paddy* for any (typical) Irishman, the Irish generally,

[1] GIGAS (see p. 12, fnote) terms such qualified names decorated.

[2] Cf. Fr. *nicolas, nicodème* 'a simpleton', due to influence of *nigaud*, TOBLER, see ANDRESEN 47.—As class-names, i. e. very common names, interpreted according to their sounds may also be considered family names like E. *Hopkins* in appell. use. For practical reasons, these names have been given under group III.

or for an individual, particular Irishman. Cf. nouns with indefinite or definite article (»an Irishman»; »the Irishman in question»).

Some names are only or chiefly used collectively, e. g. designations of nationality, such as E. *John Bull* for the English, *Brother Jonathan* for the inhabitants of the United States, Fr. *Jacques Bonhomme*, the old nickname for the French peasantry (from the 14th and 15th cs.), G. *der deutsche Michel* for the Germans, Da. *Herr Sörensen* for the Danes etc.

Among names which are typical owing to their frequency we especially mention formular and proverbial names.[1]

Formular names were early used in laws, statutes, legal forms, etc., just by way of examples, to make the contents clearer and more concrete. They are generally of a current type.

Here we are reminded of the words which every bride in ancient Rome uttered to her bridegroom before entering her new home: »ubi tu *Gaius*, ibi ego *Gaia*»[2].—The Longobards used in legal formulas the names *Petrus* and *Martinus* WACK. 144.—In Old Norse *Jón* 'John' was used in legal style, and esp. in the baptismal formula (together with fem. *Gúðrún*) of the child to be baptized. The latter use seems of old christian tradition, probably due to Luc. 1: 60, 63. FRITZNER, Arkiv for nordisk filologi III, 32 ff.

In an old German formula (12th c.), the parties are addressed »*Cuonrad*, oder svi so du heizzest» and *Ruodolf*. From 1306 *Conrad* and *Heinrich*, from the 15th c. *Petir* and *Katherin* are quoted by WACK. l. c.

In the same manner the names † *John-a-nokes* (< *John atten Oke* < *John at the Oak*) and † *John-a-Stiles* (< *John at the Stile*) [*Tom Styles* BR.] were formerly used in England as fictitious names for the parties in legal actions, 1531 + 1714. *John-a-Nokes* was also sometimes used of 'any individual person', 1815 Ox. Further † *John Doe* and † *Richard Roe* for plaintiff and defendant in an action of ejectment, 1768, 1841 Ox; the terms abolished in 1852 acc. to BR. *Doe*. See also *Tommy Atkins* sub *Tom* below.

Proverbial names bear a certain resemblance to these for-

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[1] Both are called 'Probenamen' by HILDEBRAND, DWB (1873) *Kunz*, co. 2748, 2750, who gives examples of formular names, adopted perhaps because first borne by celebrated persons or literary characters.

[2] Other Latin and Greek formular names are given by WACK. p. 144, fn. 27.

mular names. They are taken at random among frequent names and used for 'any one' in proverbs or proverbial sayings. (Cf. typical, generic names).

German quot. 14th c.: »dâ [in praying to God] endarf man weder *Kuonrât* noch *Heinrich* gedenken». Then these names are often combined as *Heinz und Cunz*, 16th c. +. Later combinations are *Hans und Kunz*, *Peter oder Paul* (Swe. *Pär och Pål*, *Pär eller Pål*), Swiss *Hans oder Heiri* WACK 145 f., Gotthelf: »so ein *Hans oder Benz*» SA. —English *Tom, Dick, and Harry* 1588 (*Hick, Hob, and Hans* 1565). —Du. *Jan, Piet en Klaas* LEOPOLD 221.

A masculine name and a feminine name are often combined to denote a pair of lovers etc.

E. *Jack and Gill*, c 1460 Towneley Myst: »For *Iak* nor for *Gille*»; prov. »*Every Jack* must (will) have his *Gill*», a 1529 »howe *Iacke* shalle haue *Gyl*», Ox.; *Jack and Poll* (see *Poll*). Sc. *Jockie* and *Jeanie*: »ilka *Jeanie* has her *Jockie*" BR.—The Englishman *Jemmy-Jessamy* 'a dandy' has been cut up into the American duo *Jemmy and Jessamy* 'a pair of lovers' FA.

In German the traditional combination is *Hans und Grete*, 17th c. Schuppius + WACK. 138; also *Hans und Liese* SA. sub *Grete*. Similarity of sounds seems to have coupled—but for a rather short union— † *Metz und Petz* (< *Bernhard*) etc. WACK. p. 167, † *Metz und Kuntz*, 1494 Brant's Narrenschiff; † *Metz und Heinz*; † *Metz und Matz*, Fischart's Garg. DWB.

We may add combinations for a pair of fools, male and female, such as E. *Punch and Judy* (from Italian), G. *Kasper und Käthe*, † *Hans und Gütel* 15th c., see DWB IV: 2, 458; L. G. *Aalk un Albret tosammen, Drewes un Drütje*, see below.

III.

We have seen above that both historical and class-names (e. g. *Roland, Laban, Benz*) may develop appellative sense by associations with words of resembling sounds.

As here the sense is brought about by the sounds, so the sound form is intentionally chosen to express a certain sense in fictitious names, orig. nicknames or by-names with endings of popular names.—Both these kinds of names we may call associa-

tive or symbolical, as symbolizing more or less strongly the sense by their sounds.[1]

Probably all names were originally meant to convey an appellative sense, to characterize the individual in question, or at least to express a wish or a prophecy for his future. Later people varied the names by new composition without regard to the original sense (e. g. G. *Hildegunt*) compounded of two almost equivalent words 'battle', or directly drew upon the stock of ready-made names, by family tradition.[2]

The regular names having so faded off to mere distinctive marks, hardly any other names are meant to be characteristic than nicknames or by-names. If such a by-name takes the outward form, the suffix, of a regular name—e. g. G. *Trunkenbold* 'a drunkard', cf. real names such as *Leopold*[3]— it is apt to stick better to the person, as it is easy to remember and makes as it were the impression of applying to him by right. Being from the first half appellative, such names easily develop to be completely so. They are mostly depreciative.

In Teutonic languages the appellative use of such fictitious symbolical names dates very far back.

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[1] WACK. p. 97,100 terms them allegorical ('freilich nicht ganz zutreffend und genügend').

[2] I here take the opportunity of reminding of GUSTAV STORM's important paper on Teutonic name-tradition and belief in reincarnation, Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi IX, 199-222 (1893, first read in 1892).

[3] Cf. how whole names are developed to suffixes or prefixes, esp. in German compounds such as *Faselhans, Grobian.* See *Hans* etc Cases such as *Jack Blunt, Susanne Preisnestel* below may be termed symbolical group-names, the latter, symbolical, part acting as a kind of surname. Cf. also sl. combinations of a title and a symbolical word, acting as a kind of family name, e. g. *Lady Green* 'a clergyman' FA II 275, *Captain Sharp* etc., see *captain*; title and group-name *Mr. Double Tripe* 'a very fat man' (*tripe* 'the belly') GROSE-EGAN.

[4] I do not reckon as appellative names (see WACK. 108—112) 'imperative names' like Old G. *lechespiz* 'lixa' and cases like *Bösewicht* etc., such names being used appellatively from the very beginning.

COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES[1].

Historical names.

A. Metaphorical and allusive.

I. From the history of other nations (or the history of the world).

Universally seem to be used e. g. *Croesus* of a very rich man. —*Xanthippa*, orig. the quarrelsome wife of Socrates, hence 'a shrew or scolding wife' GR.-EG. Germ. e. g. Abr. a St. Clara († 1709): »eine geschimmelte ['mouldy', old] X.» SA.; changed to *Zanktippe* by popular association with *Zank* 'quarrel' BÜCHMANN 444.—*Nero* for 'a tyrant', cf. TRENCH Study of words, p. 188, fnote 3: »a Christian II of Denmark, 'the Nero of the North'»[2].

At least in E. or G. occur: *Zoïlus* B. C. c. 270, the spiteful critic of Homer, Plato etc., appellatively for one of his kind, BREWER, BÜCHMANN 452; hence E. *Zoïlism*.

Galen, a celebrated physician in the 2nd cent. of the Christian era, hence E. 'jocularly, a physician', 1598 Shaksp. + 1833 Ox. 'an apothecary' FA.—Cf. *Crispin* p. 27.

[*St. Julianus Hospitator*, of obscure history, is said to have built a hospital and hospice, perhaps on the river Gard in Provence (see STADLER-GINAL Vollständiges Heiligenlexikon III 1869, p. 522, cf. also 520 b.); hence, perhaps by nonce-application, Chaucer, Prol. C. T., 339 ff.: »An housholdere, and that a greet, was he [the franklin]; *Seint Julian* he was in his contree. His breed, his ale, was alwey

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[1] In the following collections, I have thought best to give within [ ] such cases as seem of a rather individual or ephemeral nature or are doubtful.

[2] *Cicero* (It. *Cicerone*) seems to have lent his name, in It., to appellative use (although 'the historical origin is unknown' Ox.): *Cicerone* 'a guide who shows and explains the antiquities or curiosities of a place' ('orig., a learned Italian antiquarian' etc.); hence introduced into other languages, e. g. in English 'earlier than any quotation given in the It. Dicts.', 1726 + Ox., Germ. (HEYSE-MAHN, Allgem. Fremdwörterb. 1859), French LI.—An interesting case in Slavonic is Russ. *karól*, Pol. *krol* 'king', being originally the name of *Carolus* (Magnus), Charlemagne.

after oon etc. . . . His table dormant in his halle alway Stood redy covered al the longe day».] Cf. as possibly referring to saints E. *Laurence*, G. *Götz*, *Leonhard* among class-names.

[*Raphael*, the great painter, is alluded to in G., when M. Kretzer, Berliner Skizzen (Berlin 1898) p. 6, 19 etc., gives »der *Façaden-Raphael*» as the name of a shop-front painter; cf. p. 13: »die künstliche Ungezwungenheit eines '*Raphaels*'». The name may be a current sobriquet, in Berlin at least].

As a kind of proper name—from a popular point of view—may be regarded G. *Grossmogul*, the title of the Mogul emperors in India 1505—1788 (1857), appellatively *Grossmogel* 'Geldprotz' (Söhns, Parias unserer Sprache 1888, p. 44, fnote 4) with a form perhaps due to association with *mogeln* vulg. and Univ. sl. 'fuschern, betrügen'. Cf. E. *nabob* among terms from titles.

Martinet, a French colonel in the reign of Louis XIV, restored discipline to the French army; hence possibly—although no corresponding use is found in Fr.[1] Ce.—E. *martinet* 'a rigid disciplinarian, esp. in the army or navy' Ce.; cf. 1861 T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford (Macm.), p. 132: »Hardy had warmed up the whole crew . . and mollified the martinet Miller himself [the exacting coxswain]».

The name of the *Bourbons*, who »learned nothing and forgot nothing» by the French revolution, has suggested Am. polit. sl. *Bourbon* 'a Democrat behind his age and unteachable' Ox.; popularly associated with Bourbon county, Kentucky Fa., and possibly originally derived thence.

Nelson's name occurs in G. milit. sl. for 'a naval officer' Horn 53.

II. From English, American, or German history resp.

a) *Duns*, see p. 27.

[Prince *Rupert* 1619—83, the bold cavalry chief of the Royalists in the Civil war; hence the epithet *the Rupert of debate* given by Bulwer in 1845 to the Earl of Derby, Aronst. 257. Probably derived hence 1845 Carlyle, Cromwell: »plunderous *Rupertism*» Schmeding Wortbildung bei Carlyle p. 46].

[1] Cf. Fr. *martinet*, an equivalent to the E. 'cat-o'nine-tails', possibly so called after the colonel. See Dexobry et Bachelet, Dict. gén. de Biographie et d'Hist. 1876.

Blucher, the Prussian Field-Marshal v. Blücher, whose share in the Battle of Waterloo may have been undervalued by the English, is possibly directly referred to by the (Winchester) school sl. *blucher* 'a college præfect in half power' FA[1].

b) *Jonathan Trumbull*, Governor of Connecticut, is said to have been often consulted by General Washington, who called him *Brother Jonathan* (acc. to ZAHN Bibelwort im Volksmunde 39, and Ox. by influence of the Scriptural phrase 2 Sam. 1: 26) hence—perhaps first a 'New Englander', then—'a generic name for the people of the United States, and also for a representative Un. St. citizen', 1816 'Quiz': »keep France and Jonathan in awe» + Ox[2].

c) The *Fuggers*, that famous merchant family which flourished in Augsburg and other German cities in the 15th and 16th cs., have according to DWB given rise to the noun *Fugger*, *Fucker* 1. † 'ein Kaufmann, der grossen ausgebreiteten Handel treibt, zunächst ein Grosshändler' (cf. *Rothschild*), 1691 Stieler: »ein reicher F.»; † from the middle of the 18th c. DWB, but still LG. *fokker* 'Kaufmann'[3] BERGHAUS. 2. 'wucherer' Luther etc., now also LG. (1781 DÄHNERT, 1880 BERGHAUS).

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[1] Unless from 'the *blucher* [named after the marshal] being properly a half-boot' WR. But cf. the obviously derogatory sense in the application of the word to 'non-privileged cabs' admitted to railway stations after all the privileged have been hired, 'to do the work that chances to be undone' (quot. 1864 in Ox.).

[2] *Uncle Sam* as a humourous term for the United States is said to render the abbreviation *U. S. Am.* and to have been coined during the war 1812—14 MEYER, Convers.-lex. 5 ed. Acc. to anecdote in BR. with special reference to one *Samuel Wilson*, superintendent of Government stores during the War of Independence.

[3] Cf. in a degraded sense LG. *fuckern* 'trödeln', dial. Frank. Swab. *fuggern* 'schachern' DWB, partly iron. (Ox.), partly due to the influence of *Fuck* m. 'List, Betrug' and verbs derived from it (see DWB).—The noun was introduced into Du. (if not coined there): *fokker* 'monopola' 1599 Kiliaen +: *een rijke fokker* (cf. Stieler above), then into Wallon.: *foukeur*, Spa. (Cervantes) *fucar* DIEZ and ('probably' Ox.) into Engl.: 1. *fogger* 1. † 'a person given to underhand practices for the sake of gain', 'chiefly (cont.) a low class lawyer' 1588, c 1600; usually *petty-fogger* 1576+, now *pettifogger* (orig. 'one who on a small scale practises the dishonourable devices for gain popularly attributed to great financiers'), perhaps specialized in the above sense from † *petty fogger of the law* 1577 (possibly 'applied in this sense to some notorious person'), see Ox.; *pettifogger* (by prominence of *petty*) also vulg. 'pedant' 'Kleinigkeitskrämer' MU. Deriv. *pettifoggery* (e. g. Milton), *pettifogging* (lawyer, critic) CE. 2. 'a middleman in the nail and chain trade'; 3. dial. 'a huckster' 1800 + Ox., cf. LG. II. Possibly also † *fooker* (rare) '? a capitalist etc.' 1607 ib.—The verb † *foq* (rare) 'to act in a pettifogging manner', 1588+1641, may be a back-formation from *fogger* Ox.

Mélac was the French General who in 1689 devastated the Palatinate; hence dial. (in Upper Swab., Austria, and the neighbourhood of Coburg, Middle Germany) *Melak* (or *Mōlak*) a term of opprobrium, 'schlechter Kerl, Taugenichts': »Du bist ein rechter M.» See Schm.[2] I, 1587, H. Crāmer, ZfdU. XII (1898) 291 ff., and Fr. Branky, ib. 608 ff.[1]

III. Names of local celebrity in England or Germany.

a) [*Dick Whittington*, the Lord-Mayor of London † 1423, whose benefactions to the city made him so popular as to give rise to a nursery tale representing him as working his way to wealth and a high position from poverty D. Nat. Bi.; cf. »he was a species of D. *Wh.*», for 'a diligent and industrious young man' Aronst. p. 258].

Joe Dun, 'a famous bailiff of the town of Lincoln', relentless in exacting payment, hence, acc. to Brit. Apollo 1708, since the reign of Henry VII (1485—1509), appell.: *dun* 'an importunate creditor or an agent employed to collect debts' 1628 + Ox[2].

James Crichton, 'The Admirable', famous as a scholar, scientist, swordsman etc. 1560—85 D. Nat. Bi.; hence *a(n Admirable) Cr.*, 'a universal man, proficient in all sorts of sciences and arts', quots. Dickens and Mrs. Gaskell. Aronst. p. 249, Koch p. 153.

[*Jack Adams* 'a proper name' Ce, possibly an historical person, or only an extented form of *Jack;* hence *jack-adams*, sl. 'a fool', a 1700 sl' di. + Ox.; cf. *Jack-Adams' parish*, Clerkenwell[3] 1725 Fa.].

Jack Ketch, the common executioner † 1686, proverbial and introduced into the puppet show drama of Punchinello D. Nat. Bi., hence ('partly perhaps from apt associations with *ketch, catch*') a 'hangman' 1705+Ox.

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[1] The latter quotes *Melac* as a dog's-name in Bav. and esp. in the Palatinate. This may be the first application of that odious name, prior to the use above. Probably a variant acc. to Schm. is Bav. Austr. *Lackel* 'grober, derber etc. Mensch', (? <) 'grosser Haushund'; Carinthia *lāggl* 'grosser, trāger, unbehilflicher Mensch' (see l. cit.).

[2] Cf. ib. the explanation from the verb *dun* (a 1626+), possibly a Southern variant of *din* (cf. *to din someone's ears*). This is quite as probable, anecdotal explanations being most often fiction.

[3] Possibly in allusion to the miracle plays acted there formerly by the parish clerks of London, see Brewer.

[*Dr. Helkiah Crooke,* (or latinized *Crocus*), author of a 'Description of the Body of Man', publ. in 1616, and of other medical books and governor of Bethlehem hospital 1632—35, D. NAT. BI., may be referred to by sl. *crocus* 'a quack doctor' 1785 Grose: also *crocus metallorum*,[1] 'for the surgeons of the army and navy'[2] + 1877 Ox.]

[*John Hall* was the name of two different physicians (1529?—1566?, and 1575—1635 respectively), authors of works on surgery, e. g. 'Select observations on English Bodies' by the latter, ed. 1657 D. NAT. BI.; hence I think possibly, by a loose connection, in grim humour *Jack Hall* 'typical name for a 'resurrectionist' or exhumer of dead bodies for the requirements of dissecting-rooms' quot. in ARONST. p. 251. Or the author of the book may have been curiously associated with his name-sake, the notorious burglar † 1707 D. NAT. BI. Cf. also *burke* v. Ox.]

Miss Nancy, an appellation for the celebrated actress *Mrs. Anna Oldfield* (1683—1730) whose weakness for dress has been ridiculed by Pope, Mor. Ess. (D. NAT. BI.), may, I think, have been applied to 'an affectedly prim person, male or female' FA., esp. 'an effeminate young man' BR., the latter perhaps by the influence of *nan-boy*, see *Nan.*

Anna Mathilda, a pen-name of *Mrs. Hannah Cowley* († 1809), 'has passed into a by-word for sentimental fiction' D. NAT. BI.: *an A. M.* 'an ultra-sentimental girl' BR.

[*Gustavus Katterfelto*, a native of Prussia, some years from 1782 attracted much attention in London as a conjurer and quack doctor D. NAT. BI.; hence *Katerfelto* in appell. use by Carlyle. SCHMEDING Wortbildung bei Carlyle, diss. Halle, p. 44.]

[*Pogram*, a dissenting preacher acc. to FISCHER, Engl. Stud. XXIII, 73, SL. D.; (not in D. NAT. BI.), hence 'a dissenter, fanatic' generally (ib.), East dial. *pogrim* HALL. The term might possibly be a fictitious name, cf. these below.]

[*Daniel Mendoza*, a Jewish prize-fighter (1764—1836), celebrated in popular songs (D. NAT. BI. and BREWER); hence acc. to FA. old sl. *mandozy* 'a term of endearment among East-end Jews' (and 'a telling hit')]

[1] Referring to *crocus m.* or *antimonii*, a pharmaceutic preparation (see Ox. 3), either by way of complement, or as the original form, later shortened, denoting the physician by his favourite medicine (cf. e. g. *pill* or † *clyster-pipe* for 'a medical man' Ox.). FA. quotes an explanation from *croak* 'to speak with a hoarse, hollow utterance'; sl. 'to die' 1812 di. Ox.

[2] The earliest quot. of the word is 1781: »*crocussing rig* is performed by men and women who travel as Doctors or Doctoresses» FA.

Joseph (*'Joe'*) *Grimaldi* (1779+1837), a famous actor and pantomimist, 'as a clown held to have no equal' D. NAT. BI., hence acc. to FA. theatr. sl. *joey* 'a clown'.

[*Dando* 'many years ago' SL. D. was famous for his appetite and for his amiable habit of satisfying it without paying; 'the hero of a hundred ballads' and still proverbial in sl. for 'a great eater, esp. one who subsists at the expense of restaurants etc.' FA.]

[*Billy Barlow* was a 'semi-idiotic person, a well-known street character about the East-end of London', 'the hero of a sl. song'; thence sl. 'a street clown, mountebank' FA, BR.]

[*Long Meg*, see *Meg*.]

[*Mrs. Brownrigg*, a midwife, was hanged in 1767 for having killed one of her apprentices by ill-treatment D. NAT. BI.; hence Mrs. Gaskell: »such a tyrant, such *a Mrs. Br.*« ARONST. p. 247.]

[*Mrs. Partington*, see ARONST. p. 255. Cf. BR.]

b) [*Boppe* or *Poppe* (< *Jacob*) was a poet in Basel (13th c.), famous for his strength and his tremendous appetite; hence possibly † *Poppe* 'Schwelger und Grossprecher' Neidhart, S. Frank, with derivatives † *poppen* 'grossprechen' DWB, *verpoppeln* 'verschlemmen', Bav. Tyr. *popitzen*[1] 'grossthun, schwelgen', H. Sachs + DWB *verpopitzen*. In the 16th c. in abstract sense *grosse Popen sagen*, *Poppen schiessen* 'to boast', Fischart DWB. See WACK. p. 164.]

Klaus Narr, the fool at the courts of the Elector of Saxony and others (end of t. 15th and first part of t. 16th cs.), whose feats were told in a book published repeatedly in the 16th c. (MEYER'S Konvers. Lex. 1897); hence perhaps *Claus* 'Narr', Logau; dial. Switz. *chlaus*, LG. *Klôs, claos* the same DWB[2].

Pieter Mefferdt was a famous manufacturer of playing-cards at Amsterdam in the 17th c., hence (see BÜCHMANN 500 f.) † G. *Peter Meffert* 'ein spürnasiger, ausplaudernder, eitler Hans in allen Gassen', probably from his articles being everywhere. For the same reason in Berlin *Peter Meffert* as a typical name 'irgend jemand'

[1] The Bav. variants *buebizen*, *verbuebizen*, the MHG. readings *buoben*, *verbuoben* instead of *poppen*, *verpoppeln* (see WACK. ZfdA. VIII, 347) imply associations with *Bube*.

[2] 'Trägheit und Plumpheit ist oft eingeschlossen' DWB: associations with *Klōss*, *Klumpen* etc. And on the whole *Klaus* seems felt now as on a par with class-names, and may perhaps actually be due to such an origin. See below and cf. *Hans*.

WACK. p. 153. By the influence of other combinations with *Peter*, the phrase means in Bremen 'unzufriedener Mensch', in Thuringia 'ein etwas einfältiger Mensch'. See LEOPOLD p. 226.

'*Schinderhannes*', Johann Bückler, helpmate of a hangman (whence the name), later leader of a gang of highwaymen in the Rhine districts, executed in 1803, the hero of a robber story by Arnold (1802), hence appel.: »Er ist *ein wahrer Schinderhannes*». See DWB.

By a punning allusion Professor *Fr. A. Wolf* of Halle, the famous Homer scholar, was referred to early in the 19th c. in Halle University sl.: 'Man nennt »*einen bedeutenden Wolf*», den man sich geritten hat, einen Philologen' MEIER p. 57.

Swab. *Windischgrätz:* »Du bist ein rechter *Windischgrätz!*», 'ein rechter *windischer*, überzwercher Geselle' ANDRESEN p. 117—perhaps suggested as a symbolical name by the popularity or renown of some special member of that princely family, e. g. Prince Alfred, known from the Austrian revolts in 1848.

Of the historical names above the following at least seem to have lost historical associations to everybody except the etymologist: E. *martinet, dun, crocus, miss Nancy;* G. dial. *Fugger* (E. *fogger*), *Melak.*

This loss of associations is attended by degradation of sense in *crocus* and *Fugger.*

By popular etymology are changed *Xanthippa* to *Zanktippe*, *Grossmogul* to *Grossmogel.*—*Windischgrätz* is symbolical.

Peter Meffert seems to have developed some senses by the influence of the class-name *Peter* in other combinations.

Of men is used fem. *Miss Nancy.*—A collective (and generic) sense we meet with in *Brother Jonathan.*

B. Causal historical names.

As a special little group I give some historical names that seem to have developed an appellative sense by some kind of causal connection.

'Probably in allusion to the name of Mr. (afterwards Sir) *Robert*

Peel, who was Home Secretary, when the new Metropolitan Police Act was passed in 1828', E. sl. *bobby*, 'a nickname for a policeman', 1851+; also *peeler*[1] Ox. *Robert* is also used. FUHRKEN Cf. class-n. *Charlie*.

Esp. for partisans, followers, devotees of the person:

The disciples of *John Duns Scotus*, 'Doctor subtilis', the master of scholastic theology († 1308), were famous as hair-splitting sophists and in the 16th c. fiercely opposed the 'new learning', the humanism. Hence *Dunce* (*Duns*) 1. †, 1577 Stanyhurst: »*Duns*, which tearme is so triuiall and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cauilling sophistrie, or subtill philosophie, is forthwith nickenamed a Duns; 2. † 'a dull pedant' (»void of learning, but full of books» Fuller 1642) 1579+1742; 3. hence in startling contrast to the original sense, 'one who shows no capacity for learning, a blockhead', 1577—87 Holinshed: »now a common prouerbe to call such a person as is senselesse or without learning a Duns, which is as much as a foole» +. Cf. v. † *dunce* 'to puzzle, make a dunce of' 1611+ 1662 Ox.—*Dunce* may be causal or metaphorical ('such a sophist as D.') or, perhaps most probably, shortened from † *Duns man* 1527, 1581 (and abstracted from *Duns learning* etc., where *Duns* is attrib.).

[*Sim* '(Cambridge sl.) one of a methodistical turn in religion; a Low Churchman: orig. a follower of the late Rev. *Charles Simeon*'. SL. D.]

Jack † 'a jacobite', 1695+1732 Ox.: 'abbreviation', cf. *jack* † for *jacobin* or *jack pigeon* ib.

Crispin—from *St. Crispin*, the patron saint of shoemakers, who himself practised that trade cf. BR.—'a shoemaker' (1726 gen. name) 1756 + Ox.

hopping Giles comm. sl. 'a cripple' di. 1785, 1811 FA., and dials. (Nhpt., E. Angl., e. Suff.) WR, from *St. Giles*, the cripple saint and patron of cripples BR.

St. Clare c. 1212 instituted at Assisi a sisterhood called the Minoresses or (*Poor*) *Clares: a Clare*, a nun of that order Ox.—Cf. G. † *Claretgen* 'lepida puella?' or 'zartes nönnchen?' 1571 Mathesius. DWB. compares Fr. *Clairette*, 'cistercian nun'.

† G. milit. cant ('Feldsprache') *Lefranz* (transposed from *Franzle* i. e. '*a Franciscan*'), 'Geistlicher'; hence fem. *Lefränzin* 'Pfaffenköchin

[1] ANDRESEN p. 77 seems to mean that these words have taken the sense of 'a policeman' by the influence of *bob* 'to rap or tap with a slight blow' (e. g. to *bob* on the shoulder) Ox. and *peel* sl. 'to strip' Sl. D.— Whatever the origin of the terms, both associations may have contributed to their popularity.

(concubine of a priest); ib. *Gugelfranz* 'Mönch', *Gugelfränzin* 'Nonne'. HORN p. 58.

See also *Lushington* among fictitious names.

Cf. Fr. *madelonnettes* † 'sorte de religieuses établies dans le XIVe et le XVe siècles, dont les maisons servaient de retraite aux pécheresses.' ('Aujourd'hui maison de détention pour les filles de mauvaise vie') —Etym. 'filles de la *Madeleine*' LI., cf. Scriptural names.

Fr. *Miquelot* 'vieilli 1. Pélerin qui va au Mont-St.-Michel, 2. vagabond, 3. hypocrite'. DI. GÉN. See *der deutsche Michel.*

These Fr. diminutives may be considered a kind of patronymics.

Here may also be given, though of a different development, E. *Valentine* (< Fr. *valentin*) 'a sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day', the 14th of Febr., 1602—3 Shaksp. + CE. (cf. 'the first woman seen by a man, or man seen by a woman, on st. Valentine's day' GR.-EG.), from the old notion alluded to by Chaucer and Shaksp. that on this day birds begin to mate (It then means a love-etter sent on Febr. 14.). See CE. and cf. GODEFROY.

Literary names.

I. Names from the Bible.

It is natural that the Bible, the most widely spread of all books, should supply a great many personal names apt for metaphorical allusions obvious to almost everybody. Many or most Scriptural names in a transferred sense are probably common to all Christian nations.

Below I give in historical order the English and German Scriptural names I have met with in existing collections[1] and elsewhere, in an appellative or nearly appellative use. To facilitate survey an (E.) or a (G.) is put before a name, denoting that the transferred use of it is quoted only in English or German, not both languages.[2] French and Swedish use is mostly stated at the end of each paragraph.

[1] For English, a collection of 'Scriptural phrases and allusions'—not names only—is made by C. STOFFEL, Studies in English, Zutphen 1894, p. 125—69; for German, by PAUL GRÜNBERG, Biblische Redensarten (Zeitfragen des christlichen Volkslebens) Heilbronn 1888, and TH. ZAHN, Bibelwort im Volksmund, Nürnberg 1893. For French some instances are quoted by O. THOMSEN, Egennavne som sprogrødder i Fransk (Studier . . udgivne af det Philolog.-hist. Samfund), Copenh. 1895. Scriptural names for persons in Swedish are treated exhaustively and interestingly by TH. HJELMQVIST, Bibliska personers namn med sekundär hänvisning i nysvenskan, Lund 1901.

[2] Of course these marks do not necessarily imply that the name in question cannot be used appellatively in the other language as well, at least in phrases.

1) From the Old Testament.

Names for men.

(E) *Adam* 1. had his paradise to keep: hence probably E. † sl. *Adam*, 'a sergeant, bailiff', 1593 Shaksp. nonce-appl.?, see CE.; 2. he was the 'father of mankind': hence in sl. 'a foreman' FA., 'Werkmeister, Arbeitgeber' MU.; 3. he was Eve's accomplice in committing the first sin: hence in cant 'accomplice' 1848 FA., cf. † cant *Adam Tiler* 'Taschendiebshelfer' MU.—Swe. *min Adam*, 'my husband' (casual application) is quoted by HJELMQVIST p. 3.

(G.) *Lamech* was very bloodthirsty and revengeful (Gen. 4 and 5). But Tyrol, Bav. *làmech* means 'träger, schlaffer Mensch'; this by association with *loam* (< *laim*, HG. *Leim*, *Lehm*): *a loamene Kerl*, 'a lazy, sluggish fellow'; or with HG. *lahm*. SCHÖPF Tirol. Idiotikon, 1866; ANDRESEN p. 123.

(G.) *Methuselah* lived 969 years (Gen. 5: 27), hence G. *Methusalem* 'ein Mensch von ungewöhnlich hohem Alter'. Cf. E. phrases as well as Swe. *en riktig Metusalem*, HJELMQVIST p. 33 ff.

Nimrod (Gen. 10: 9) 1. in E. (1599 +, FA.), G. (also Swe. Da.) and Fr. (*un nemrod*) means 'a passionate huntsman'. 2. According to an old interpretation, also followed by Milton and Pope, Nimrod hunted 'the sons of men': hence E. for 'any tyrant or devastating warrior' BR.

E. *Abraham-man*, *Abram-man* ('possibly in allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus' 'in Abraham's bosom,' Luke 17, Ox.) orig. meant perhaps one of mendicant lunatics kept in the ancient Bedlam, in a ward distinguished by the name of *Abraham* FA., then, acc. to Nares, 'one of a set of vagabonds, who wandered[1] about the country, soon after the dissolution of the religious houses'. They pretended madness (1561, 1633 Ox.). Hence in E. sailors' sl. *to sham Abram* 'to feign sickness' Ox. and *Abram* alone 'a malingerer' FA.

[(E) *Melchisedec* (Gen 14: 18), cf. Mrs. Gaskell: »inhabitants who are so many *Melchisedecs* and have no father nor mother» ARONST. 254].

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[1] Possibly the term referred to the wandering life of Abraham, who 'sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country' (Hebrews 11: 9).—Cf. Da. † *Abraham* 'a beggar's bag'; Finl.-Swe. dial. *Blaggars-Abraham*, 'a humble homely-dressed person' etc. (*blaggarn* 'a stuff made of hards') HJELMQVIST 48.

(E.) *Ishmael's* hand was 'against every man and every man's hand was against him' (Gen. 16: 12): hence E. *Ishmael* 'an outcast', quots. Ox. and HJELMQVIST p. 51. I add C. Doyle, Green Flag etc. (T.) p. 30: »these Ishmaels of the sea», of pirates. Cf. E. *Ishmaelite* the same, Thackeray V. F. (of Becky Sharp); 1876 »a literary Ishmaelite». Ox.

Jacob I. In Germ.: 1. Probably in allusion to his fraud against Isaac and Esau (Gen. 27), *halb Jakob werden*, nonce-word, Luther, means 'half become a cheat' BOSSERT ZfdPh. XXIX, 372 ff. Cf. † Bav. *Jacobswirth* 'schlechter, schurkischer Wirth' 1560 SCHM. I, 1199. 2. *Das ist der wahre Jakob*, 'das ist der echte, der beste' (both in its proper sense and ironically) refers, acc. to DUNGER (Borchardt-Wustmann p. 246), to Jacob the patriarch as opposed to his pretending to be Esau. It seems as probable that the phrase has been changed from 'Das ist der wahre *Esau*', although this phrase does not occur now. ZAHN, p. 19 and HJELMQVIST p. 54). DWB. explains the phrase as referring to St. James of Compostella, whose shrine was the object of toilsome pilgrimages and held in great veneration. PAUL: 'der echte Heilige, der allein hilft'. This seems equally probable.

II. In Engl.: 1. in allusion to his dream (Gen. 28), † cant 'a sort of rogues, these go with ladders[1] in the dead of the night, and get in at the windows' quot. 1712—53 in Ox.); 2. in allusion to his being cheated by Laban (Gen. 29), sl. 'a spooney, fool' sl. di. 1785 and 1819 FA., also dial. Devon WR.

(G) *Laban's* name in appell. use is an interesting case. LG. (hence HG. sl. GENTHE) *langer Laban*, for 'a tall, clumsy, lazy fellow', Pruss. *Laband*, 'Taugenichts' FRISCHBEIR and Da., Norw., Swe. sl. *laban* in about the same sense HJELMQVIST p. 64 ff. seem to imply no direct reference to the deceitful Laban of Gen. 29. But the Scriptural name may have suggested itself, by alliteration, as an apt personal 'prop' to the adj. *lang*, cf. GRÜNBERG p. 37. And *Laban* by itself may have developed the senses above by association with LG. *labben* 'to hang slack, to be indolent', and similar words.[2] From *labben* seems to be

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[1] Hence probably *Jacob* 'a ladder' 1708 + Ox., unless this term, earlier quoted, is to be directly derived from the name (Cf. *Joseph*). *Jacob's ladder* in naut. terminology means 'a rope ladder with wooden steps for ascending the rigging from the deck'; also the plant Polemonium cæruleum 1733 + Ox.

[2] Cf. ANDRESEN ib. f.note 2: 'In Ostpreussen hört man einen jugendlichen Bummler *Labommel* nennen'.

directly derived dial. Silesia *Labander*, 'ein langer, schlaffer Mensch' DWB, an allegorical name, formed I think on the type *Dryander*, acc. to *Andresen* p. 123 suggested by the village *Laband*, cf. terms for nation. *Labander* may also represent an enlargement of the pers. term *Laband* above, if this form occurs also in Silesia.—See SANDFELD JENSEN Dania III, 97 ff. Jensen rejects with good reason the conjecture of GERSON TRIER (in Festskrift til Vilhelm Thomsen, Copenh. 1894, p. 353—68) that the G. and Da. word was originally a shortened writing, in Fr. and E. Mss. of the Fierabras poems, e. g. the Sowdone of Babylone, for *l(i)admirals Balans*, the sultan of the Heathens, which writing, G. Trier thinks, was mistaken for a real name and later 'probably' introduced into Germany from England together with the poems in question—an explanation very far fetched, however ingenious, and not accounting for the clumsiness and laziness of a *Laban*.

Joseph 1. (cf. Gen. 39) E. colloq. 'any woman-proof male', 1785 Grose +; cf. *to wear Joseph 's coat* 'to defy temptation'[1] FA. Cf. also *holy joe* p. 000.—G. »*Keusch wie Joseph*». 2. E. in allusion to Gen. 41: 48—57, quot. 1849: »these evil Josephs raise the price of corn so high» Ox., probably nonce-appl., but cf. a similar application in early Swe. (1678) HJELMQVIST p. 66 ff. (where also E. and Swe. examples of sense[1]).

(G.) *Benjamin* (Gen. 42: 4) in G., Fr., Swe. 'for the youngest or pet child' (Swe. dial. also for a thin, 'bony', person by association with *ben* 'bone') HJELMQVIST p. 69 ff.[2]

(E.) *Aaron* 1. rare, perhaps nonce-appl., 'a leader of the church' 1607 Ox.; 2. thieves' cant *The Aaron* (always with def. art.) 'the chief

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[1] Cf. *Joseph* 'a cloak', 'coat', esp. † 'a lady's riding habit with buttons to the skirts', 1659 + Ox., FA. To Joseph's 'coat of many colours' (Gen. 37: 3) refer *to wear Joseph's coat*, 'for the younger to be preferred to the elder' WESTALL and *Joseph* 'a coat that is patched' 1859 sl. di. FA., 'also a name given to a many-coloured scarf' WESTALL. ANDRESEN p. 145 explains G. dial. (Rhinel., Mecklenb.) *Joseph* (*Joseep* etc.) 'a petticoat' as a modification by popular etymology of Fr. *Jupe*, *Jupon* (cf. G. *Joppe* a kind of jacket) and states that the name is in return occasionally changed to *Jup*, *Jüp*.

[2] E. *Joseph* 'a coat etc.' above may have suggested, I think, E. sl. *Benjamin* 'an overcoat of a particular shape, formerly worn by men' 1817 + Ox., if the coat is not named after the person who introduced it BR., cf. *mackintosh* etc.

or captain of a gang or school of thieves' FA., 3. † cant 'a cadger who combined begging with acting as guide to the summits of mountains, chiefly to evade the laws against vagabondage', acc. to MANTON, quoted by FA, with reference to an etymological interpretation 'lofty'.[1]

(E.) *Moses*, after his colloquy with God on the Mount, »wist not that the skin of his face shone» (Exodus 34: 29). The Vulgate has »cornuta esset facies sua» by misinterpreting the Hebrew word, and owing to this faulty translation, Moses was often represented, e. g. by Michel Angelo, with horn-like prominences on his forehead (see DETZEL, Christliche Ikonographie, II: 545). Hence (cf. G. *Hahnrei*) 'a cuckold' 1785 Grose (cf. Fr. *parents de Moyse* 'cuckolds' 1611 Cotgrave); *to stand Moses* 'to father another man's child', sl. di. 1811, 1859 FA.

In Finl.-Swe. dial. *Moses* means 'an awkward, lazy, stupid fellow', perhaps, as HJELMQVIST p. 76 f. supposes, in allusion to Moses' difficulty of speech (Exodus 4: 10); I think possibly also by association with dial. *masa* 'to be lazy' RIETZ.

(G.) *Joshua*: »der teutsche Josua» ('hero') applied to Tilly in the Thirty Years' War HJELMQVIST p. 80.

Samson. G. »ein wahrer (zweiter) *Simson*», Du. »een tweede S.», for a very strong man (WANDER, see Hjelmqvist p. 83 f.).—E. 1591 Shaks. (see *Goliath*).

(E.) *Jonah*, the prophet, is alluded to in E., e. g. 1612: »[He] thought it best to make a *Ionas* of him, and so cast him and his books into the sea», a 1885: »you must be very lucky in love, for you are a regular *Jonah* at cards»; also *Jonah* 'anything that spoils the luck' (Kipling), v. 'to bring ill luck to' Ox.

Goliath 1. universally (cf. HJELMQVIST p. 98 f.) for 'a giant, a big man'; E. also † *Golias* 1591 Shaks. »Samsons and Goliasses it sendeth forth» Ox. 2. With reference to G. being a Philistine, Swinburne termed Mathew Arnold »David the son of Goliath» FA. Cf. *Philistine* below.

(G.) *David*, as compared with Goliath, was very small; hence G. dial. Bohem. Friedland *A öss a rechter Davidl*, of 'ein Mensch kleinen Wuchses' WANDER, see Hjelmqvist p. 95.

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[1] Acc. to kind information from Prof. O. E. LINDBERG here, a similar interpretation as 'the man from the mountain' is given, but is impossible.

(G.) *Jonathan* (cf. 1 Sam. 18) for 'a faithful friend' was esp. used by old German poets, e. g. Abschatz († 1699), Günther, Gellert DWB.—Cf. Swe. quots. HJELMQVIST p. 99 ff., and E. *Brother Jonathan* p. 22.

Solomon, *Salomon* universally for 'a wise judge' etc., e. g. 1740 Voltaire: *Salomon du Nord* for Frederick the Great BÜCHMANN. p. 279.

(G.) *Nabal* (1 Sam. 25 etc.), perhaps by nonce-appl., 1659 Schuppius: »Ich weiss wohl, wie Ihr oft kommt zu den Knechten und Mägden und sagt... 'Du musst Tag und Nacht genugsam arbeiten und Dein Herr ist ein rechter Nabal, ein rechter Hund, ein rechter Pharao'» WACK. 131. Cf. in early Swe. as a typical name HJELMQVIST p. 102.

(E.) *Hazael*, on the prophecy of Elisha, killed his master, the King of Syria, and usurped the crown (2 Kings 8: 7—15 etc.). Hence (? nonce-application) G. Eliot: »The Hazaels of our world who are pushed on quickly.. to do doglike actions by the sudden suggestion of a wicked ambition» (ARONST. p. 251, with erroneous explanation from *Azazel* in Milton's Par. L.).

(G.) *Gehasi*, the cheating (and consequential?) servant ('Knabe') of Elisha (2 Kings 5: 20—27, cf. also 4: 27) in † German Univ. sl. lent his name (see KLUGE St.) to any 'naseweiser Mensch'[1], 1691 Stieler 'nasutulus'; cf. 1765: »ich flog als ein munterer Gehasi in die Wohnung..» (KLEEMANN, ZfdW. I, 42), still 1808 di. DWB.

(E.) *Nimshi* (2 Kings 9: 2) is hardly known but for being the grandfather of Jehu. The name seems however to suggest words such as *ninny, nincompoop*, etc., as it means in Am. 1. Connecticut colloq. 'a booby, a nincompoop; a conceited fellow', FARMER Americanisms 1889; 2. 'still in New England for a mischievous child'—»a regular little Nimshi» GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 375.

(E.) *Jehu*, the grandson of the former, in 2 Kings 9: 20 »driveth furiously»; hence *Jehu* in E. sl. 1. 'a fast or furious driver', 1682; 2. then 'a driver, coachman' generally, 1594+; hence *jehu* v. 'to drive' 1822 etc. Ox.—Cf. Swe. colloq. and dial. *köra, fara* etc. *som Jehu* ('to drive etc. like J.') or—by misinterpreting the phrase as analogous to *'som ett huj'* etc.—*som ett jehu* (or *jehú*), neutr. HJELMQVIST p. 117 ff.—Cf. Fr. *compagnons de Jehu*, the name of royalist insurgents

[1] This sense may partly be due to popular association with *Hans Hase* etc. (see below), equivalent acc. to Stieler. By the same association the idea of foolishness seems implied in quot. from 'Kunst über alle Künste', (17th c.), see DWB.

during the French Revolution, in allusion to Jehu's task as an avenger in Israel (2 Kings 9: 78), see BR.

(G.) *Sadrach* (cf. Dan. 1: 73), in LG. and Bav. a term of opprobrium for 'an old woman'; evidently by association with *Drache* DWB. GRÜNBERG p. 37, and possibly also with *Satan* ANDRESEN 281. Also modified *Saudrach.*—Cf. Swe. dial. *lump-Sadrak,* a term of opprobrium (cf. *lumpa* 'a tatter'), due to the influence of *sakramentskad, Satan* acc. to HJELMQVIST p. 124.[1]

E. *Gog* and *Magog,* see p. 44.

Jeremiah, as author of the »Lamentations», has become proverbial for 'a person who constantly laments': G. dial. Leipzig *Jéremies* 'Jammerlappen'. North Bohemian *Jeremias* 'ein unbeholfener Mensch' may have a derived sense—E. *The British Jeremiah,* Gibbon's name for Gildas, author of »Lamentations over the Destruction of Britain» BR.—Swe. *jeremias,* see HJELMQVIST, p. 120 ff., may be associated with *jämmer* 'lamentation' etc.—Deriv. Fr. *jérémiade,* E. *jeremiad,* G. *Jeremiade,* etc. 'lamentation'.

Daniel for 'a wise man', esp. 'a wise judge', alludes to Dan. 3, 4 etc. and to the story of Susanna: E. e. g. Shaksp. M. of Ven. IV, 1; G. also in dial. Mecklenb. *dat wiese Danielken,* 'kluger, superkluger Mensch'. HJELMQVIST p. 122.

[(E.) *Nebuchadnezzar,* in punishment for his presumption, »ate grass as oxen» (Daniel, 4: 33). Hence the name in E. com. sl. means 'a vegetarian' FA. no quot.]

Job, the patient sufferer, is universally alluded to proverbially. In real appellative use it is quoted from Swe. by HJELMQVIST p. 126 f. Cf. G. »es ist ein zweiter *Hiob*» ib.; E. phrases quot. 1553 + Ox. —Cf. *Job's news,* G. *Hiobspost* (hence Sw. *jobspost*); E. *Job's comforter* 'one who pretends to sympathize in your grief, but says that you brought it on yourself' BR., and † *jobe* v. colloq. 'to rebuke, reprove, or reprimand in a long and tedious harangue' 1670 (as Cambridge sl.)+1794 (with deriv. *jobation* 1687+1888) Ox, allude to the behaviour of Job's friends.

Here may be added E. *letter of Uriah* (e. g. W. Scott BR.) G. *Uriasbrief* (2 Sam. 11: 14 etc.) for 'a treacherous letter bringing death

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[1] Cf. that his fellow martyr in the »burning flery furnace» *Mesak* has become, quite contrary to Biblical tradition, an equivalent of *mes* i. e. 'a milksop' HJELMQVIST p. 124.

to its bearer.'—G. »eine Rotte *Korah*» (Numbers 16) for 'a set of roughs'.[1]

Names of women.

(G.) *Eve* is the type for woman: 1. suffering from the weaknesses of our first mother, cf. the G. proverb »alle Frauen heissen Eva» or »sind Evastöchter» GRÜNBERG 37; 2. as correlative to *Adam* the husband, i. e. as 'a wife': G. *meine Eva* 'mein Weib' WACK. p. 161, cf. also Swe. HJELMQVIST 20 ff.; 3. or generally, e. g. G. Bav. *Schwätz-Evel* WACK.

Ox. *Frau Potiphar* (Gen. 39) 'Verführerin', BÜCHMANN 20 ed.

(E.) *Abigail*, see p. 49.

(E.) *Abishag* 'the Shunnamite', whom King David loved in his old age (1 Kings 1: 1—4) is acc. to MU. referred to in E. vulgar cant *Abishag*, a nobleman's bastard ('uneheliches Kind einer durch einen Edelmann verführten Person'); not given in Ox. or FA.

(E) *Jezebel*, the wicked wife of Ahab, King of Israel (1 Kings 16: 31, 19: 1, 2; 21; 2 Kings 9: 30—37); appellatively in E. 'a wicked, impudent, or abandoned woman' 1558 Knox: »He hath raised vp these Iesabelles [our mischeuous Maryes] to be the vttermoste of his plagues». +; or 'a woman who paints her face', *a painted Jezebel*, 1771 (Ox., cf. STOFFEL p. 127 and, for early Swe. Da., HJELMQVIST p. 112).

From the New Testament.

Names of nem.

Jesus. E. coll.[2] *hopping-Jesus*, com. sl. *limping-Jesus*, 'a lameter' FA. G. milit. sl. *Herr Jesus*, 'Feldwebel', *Vizejesus* 'Vizefeldwebel' HORN p. 55, *Kommissjesus* '(ältere) Feldgeistliche' orig. Prussian (ib. 58).[3]—Cf. Finl.-Swe. dials. *Lill-Jesus* ('little J.'), 'a pompous, insignificant person', *snåla-Jesus* 'a niggard' (*snål*, 'stingy'), *post-Jesus*

[1] The character of a name is approached by G. *Krethi und Plethi* (cf. E. *the Cherethites and the Pelethites*, e. g. 2 Sam. 8: 18) orig. 'hangmen and couriers', David's body-guard: hence G. (and Swe.) 'eine sehr gemischte Gesellschaft', BORCH.-WUSTM. p. 279.

[2] 'Rather, vulgar' FUHRKEN.

[3] Possibly from his speaking often of Jesus. Cf. Fr. *Goddem* etc. for 'an Englishman' from *God damn!* GAIDOZ-SÉB. 335.

'a post-officer' HJELMQVIST 159.—Fr. *Jésus* thieves' cant 'innocent'; hence ironically 'jeune filou;' 'tout jeune Ephestion de trottoir' RIGAUD. See also ROSSIGNOL Di. d'argot.

Christ. In G. milit. sl. *Kommisschristus*, see *Kommissjesus.*—Cf. also Finl.—Swe. dials. *post-Kristus*, a variant of *post-Jesus*; *kalfskinns-Kristus*, 'a peasant wearing a coat of calves' skins (*kalfskinn*) without any cloth on it' HJELMQVIST 146, cf. *blaggars-Abraham.*

Joseph, the husband of the Holy Virgin, is referred to (see Math. 1: 18—25) in early G. *Joseph* 'geduldiger Ehemann', e. g. Heinrich Julius, Duke of Brunswick († 1613): »ein arm Joseph und groth Hanenrey» DWB.; also in E. 'ven. sl.' *fancy-Joseph*, 'a prostitute's protector', 'fancyman' FA. Cf. early Swe. *Joseper* 'a silly, harmless individual' HJELMQVIST 177 f.

Herod (Math. 3: 16) is proverbial for a bloodthirsty tyrant: »*He is a Herod*» HARLOCK; for G. GRÜNBERG 38 —From being a character in the miracle-plays [and, no doubt, from Acts 12: 21, 22], the phrase *to out-Herod Herod*, Shaks., orig. to exaggerate that part, 'to exceed in bombast and passionate grandiloquence' SCHMIDT. Shaks.-Lex., and *Herodian* 'blustering, grandiose' Ox.—Cf. also HJELMQVIST 218 f.

(E.) *Lazarus* (Luke 16: 20) became the type for a poor man or a leper (or one infected with some other loathsome disease); hence 1. It. *lazzaro*, usually reinforced *lazzarone*, Sp. *lazaro* 'a beggar', introduced into E. as *lazar*, † *lazard*, e. g. Tennyson, In Mem.: »The lazar in his rags» CE. 2. MLa. *Lazari* 'leprosi' DU CANGE[1]. It. † *Lazzero* TOMMASEO-BELLINI, Fr. Prov. *ladre*, E. *lazar:* Chaucer, Prol. 245: »seke *lazars*», cf. It. *lazzeretto*, Sp. *lazareto*, Fr. E. etc. *lazaret* orig. 'a plague-hospital' CE. G. † *Lazarusmensch* 'a leper' DWB.—Cf. in both senses *Lasarus* in Swe. HJELMQVIST 211 etc.

As originally being a proper name has also been regarded E. *Dives*, the La. word in the Vulgate for »the rich man» in the parable (Luk. 16), e. g. c 1386 Chaucer: »Lazar and diues lyueden diuersly»+; hence 'generically for a rich man', 1614+, *Diveses*, 1640: »our Diueses, our rich Lord Prelates» + Ox.

(G.) *Zaccheus*, the publican of Jericho, who entertained Christ in his house (Luke 19: 1—6) appears, partly owing to sound-association in

[1] 'Sic dicti, quod eorum domus seu Ecclesia extra muros Hierosolymitanæ civitatis sita, sancto Lazaro dicata esset' (ibid., cf. TOMMASEO-BELLINI, *Lazzero*). The term may then also be regarded as parallel to *Claretgen* etc. p. 27.

the Old G. proverbial phrase: »(Hans in allen Gassen,) *Zacheus* in allen Zechen», 1545 S. Frank. DWB. IV, 2: 460, cf. *Hans*.

(G.) *Markus* Univ. sl. 'Markör, Kellner', 1781 etc. KLUGE St.; Swe. dial. the same HJELMQVIST p. 230. Cf. *Pontius* below and Class-names.

Judas universally 'a traitor'.—E. 1384 Wyclif: »the lord bireth costly a fals Judas to his confessour».+FA. Cf. E. *judas* or *judas-hole*, 'a small hole for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it' OG.-A., Fr. *judas* 'petite ouverture pratiquée à un plancher etc.' LI.—To more accidental characteristics refer Swe. dial. *Judas* 'a miser' HJELMQVIST 204, and (from the tradition that Judas had red hair and beard) E *judas-coloured* 'red', of hair etc. Ox., Fr. *poil de judas* 'poil roux' LI.

Iscariot in E. 'an accursed traitor', 1647 + OX.

Thomas, (John 20: 24—29) is proverbial for a doubter: E. »a doubting Thomas» GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 374. G. 'ein schwer zu überzeugender Mensch ist *ein ungläubiger Thomas*' KRUEGER p. 6. For Swe. HJELMQVIST p. 197 f.

Cf. E. *Peterman* (Math. 4: 18) 'a fisherman (on the Thames)' 1605 + CE.

Here may also be mentioned † Cambridge Univ. sl. *the twelve Apostles* or *the chosen twelve*, ironically, 'the last twelve graduates on the B. A. list' (arranged in order of merit), 1795 FA.—Acc. to the same, the very last one was called *St. Paul*, 'the least of the apostles' (1 Cor. 15: 9), or *St. Poll* by a punning allusion to 'the Poll', the B A. degree without honours.

Pontius Pilate, E. † cant 'a pawn-broker' (1823 GR.-EG, MU.), i. e. a man to whom precious things are 'delivered' (cf. Mark 15: 1 etc.).—For G. »einen von Pontius zu Pilatus schicken», from »einen von Herodes zu Pilatus (or inversely) schicken», see BORCHARDT-WUSTMANN p. 378; HJELMQVIST p. 218 etc. MEIER p. 59 supposes allusion to the former phrase in † Univ. sl. *Pontius* 'Kellner', (a 1781 KLUGE St.) but this seems hard to understand. *Pontius* may rather be a punning variant of *Markus* 'Kellner, Markör', associated with Fr. *point* just as *Markus* is associated with *markieren*. Or *Pontius*, recorded as earlier, may be the primary term.

(G.) *Barabbas*, the 'notable prisoner' and 'robber' whom Pilate released instead of Christ (Math. 27: 16—26 etc), is referred to by LG. (Holst.) *Barrabas*, *Barrabam* (from the phrase »B—m losgeben», and in analogy with *Abraham* etc.) a term of opprobrium, LG. Pruss. *Barrabaus* the same HJELMQVIST 225 ff.

St. Stephen may be referred to by G. (Bav.) *stainen Steffan*, see Class-names.

(E.) *Gamaliel*, the great Pharisee teacher of St. Paul (Acts 22: 3); hence E. coll. 'a pedant, a person curious of the letter and the form', e. g. »these *Gamaliels* of the theory», 'these ultra-puritans, to whom the spirit is nothing' FA.

Simon the sorcerer (Acts 8: 9—24) who offered to buy the power of the Holy Ghost for money, became proverbial for one who traffics in ecclesiastical posts, offices etc. Hence MLa. *Simonia* DU CANGE, E. *simony* etc.—In G. *Simon* 'Jemand der mit Heiligem, namentlich mit geistlichen Stellen . . . einen Handel treibt', Brant's Narrenschiff. (Late MLG. also personifying the abstract above, in the younger gloss to Reineke Vosz: »Simon, dat ys geistlick unde werltlick Woker» HJELMQVIST, p. 232 ff.). H. Sachs has the verb (etwas) *ersimoneien* SA.

[(E.) *Apollyon*, the evil spirit in Revel. 9: 11, and hence in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Perhaps chiefly with reference to the latter work, the name is used appellatively (nonce-appl.?) by Mrs. Craik, John Halifax Gtl. ARONSTEIN p. 246, cf. HJELMQVIST p. 235.]

Names of women.

Martha of Bethany, the sister of Mary, at a visit of Jesus »was cumbered about much serving», and »careful, and troubled about many things» (Luke 10: 38—42). Hence of 'a busy housewife': E. Kipling: »I'm *Martha* just now»; G. 'eine *geschäftige Martha;* Du. *eene zorgvuldige Martha*; Swe. † *beskœftig Mœreta* for 'puellam dicaculam et rerum familiarium satagentem' Ihre, *Martha* (*Märta*), see HJELMQVIST p. 206 ff.

Mary Magdalene, acc. to tradition, was a reformed[1] prostitute (cf. Luke 8: 2, and 7: 37—50, DETZEL, Christliche Ikonographie II, 514 ff.); hence E. *Magdalen*(*e*) 1693 + FA. in this sense, G. *Magdalene*, Swe. *Magdalena* the same. Hence E. *Magdalen asylum*, G. *Magdalenenstift*, *-haus*.—See also G. *Metze* among the class-names below.

[1] From the traditional artistic representations of the penitent Magdalene (see DETZEL l. c.) with her eyes red with weeping, E. *maudlin* (the popular pronunc., cf. Magdalen College in Oxf. and Cambr.) means 1. † 'weeping', Dryden: »maudlin eyes»; then 2. 'sickly sentimental, tipsy', Byron, Don Juan +, this last by shortening from *maudlin-drunk* 1592 + CE.—Cf. Fr. *pleurer comme une Madeleine* DI. GÉN., and GRÜNBERG p. 38.

(E) *Dorcas*, the Christian disciple at Joppa who was »full of good works and alms-deeds» and »made coats and garments» for the poor (Acts 9: 36—39) is referred to by E. *Dorcas* 1. colloq. 'a sempstress, esp. one employing herself for charitable purposes' FA. (not in Ox. or WR.), or collectively 'benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing' etc. HALL.; for this generally *Dorcas society* Ox.; cf. *Dorcas basket* 'a basket of needle-work for charitable purposes' Ox.; HJELMQVIST p. 232.—2. From *Dorcas society* as 'clothing society' is abstracted E. dial. Linc. *to dorcas* 'to dress smartly or vulgarly' and of this verb, I think, a subst. function is *Dorcas* dial. Linc. 'a smart, overdressed person' ('often combined with *Moggy*') WR., forming a striking contrast to the original.

The above collections—to which perhaps several terms more might be added—seem to prove that the appellative use of Scriptural names in serious (religious, poetical, neutral etc.) style may be traced far back both in English and German. The appellative names of this kind here quoted from ME. are few, viz. *lazar*, *Judas*, (*Dives*). The first two are of foreign coinage and universal occurrence. But from the 16th and 17th centuries more Scriptural names are recorded in both languages, many of them of specifically English or German application. Partly they seem, by their freshness of tone or their rather subtle allusion, to testify to the growing knowledge of the Bible. See E. *Jezebel*, *Daniel*, *Aaron*, G. *Jacob*, *Nabal*, *Josua*.

Later, alongside of this serious use, Scriptural names were also applied humorously and by punning allusion. In English my quotations of this kind go from the 16th (*Adam*, possibly *Abram*) and 17th cents. (partly cant) down to the present time in ever increasing number. The earliest German examples date from the 17th cent.

As may be expected, many or perhaps most Scriptural names are quite popular and not confined to educated speech.

What I have gathered seems to agree for these languages with the statements of HJELMQVIST p. 239 ff. for Swedish, although in English, where Scriptural terms seem most common, the humorous use begins perhaps a little earlier than in German or Swedish. But little may be concluded from so scanty a material.[1]

[1] The authors who have dealt with English and German Scriptural phrases generally—not with names only—mostly give modern quotations exclusively.—STOFFEL, p. 125, thinks that many, if not most, Scriptural phrases in English are due to Puritan and Independent preachers of the 17th cent.

The following metaphorical names seem more especially to have adopted the nature of current common nouns and to be felt as such (often with partial vanishing of the original allusion): E. *Adam*, *Abram*, *Jacob*, *Aaron*, *Moses*, *Jehu*, *Jesus*, *Joseph*, *Lazar*, (*Dives* ?), (*Pontius Pilate* ?), *Abishag*, *Jezebel*, *Abigail* (?).—G. *David*, (*Jonathan*), *Gehasi* see below, *Jeremias*, *Jesus*, *Christus*, *Joseph*, *Evel*.

To Art may partly be due the popularity—if not the developmen —of the E. terms *Moses* (at least in French, whence it was introduced) and adj. *maudlin*. Cf. *Roland* below.

By their mere form, some names have been associated with ideas which have nothing to do with the Biblical persons, and have thus developed a sense often in startling contrast to the original application. Such are: E. *Aaron* 3 (?), *Nimshi*; G. *Lamech*, *Laban*, *Gehasi*, *Sadrach*, (*Zachäus*), *Markus*, (*Pontius* ?)

Dorcas 2 is developed by a curious back-formation.

II. Names from Greek and Roman mythology or literature.

G. Univ. sl. »*Apollo*, der den Knaster präpariert», 'wie es im Kommersbuche heisst' (i. e. a tobacco manufacturer), from a tobacco factory in *Apolda* in Silesia ANDRESEN 174.

Adonis a) the beautiful boy who excited the tender passion of Venus; b) iron. E. 'a beau, dandy' 1765 Ox. Youth is implied, cf. *Adonis of Fifty* etc. as a nickname for George IV BR.—G. 'ein gar zu schöner junger Mann' BÜCHMANN p 109.—Fr. 'homme remarquable par sa beauté' (iron.) 1715 Lesage, Gil Blas: »je devins l'A. de cette nouvelle Vénus»; hence *adoniser* 'chercher à embellir (surtout en parlant d'un homme)', 1550 Ronsard DI. GÉN., which verb has been introduced into E. as *adonize* 1611 + Ox., and G. as *adonisieren* SA. The name itself may also have been first applied appellatively in French.

Actæon had horns planted on his head by Diana, hence E. † sl. *Actæon*, 'a cuckold' FA., also v. † 'to cuckold' 1615 etc. Ox.

Argus a) a mythological person fabled to have had a hundred eyes; b) E. 'a watcher, guardian', 1387 Trevisa: »in wynnyngis argi» + Ox. Cf. *argus-eyed*, G. *Argus-augen* (cf. BÜCHMANN p. 105).

E. *Mercury* 1. 'a messenger', (1616–93) Abp. Sancroft: »the angels . . . the nimble mercuries of heaven»; † esp. 'a newspaper carrier or a seller of newspapers' 1607 (ed. 1637) CE., 1755 FA., hence common for 'a newspaper or periodical', a 1700 sl. di. +

FA. 2. As Mercury was also the god of cleverness, invoked even by thieves, † 'a thief, trickster' 1599 B. Jonson FA., also † *mercurial*, 1614 CE.—Cf. with 1. Fr. *mercure* † 'celui qui se charge de remettre des messages gallants'[1] 1622, 1735; fem. rare, Regnard (1655—1709): »petite Mercure» DI. GÉN.

Bacchus in G. 'wohlbeleibter Mensch': »er sieht aus wie ein B.»; »er ist ein reiner B.» E. MEYER.

Ganymede I. A Trojan youth whom Zeus made his cupbearer; hence (universally?) 'a cupbearer', E. 1608 + Ox., G. *Ganymed* BÜCHMANN p. 95; Swe. *ganymed* as a formal or grand term for 'waiter', as in *ganymedförening* (Ordlista öfver svenska språket, utgifven af Svenska Akademien, 7th ed. 1900).—II. From c. 500 B. C. Ganymede was mentioned as the beloved of Zeus and was made, esp. in Crete, a divine and 'ideal' representative of that oriental vice which was legalized in Crete, and which—in connection with the Eastern custom of having beautiful male slaves waiting at banquets—rapidly spread all over Greece. (see ENCYCL BRIT.[9] X: 72). Hence the modification of the name, Lat. *catamitus*, It. *catamito*[2], E. *catamite* 'a boy kept for unnatural purposes' 1593 +; and E. *ganymede* the same 1591 + 1708 Ox.

(G) *Rhadamanth* (Rhadamanthos one of the judges of Hades) for 'höllenstrenger Richter' BÜCHMANN p. 109.

A female counterpart to *Ganymede* I is *Hebe*, the goddess of youth and spring, represented as having been originally the cupbearer of Olympus. Hence E. 1. 'a woman in her early youth'; 2. 'a waitress, barmaid', 1606 + Ox.—Also G. 'Kellnerin' E. MEYER.

Juno, the wife of Jupiter, hence E. 'a woman of stately beauty, a jealous wife' etc., 1606 + Ox.

Hecate a) 'in ancient Greek mythology, a goddess...; in later times more or less identified with several others, esp. with Artemis..., also, with Persephone the goddess of the infernal regions, and hence regarded as presiding over witchcraft and magical rites'; then b) 'a hag,

[1] Also, as in G., 'titre de divers écrits périodiques'. To the Fr. form may perhaps be traced LG. *Markūr* 'Aufwärter in Gasthöfen' (MI. (Sibeth) Wörterbuch der Mecklenb.-Vorpom. Mart, Leipz. 1876). The term, possibly in reference to the swift-footed god, was chosen as a variant of '*Markör*', cf. *Markus*, p. 37.

[2] It seems probable that Fr. *chattemite* f. is orig. the same word, although it has adopted another sense ('personne doucereuse' DI. GÉN.) and gender by association with *chatte*. Cf. the first quot. in GODEFROY.

witch', 1591 Shaks.: »I speake not to that rayling Hecate» + 1753 Ox. The name had the variant † *Heccat*[1] 17th c.

Venus for 'a beautiful woman', in G. e. g. 1562 Mathesius, Sarepta: »drumb auch Lamechs weib Ada, das ist die geschmückte und gebutzte Venus, im Mose genent wirdt», etc. DWB.

In connection with these mythological persons may be placed:

Hercules, e. g. in E. for 'a man of prodigious strength; a big man' 1567 + Ox. Cf. Fr. e. g. *un Hercule de foire* 'qui accomplit des tours de force' and *Alcide*, another name for H., 'héros invincible', Boileau Di. Gén.

Fr. *Ariane* (< *Ariadne*, whom Theseus loved and forsook); *une A.* 'une amante abandonnée' Di. Gén.

(E.) *Dædalus*, the fabulous constructor of the Cretan labyrinth and of wings to fly with. To him alludes E. *Dædal(us)* 'a skilful artificer' c 1630: »a Dædale of my death» Ox.; *dædal* also as adj. 'skilful', and in the sense of 'a maze, labyrinth' (ib.). Cf. the abstract Fr. *dédale:* »un dédale de rues, de difficultés» Li.

From Homer are taken, e. g.

E. milit. sl. *Old Agamemnons* 'the 69th Foot, now the 2nd Battery of the Welsh Regiment: bestowed by Nelson at St. Vincent in 1769, when the regiment were serving as marines' Fa.

To Helen of the Iliad may refer G. † Univ. sl. *Helena* 'a prostitute' 15th c. Kluge St. p. 33.

Hector, the Trojan hero: E. *hector* 1. for 'a valiant warrior like Hector', 1387 Trevisa: »3if.. þey beeþ hardy, we clepeþ them Hectores» + 1621—51. 2. Then specialized[2] (esp. 'in the sec. half of the 17th c.') 'a swaggering fellow, a braggart, a bully'—'applied spec. to a set of disorderly young men who infested the streets of London', 1655 + a 1716 Ox. (Cf. 1598 Shaks., M. W., I, 3: »Said I well, bully Hector?», the host to Falstaff, also »bully Hercules») + 1826 Fa. Hence

[1] Acc. to Ox., this form has 'possibly suggested' the personal term *hell-cat* (Sc. *hellicat* Wr.) 1. 'an evil or spiteful woman' a 1605 + Ox., dial. Wr. 2. as applied to men, a 1700 B. E. sl. di. 'a very Lewd, Rakehelly Fellow', 1845 [of Chartist agitators] Ox., dial. Yorks. Wr.—Both senses may be developed from that of 'devil' or 'hag' etc., cf. *cat of helle* for 'the devil' a 1225 Ancr. Riwle ed. Morton p. 102 (cf. Ox. *cat*, 2). Cats were regarded as demoniaal, see for Germ. DWB V, 287 and Germania XX, 349 ff.

[2] The popular currency of the name may perhaps partly be traced to Hector being one of the nine 'worthies' of the old pageants. Such a pageant, acc. to Holinshed, was enacted at Philip and Mary's entrance into London A. D. 1554. See Strutt Sports and Pastimes, ed. Hone 1838, p. 41, 43, Intr.

the common v. *to hector* 'to brag, bluster, to bully' Ox —Cf. also dial. Suff. *Hector Hellbones* 'an unruly boy' WR., where the complement is meant to modify or reinforce the sense; dial. Lakel. *as sour as Hector* ('a common saying') WR.

[In a still more degrading way has been treated, acc. to FA., the name of Hector's noble wife *Andromache*. From A. being personated in the North of England by a strolling actress has arisen, in north. dial. (esp. North and South Shields), the term *dromaky* 'a prostitute'. But this term is not given by WR. and seems very doubtful].

Nestor was the oldest and wisest of all Greek heroes at Troy; hence his name is often used for 'a wise old man'. Cf. in freer application Cuthbert Bede, Mr. Verdant Green, II, ch. 1: »the pupil of that Nestor of spinsters, Miss Virginia Verdant».—Ironically, Winchester coll. sl. 'an undersized boy' FA.

G. 'meist'=='der älteste und weiseste unter einer Schar', z. B. »Mommsen, der Nestor der Geschichtsschreiber» E. MEYER.

Mentor, the name of the wise counsellor and teacher of Telemachus on his travels: E. *mentor* for 'a wise and faithful guide and monitor, esp. of a younger person' CE.—then by degradation, Am. pugilistic sl. 'a second in the ring' FA.—G. 'Erzieher' BÜCHMANN p. 325; French,[1] Swe. etc.

Circe the enchantress: E. quot. 1793 Ox.; G. 'ein durch dämonischen Zauber fesselndes Weib nennen wir eine C.' BÜCHMANN p. 98.

I add the compounds G. *Penelopearbeit*, E. *the web of Penelope* for 'a work never ending, still beginning' BR., and the French terms: *Automédon* orig. the driver of Achilles, hence 'driver' generally; »les *Stentors* de l'Assemblée», *voix de Stentor* KRUEGER p. 4, E. *Stentorian voice*, G. *Stentorstimme*[2].

From Theocritus and Virgil;

Corydon, the name of a shepherd; hence 'a generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a rustic', 1581 +[3]. More like a common noun, 1848 Thackeray, V. F.: »What a debauched Corydon!» Deriv. † *coridonical*, 1656 »a coridonicall coxcomb» Ox.

[1] The French use (e. g. Saint Simon: »Le roi voulait un mentor particulier à son fils») seems due to a great extent to Fénelon's Télémaque (ed. 1699 cf. LI.), and this book may have made the term popular also in other countries.

[2] Swe. *stentorsröst* etc. shows by its current pronunciation *(stēntœrsrøst)* association with *Tor* (*tœr*), the name of the Old Norse thunder-god, and *sten* 'stone'.

[3] Cf. the old G. Students'song: »O weh mir armen Choridon, o weh!»; then the same words used by Bürger. BÜCHMANN p. 156 f.

From Virgil's Eclogues: *Phyllis*, E. 'a country girl', a generic name c 1633 Milton, L'Allegro BR.; also used in German pastoral poetry.

From Virgil's Aeneid: *Fidus Achates*, the 'faithful' companion of Aeneas. He often lends his name to any faithful companion or bosom friend: E. *a fidus A.*, Scott: »He had chosen this fellow for his fidus Achates» BR.—G. see BÜCHMANN p. 389.

From Ovid, BÜCHMANN p. 112 gives *Philemon und Baucis*.—Fr. *Phaeton*, orig. the son of Phoebus who rashly drove his father's car, to his own ruin; 'par plaisanterie, cocher', La Fontaine: »le Ph. d'une voiture à foin»; then also a fourwheeled carriage, 1723 DI. GÉN.

From Horace is known *Orbilius* (»plagosus»), the (historical) name of his teacher; hence † G. Univ. sl. 'Schulmeister' 1654, current in the 17th and 18th cs., also *Orbil* 1752 KLUGE ST. p. 33 fn. 2.—Cf. E. *The Orbilian stick* 'a cane or birch rod' BR.

To Livius we may owe the following:

Egeria (I, ch. 19, 21), a nymph who inspired King Numa in his lawgiving. Hence the name G. for 'die geheime Ratgeberin eines Staatslenkers' (»seine Egeria»), BÜCHMANN p. 111.—Fr. *Égérie* 'femme qui donne de sages inspirations' DI. GÉN.

Lucretia (ib. ch. 57, 58) the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, hence e. g. E. 'a virtuous woman', GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 374.

III. Names from Medieval Literature.

From Geoffrey of Monmouth's fabulous Historia Britonum (probably 1147) and the popular poems based on it (Lazamon's Brut etc.):

E. *Brute*, the name of the great-grandson of Aeneas and the first king of Britain; hence † *brute* gen. for 'a hero, brave, gallant' ('by some writers used apparently without any notion of the original sense'), a 1553 Udall, Royst. D.: »Who is this? greate Goliah, Sampson or Colbrande? No (say I) but it is a brute of the Alie lande»; 1577: »jolly yonkers and lusty brutes». + 1590 Ox.

Goemagot was according to Geoffrey the greatest of the British giants. The name was altered, acc. to Ox., by the joining together of *Gog* and *Magog*, names occurring in the Bible (Ezekiel 38—39), and in this way were developed the later forms *Geomagog* (Lazamon c. 1205) and *Gogmagog* (Robert of Gloucester 1297)[1]. This

[1] According to another tradition, recorded by Raoul le Fevre in his »Recueil des histoires de Troye» and possibly known in England before Caxton's translation

latter form was generally adopted and used appellatively † for 'a giant', c 1580, 1605 (1630 as a name with deriv. *gogmagoticall*) Ox. —Then as a kind of familiar epithet, 1604 Merry Devil of Edmonton (Dodsley ed. 1825, V, 240): [The host to his companions, who have planned a poaching expedition] »Be valiant, my little Gogmagogs!»

From the medieval epics dealing with the history of Charlemagne may be mentioned *Roland*, possibly an historical person. From statues of him being erected in many German towns, esp. in the North West of Germany, *Roland* meant 1. † 'colossus'; 2. † gen. 'Riese', Luther: »Rolande und Riesen»; 3. then in Pommerania *Roland* 'Wüstling', in other dialects *Roländer* 'Vagabund' (ANDRESEN p. 122), by association with *rollen* (1. † or dial. 'sich herumtreiben', or 2 'brünstig sein') or *Röhling, Rohling* 'homo rudis' from *roh.*[1] See

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of that work (begun in 1469), *Gog* and *Magog* were the last two of the British giants. They were chained by Brutus to the entrance of his palace, acc. to BR. thought to have been situated in London where the Guildhall stands at present Hence the names of *Gog* and *Magog* for the two wooden figures still preserved in the Hall and dating from 1708. Acc. to ENCYCL. BRIT. 9. ed., 'effigies similar to the present existed in London as early as the time of Henry V; but it is uncertain at what date this legend [above] first began to attach to them'. Acc. to statement in BÆDEKER London and its Environs, 11. ed., p. 132, these figures were 'made of wickerwork and were formerly carried in the Lord Mayor's procession'. The same gigantic figures may possible be meant by HOLINSHED. when in his chronicle (see STRUTT Sports and Pastimes, ed. Hone, p. 42, Intr.) he speaks of *Gog-magog* as figuring in a pageant, a »vaine great spectacle» at Philip and Mary's entrance into London (cf. *hector* above); though the name here seems to imply only one figure.—It seems very probable that the Scriptural *Gog* and *Magog* were early considered as giants, and later in England identified with, and unified into, Geoffrey's *Goemagot* (cf. ENCYCL. BRIT.), which he might have owed to Celtic legendary lore; hence the successive forms *Goemagot, Geomagog, Gogmagog.* Afterwards both notions, of one giant and of two, may have rivalled with each other in the popular mind. (FUHRKEN calls my attention to the *Gogmagog Hills* S. of Cambridge, so called (possibly first by the students) probably on account of the evil spirits supposed to haunt them, and not on account of their size. Cf. VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN Dict. de Géographie.)

At any rate, the images of *Gog* and *Magog* (and the image of *Gogmagog*?) contributed to keeping fresh the tradition and the appellative use above.

[1] Possibly the ancient plays and dancing round the statues of Roland, esp. in Dithmarschen (*um den Roland streiten* 'Baccanalium ludorum genus apud Ditmarsos' old quot. DWB.) may have created a notion of R. as the patron of revelry and debauchery and hence have contributed to the sense 3. Cf. the causal hist. names.

DWB. Cf. *Rollart* 'Wüstling' etc., Fischart Garg., ib.—*Roländer* seems to be a derivative due to the analogy of nationality nouns in-*länder* or perhaps to association with plur. *Länder*, the whole meaning 'one who rolls, wanders through countries'.

Cf. E. phrases such as *a Roland for an Oliver* 'a blow for a blow, tit for tat' (from the two heroes being equally gallant and brave) Br.

From the medieval drama is adopted the name of *Termagant* a) 'an imaginary deity, supposed to have been worshipped by the Mohammedans, and introduced into the moralities and other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage' (Cf. Chaucer, Shaks. Hamlet); b) hence appell. *termagant* 1. † 'a turbulent, brawling person, male or female' 1543; Th. Adams († after 1652); 2. then—by a specialization apt to elicit sarcastic comments[1] —'a turbulent etc. woman, a shrew', 1709—11 Tatler. Hence as an attributive adj. 'violent' etc., Shaks.: »that hot termagant Scot.» +; and from this adj. use the adv. *termagantly*, 17th c. quot. Ce.

See also *Ragamuffin* among terms for supernatural beings[2].

From a religious legend of the Middle Ages, G. *ein grosser Christoph:* 'so nennt man einen langen Menschen nach dem heiligen Christophoros, der den Heiland durch das Wasser trug', 1639: »Wenn ein kleiner einem grossen Christoff auff den Achseln sitzt», see Borchardt-Wustmann p. 95. The quot. closely refers to the legend, see Detzel, Christliche Ikonographie p. 250 ff. Cf. the G. class-name *Stoffel* below.—Cf. from a similar source Fr. *Olibrius* below.

From medieval romances the following are adopted:

Pandarus in Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde (as in its model, Boccaccio's Filostrato, from the Greek romance of Dares and Dictys)

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[1] Acc. to Br. 'the change of sex arose from the custom of representing T. on the stage in Eastern robes, like those worn in Europe by females'.

[2] *Longinus* was, acc. to the 'Gospel of Nicodemus' and the mystery plays, the name of the soldier who thrust his spear into Christ's body (John 19: 34). Hence Fr. *Longis* 'homme lent, lambin', 16th c. Godefroy, in Di. Acad. 1694 +1762, now dial. Godefroy and sl., also *un saint longis* 'lambin par excellence Di. Gén.; the sense being due to the influence of *long* Li. This Fr. term was introduced into English as † *lungis*, probably somewhat modified in sense, cf. 1579 Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of wit: »If he be talle [then terme they him] a lungis»; Beaum. and Fl.: »the foul great lungies» Ce. First quot. 1560 acc to Skeat, who thinks *lounger* a corruption of this *lungis* and *lounge* v. abstracted from *lounger* (1671+).—To an old mystery may also be traced Fr. *nicodème* fam. 'nigaud', 1691—7 Gherardi Di. Gén., see p. 16, fn. 1.

procured for Troilus the love of Criseyde. Hence appell. *pandar* 1. (1606—7?) Shaks., Troilus and Cressida: [Pandar] »If you ever prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between be called to the world's end after my name; call them all *Pandars;* let all constant men be Troilusses, all false women Cressids, and all brokers-between Pandars!» It is obvious (cf. *pandarly* and the use as verb in Hamlet below) that the name had already then taken the sense of 'a male bawd, a procurer'. By Shakspere's play it was made still more current, and then the sense extended; 2. 'one who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions of others'.—Cf. the common verb use, as in Milton: »this prerogative serves for nothing with them but to prog and pander for fees»; Macaulay: »to pander to the vicious taste of the pit»;—»to pander to a person's vices» etc.; also in trans. sense 'to pimp for', 1602 Shaks. Hamlet: »Reason pandars will».—Many derivatives: *panderess*, *panderism*, *panderize*, *panderage*, *panderly* (Shaks.), *panderous*. See CE., where early 17th c. quots. for many of these derivatives.

Grizel. Grisildes, the heroine of Chaucer's Clerk's Tale (1373—1374)—adapted from Petrarch's translation (1373) of a story in Boccaccio's Decamerone (c 1348), where her name is *Griselda*—then the subject of many English ballads in the 16th c [1] (as *Grissel*, *Gressel*), is the proverbial type of a 'a meek, patient wife' (cf. 1596 Shaks., Tam. Shr.: »For patience a second Grissel»); as a common noun 1624+1797 generally *grizel:* hence as verb 'to make a Grizel of 'Ox.

Cf. *lady of the lake* among terms for supernatural beings.

IV. From later literature.

Practically many of the terms given above may have been adopted in appellative use from later popular English, resp. German, works of literature, in which they occurred, and by which alone they were known to the general public.

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[1] See SKEAT, Chaucer's The Prioress' Tale etc. 1880, XXX ff.—*Griselda* is supposed to be an historical person who lived about 1025, see PIETRO FANFANI's edition of the Decamerone, I (Firenze 1857), introd. LIX.

A) English terms from English literature.

a) From the drama.

Hickscorner, a character in an interlude of this title, published by Wynkyn de Worde c 1530, is represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion; hence the name appell. † for 'a scoffer', 1542 Udall, Erasm. Apopht.: »Zeno vsed to call Socrates the scoffer, or the Hicke scorner of the citee of Athenes». + 1622 Ox.

From Peele's play 'The Turkish Mahamet and Hyrin the fair Greek' (a 1594): *Hiren* † 'a seductive woman', 'a harlot', 1598+1615 (1597 as a typical name) Ox.

From Shakspere:

Shylock (Merchant of Venice, 1596?) for 'a merciless usurer', or, in general, 'a grasping money-getter' GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 373; quot. BR.

'*Benedick* the married man' (Much Ado, 1599—1600) has become an appellative term 1. for 'an apparently confirmed bachelor who marries' 1805 FA., 1821: *Benedict* Ox.; and 2. (the idea of his bachelorhoodbeing prominent) a bachelor as opposed to a married man, cf. quots. 1843 and 1856 FA.

Dogberry in the same play, the name of a foolish constable; for 'an ignorant consequential official' 1864: »The Dogberries of Doncaster were on the wrong scent»; deriv. *Dogberryism, Dogberrydom* Ox.

Hamlet (1602—3)—perhaps from H. brooding vengeance—† cant 'a high constable', a 1700 B. E., 1785 Grose, 1791; or Am. sl. 'a captain of police' 1859 FA. MU. Cf. dial. Yorks. *to play Hamlet* ('*amlil*') with, 'to play the deuce with, to give one a good blowing up' WR.

Timon (T. of Athens, ? 1607—8) 'a misanthrope' GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 374. Hence Macaulay's *to out-Timon Timon* BR., cf. *Herod* p. 36.

From 'The Tempest' (1609—10), *Caliban* 'a saluage and deformed slaue' (the name 'apparently a variant of *Cannibal*' see Ox) 'a man of degraded bestial nature', 1678 Butler, Hudibras +; *Calibanism* 1859 Ox. (For G. BÜCHMANN p. 298; ib. 300 *Othello*).

From Ben Jonson's 'Every man in his Humour' (1596): *Bobadil*, used of 'a blustering braggart who pretends to prowess' (1771 typical name), c 1778: »such valiant *Bobadils* are caressed and knighted»; deriv. *Bobadilism* 1830; *Bobadilish,-lian* Ox.

From his 'Alchemist' (1610): *Dol-common*, a) the name of the

Cheater's punk; a symbolical name: cf. *Doll*, a pet form of *Dorothy*, given generically to a female pet, mistress' 1560 + 1619 and B. Jonson ib.: »Thou shalt sit in triumph. And not be styled Dol Common, but Dol Proper, Dol Singular.»—b) Hence † for 'a common woman, a prostitute', 1684 Otway: »Be a Doll-Common, and follow the camp». See Ox.

From Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy 'The Scornful Lady' (1616): *Abigail* a) the name of a 'waiting gentlewoman', possibly in allusion to the expression 'thine handmaid' applied to herself by Abigail in Scripture (1 Sam. 25: 24—41); though 'Bible names were common at this date without any special allusion' Ox.[1] b) 'a lady's maid', 1693: »Some forsaken Abigail» + (now without a capital initial) Ox.

[From their play 'A King and no King' (1619): *Bessus* for 'a cowardly, bragging captain' Br., appell.?]

From Sir William Davenant's 'The Cruel Brother' (1630): *Lothario* a) the name of 'a frantic young gallant', then probably introduced from there as 'a gallant' into Nicholas Rowe's 'The Fair Penitent' (1703) Fa., and from both these plays developed to b) a common noun: colloq. 'a jaunty libertine, a gay deceiver' Ce. ['a seducer of married women' Fa.], 1756: »the gay Lothario» + Fa.

From 'The Rehearsal', a burlesque play probably written chiefly by G. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, as a satire upon Dryden's tragedies (1671, see D. Nat. Bi. XVI, 67): *Drawcansir* 'a swashbuckler', 'a blustering braggart' Greenough and Kittredge 373, Br.

From Vanbrugh's 'The provoked Wife' (1697): *Sir John Brute* a) the symbolical name of 'a coarse pot-valiant knight, ignobly noted for his absurdities' Br.[2] b) appell. 1756 Murphy, Apprentice, I, 2 (Coll. Farces I, 39): [Dick:] »I can easily force the lock—you shall see me do it as well as any Sir John Brute of 'em all'»; 1772 (see *Jerry Sneak* p. 50).

From Farquhar's 'The Beaux' Stratagem' (1707): *Boniface*, a generic name 1803, then common noun for 'an innkeeper', 1829 Scott: »the Scottish Bonifaces» + Ox.

[1] Fa. thinks it certain that the term 'was primarily an allusion' to Abigail in Scripture, though the play may have 'led to its popularization'. For other conjectures, see Fa.—The French *abigail* fam. 'femme de chambre' 1825 (Li. Supplément) may have been introduced from Engl.

[2] 'The character of Sir John Brute very highly and naturally drawn' (Halliwell, Dict. of the Old Engl. Drama); 'one of Garrick's great parts' D. Nat. Bi. LVIII, 88

From Mrs. Centlivre's 'Bold Stroke for a Wife' (1718): *Simon Pure*, a Quaker who appears on the scene, thus refuting the statements of a Colonel Feignwell, who has won the love of Miss Lovely by pretending to be the Quaker; hence appell. 'the real man' Br., Greenough and K. 375.

Partly from D'Urfey's 'English Stage Italianised' (1727): *Columbine*, see names from foreign literature.

From Murphy's 'The Upholsterer' (1758): *Quidnunc* 'a politician' 1823 Gr.-Eg.

From Foote's comedy 'The Mayor of Garrat' (1763): *Jerry Sneak*, *Jerry-sneak*, appell. for 'a mean sneaking fellow, a hen-pecked husband' Ox., 1772: »He is always at home Sir John Brute to his wife, Abroad Jerry Sneak to his drab.» + Fa.

From Goldsmith's 'She stoops to conquer' (1773): *Tony Lumpkin* 'a young, clownish country fellow' Sl. D.

From Dibdin's comic piece 'The Waterman' (1774): *Tom Tug* 1. a symbolical name (cf. Br.) for a waterman; 2. then also »rhyming slang» for '*mug*' or 'fool' Sl. D., Fa. sub *cabbage-head.*

From Sheridan's 'The Rivals' (1775): *Bob Acres* or *Acres* appell. 'a coward' Fa., Br., cf. *Bob Acres' courage* Aronst. p. 246; and

Mrs. Malaprop, a symbolical name for a lady 'noted for her blunders in the use of words'; hence Br.: 'Partington, a Mrs. Malaprop, or Tabitha Bramble, famous for her misuse of hard words'.

From Sheridan's 'The Critic' (1779): the name of *Don Whiskerandos*, the lover in the ridiculous tragedy introduced in the play, has been adopted as a burlesque noun, *whiskerando* 1. 'a braggadocio'?; cf. 1832 Carlyle, Ess. Diderot: »Considered as Duellist, what a poor figure does the fiercest Irish whiskerando make in comparison with any English game-cock.» O. Schmeding, Wortbildung bei Carlyle (Stud. zur Engl. Phil., ed. Morsbach), p. 261; 2. 'a whiskered or bearded person', 1861—2 Thackeray: »the dumpy, elderly, ... carroty whiskerando who was laying about him so fiercely» Ce.—Deriv. *whiskerandoed* 'whiskered' 1834—7 Southey Ce.[1]

From Henry Lee's farce 'Caleb Quotem' (ab. 1789) and perhaps still more from Colman the younger's play 'The Wags of Windsor' (1800), where the character was introduced D. Nat. Bi.: *Caleb Quotem* 'a jack of all trades' Aronst. p. 256.

[1] From the scarcity of quots. the sense is hard to define. Both ideas given above may be implied at the same time, one suggested by the dramatical character and the other by the name.

From J. Morton's 'Speed the Plough' (1798): *Mrs. Grundy*, the name of a person whose harsh judgments are feared as the worst of evils by one of her female neighbours, who constantly asks: »What will Mrs. Grundy say?» This question became proverbial and the name generic as 'the personification of the tyranny of social opinion in matters of conventional propriety' Ox. It may be regarded as a sort of collective noun for 'society, people', cf. quots. 1849 and perhaps 1891 in FA.: »Mrs. Grundy has run away from Paris long ago».

From Kenney's 'Raising the Wind' (1803): *Jeremy Diddler*, a name (probably symbolical and formed on *diddle* 'to waste time in the merest trifling' or on *diddle-daddle* etc. Ox.), hence appell. 1. for 'a shabby swindling borrower' 1840 + FA.[1]; by the influence of *diddle* above and by loss of association with the dramatic character, dial. Glouc. *jerry-me-diddler* 'an ignorant good-for-nothing fellow' WR.

From Poole's comedy 'Paul Pry' (1825): *Paul Pry* 'a meddlesome busybody' OG.-AN. etc., FLÜGEL for *Hans in allen Gassen*.

From Tom Taylor's 'Our American Cousin' (1858): Lord *Dundreary*, 'a good-natured, indolent, blundering and empty-headed swell' BR.; then *dundreary* 'a foppish fool', 1876 Jasper Grant: »those miserable dundrearys who affect to act as if youth, wealth and uxury were the greatest callamities» FA.[2]

See also *Aminidab* among Class-names below.

b) From Poetry.

From Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar (1579): *Hobbinoll*, the name (*Hob*, *Hobbin* etc., see Class-names, + *noll* 'head, pate', or? < *Oliver* Ox.) of a shepherd; hence a typical name (1600 Ox., 1663 FA.) and †appell., also *hobinoll, hobnol* etc., for 'a countryman, a rustic', 1636 Heywood, a 1652 Ox.

In the same poem *Rosalinde* is the name of a country girl BR., cf. *Blousalinda* below.

From Spenser's 'Faërie Queene' (1590): *Braggadocchio*, 'a name formed from *brag* after the analogy of Italian augmentatives in *-occhio, -occio*' (cf. the similarity of sense and formation in *whiskerando* p. 50) and given to a cowardly braggart. Hence appell. gen.

[1] Also *diddler* alone, a 1849 +, 'now naturally viewed as the agent-noun of *diddle* 'to cheat, victimize', which sense of the verb is, however, probably due to the character in the play Ox.

[2] From the make-up of Mr. Sothern, who created the character, *dundrearies* † also 'whiskers cut sideways from the chin and grown as long as possible' FA.

braggadocio. 1. 'an empty, idle boaster', 1594 Nashe: »These goose-quill *Braggadoches* were mere cowards», 1618 *Bragadochio,* 1714 *braggadosier;* 2. abstr., 'the talk of such a person', a 1734 +. Deriv. † *braggadocian* adj. 1599 + 1716, † *braggadocie* v.(rare) a 1688 Ox.

Cf. from the same work *Squire of Dames,* 'any cavalier devoted to ladies' Br., 1631 Massinger, Emperour of the East Ce.

From Milton's Paradise Lost (1658, publ. 1667): *Abdiel,* the name of the seraph who was alone faithful to God (v. 896); hence 'a faithful follower of a cause', quot. 1895 (1857) Aronst. p. 245.

From John Gay's pastoral poem 'The Shepherd's Week' (1714): *Blouselinda,* the symbolical name of a country maiden, is made appellative by Thackeray, Humorists: »Are not the *Rosalindas* of Britain as charming as the *Blousalindas* of the Hague?» Fa. sub *blowse* ('a beggar's trull, a wench' etc. 1557 + 1705). Cf. *Blowsabella* among fictitious names.

From an old song 'The joys of love never forgot' (1735): *Darby and Joan,* an old couple said to have been, though disfigured by old age, »never happy asunder»,[1] hence 'a jocose appellation for a husband and wife, all in all to each other' (esp. of old people in humble life), 1773 Goldsmith: »You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan» Ox. (cf. Aronst. p. 249, differently), Wilkinson, in 'Living London' (1902) II, 105, speaking of 'the aged married couples' quarters' in a workhouse: »ten little tenements for as many Darbies and Joans».

From Goldsmith's ballad 'The Hermit' (1766): *Edwin and Angelina,* the names of the romantic lovers, hence 'now frequently in the pages of Punch for lovers of the lower middle classes' Fuhrken.

From a popular song, entitled 'Overboard he went': *Tom Toppers,* 'a waterman' Sl. D.

c) From prose fiction.

From Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' (1678): *Apollyon,* see Scriptural names p. 38.

From Arbuthnot's satire 'John Bull' ('Law is a Bottomless Pit. Exemplified in the Case of the Lord Strutt, John Bull, Nicholas Frog and Lewis Baboon', 1712): *John Bull,* a) a symbolical name[2], personi-

[1] Acc. to Ox. the names may go back to some earlier poem and possibly denote historical persons.

[2] 'It does not seem to be known whether A. originated or only adopted the nickname *John Bull*' Leslie Stephen (D. Nat. Bi.) — G. Tamson, Herrigs Archiv

fying 'the English nation'; 'the typical Englishman', 1778 +; b) *a J. B.* or pl., 'a typical Englishman', 1772 Mad. D'Arblay: »Both, like true John Bulls, fought with better will than justice for Old England« +. Deriv. *John-Bullism* (1796 Mad. D'Arblay), *John-Bullish* (1802 Southey)» *-ishness*, *John-Bullists* »or Anglo-maniacs« 1851 Card. Newman Ox.

From Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' (1719): a) *'My man Friday'*, the faithful servant of Robinson; b) sl. *a man Friday* 'a factotum, a faithful and submissive servant' FA., BR.—Cf. also (the nonce-appl.?) 1835 Dickens, Sketches, II: »He is a bit of a Jack-of-all-trades or, to use his own words, 'A regular *Robinson Crusoe*'«.

From Richardson's 'Clarissa Harlowe' (1749): *Lovelace* (*a l.*), the type of a libertine GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 375.—Also in Fr. *Lovelace* 'élégant séducteur de femmes', 1841 Ch. de Bernard; 'ironiquement, un débauché de mauvais ton, ou un fat' etc. LI.

[From Fielding's 'Tom Jones' (1749) the name of the poaching gamekeeper (Book III, ch. 9, 10; IV, 5, 6 etc.), I think, may possibly have developed the appell. term dial. Wilts. *Black George* 'a poacher, rough' WR. 280. The novel places him in the neighbouring Somersetshire.[1]]

From Smollet's 'Humphrey Clinker' (1771): *Tabitha Bramble*, nonce-appl.?, see *Mrs. Malaprop*.

From Washington Irving's 'History of New-York by Diedrich Knickerbocker' (1809): *Knickerbocker* (capital init.) 'a descendant of the original Dutch settlers of the New Netherlands in America, hence a New Yorker', 1848 the Author himself in preface to a new ed.: »New Yorkers of Dutch descent priding themselves upon being 'genuine Knickerbockers'« + Ox[2]

From W. I.'s 'Sketchbook' (1820): *Rip Van Winkle* in appell use quot. from Anthony Hope ARONST. p. 257; GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 375.

C. I. 396 f., supposes that the name may have been chosen as a contrast to *Nicholas Frog*, the representative of the Dutch (in the satire), and in allusion to the Fable of the Frog and the Ox.—Acc. to BÜCHMANN p. 302 f., perhaps the name suggested itself by being borne by the composer of the national anthem, 'God save the King' (1605).

[1] It may however be more probable that *Black George* was a by-word for a poacher spread in western dialects as early as the 18th c. and hence introduced as an easily recognizable name into Fielding's novel.

[2] Perhaps from the form of the knee-breeches worn by the Dutchmen in Cruikshank's illustrations to the work, *knickerbockers* for 'loose-fitting breeches, gathered in at the knee' 1859 + Ox. Cf. *dundrearies* p. 51, fn. 2.

Sir Walter Scott pretends to dedicate some of his novels (Ivanhoe 1821, Nigel 1822) to one *'Rev. Dr. Dryasdust'*, whose symbo ical name (*dry as dust*) has then been used appell. for 'a writer or student of antiquities, history, or statistics, who occupies himself with the driest and most uninteresting details', 1858 Carlyle: »The Prussian D. excels all other Dryasdusts yet known» +; also adj., *dryasdust* 1872 + Ox.

From Scott's Kenilworth (1821) may be mentioned: the orig. appellative *F'libbertigibbet* (onomatopœic and meaning 'a chattering person' etc. 1549 +; also † the name of a devil), *in casu* nickname for a boy, and hence used of persons resembling him: 'an impish-looking, mischievous boy or urchin', 1826 +, also gen. 'a person of grotesque appearance and restless manners' Ox.

Here may also be mentioned from Pierce Egan's 'Life in London' (1821): *Tom and Jerry;* hence perhaps by shortening *jerry-shop* 'a low beer-house', also *jerry* 1851 (*Tom and J.* 'the cant name of a mixture of liquors') Ox., and, I think, possibly on the analogy of this term—where *jerry* may have been felt as a kind of pejorative element (cf. also *jerry-sneak* p. 50)—*jerry-built* 'built unsubstantially and of bad materials' 1869 + [Kipling, Phanthom Ricks. (E. L.) p. 46], *jerry-builder* (also shortened *jerry*) for a speculating builder who 'runs up' such houses, 1881. Cf. Ox.

From Dickens:

[From 'Pickwick Papers' (1836—37): *Bob Sawyer*, for 'a young medical student', quot. 1896 ARONST. p. 257.]

From 'Oliver Twist' (1837—38): [*Bill Sikes* (*Sykes*), at least a typical name for a burglar (see quot. ARONST. p. 257).]

Bumble a) the name (symbolical, from † and dial. *bumble* 'a blunderer, idler' Ox. or from *bumble* 'to boom, buzz, grumble', cf. ib.) of an officious, overbearing beadle; b) 'a beadle'. Deriv. *bumbledom*, 'fussy official pomposity and stupidity' 1856 + Ox.; *bumblecrew*, 'a collective name for corporations, vestries and other official bodies' FA. Cf. ARONST. p. 247 f.

From 'Nicholas Nickleby' (1838—39): [»a veritable *Brother Cheeryble*» 'an optimist' ARONST. p. 248.]

From 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (1843—44):

Mrs. Sarah Gamp, for 1. 'a monthly nurse or sick nurse of

a disreputable class' 1864, 1889 A. Hope: »the last generation's *Sally Gamps*«[1] Ox.; 2. 'a fussy and gossiping busybody' Fa., no quot.

Mrs. Harris, her pretended patron, to whom Mrs. Gamp always referred, means appell. 'a non-existent person, a 'myth'' Greenough and Kittredge p. 375.

Pecksniff 'a hypocrite'; deriv. *Pecksniffianism* Aronst. p. 256, *Pecksniffian* Ce.

From 'Hard Times' (1854): *Gradgrind* the practical, matter-of-fact and exacting pedant, appell. *gradgrind* Br., Greenough and Kittredge p. 375.

From Thackeray's 'Diary of C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq.' (1846) is taken, acc. to Ox., *Jeames* as a typical name for 'a liveried footman'. It is used by Th. himself in 'Virginians' and may be of earlier date than above, although Th. has made *Jeames* a 'classical' character.

[From George Borrow's novel 'Lavengro' (1851): *Lavengro* for a philological genius quot. 1896: »Burns was a 'Lavengro', a language lord« Aronst. p.253. Nonce-appl.?]

From Conan Doyle's 'Adventures of Sherlock Holmes' etc. (1891, 1893): *Sherlock Holmes* Aronst. p. 252, nonce-appl.?

From Rev. E. Bradley's ('Cuthbert Bede's) 'Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green' (1853), the name of the freshman hero is adopted in appell. use by Br.: »Johnny Raw., A *Verdant Green*, etc.«]

d) From Legends.

To the story of Godiva, who rode naked through Coventry in order to relieve the people from heavy taxes, was added in the times of Charles II. (Br.) the episod of *Peeping Tom* a) the tailor who, against stipulation, peeped out of his window on this occasion and was struck blind. Hence b) 'a nickname for a curious prying fellow' 1823 Gr.-Eg., Mu.

From some old fairy-tale or ballad (cf. Br.), and later chiefly from the translation of Perrault's 'Le petit poucet' (Fr.1630): *Tom Thumb* 'a dwarf' Gr.-Eg. 1823.—G. *Hans Däumling* Schm. (Bav.), *H. Däumerling* (Swab.), etc. DWB.

Here may also be mentioned (though imported) *Cinderella*, 'allusively for a cinder-woman, scullery-maid, etc.' Ox, Cf. Fr. *Cen-*,

[1] Also *Sary Gamp* Harlock.—From Mrs. Gamp's large cotton umbrella *Gamp* 'an umbrella, esp. one tied up in a loose, untidy fashion' Ox. Cf. *Knickerbockers*

drillon, G. *Aschenbrödel*. For the development of the tale, see M. R. Cox, Cinderella (Publ. Folklore Soc. 31) London 1893.

Perhaps from a nursery tale *Simple Simon* 'a silly fellow', 1823 GR.-EG. 'The character is introduced in the well-known nursery tale, the author of which is unknown' BR

B. Of German terms from German literature I have been able to collect only a few examples.

From Chr. Reuter's novel 'Schelmuffskys wahrhaftige Reisebeschreibung' (1696): *Charmante*, the (symbolical) name of a sweetheart; hence, acc. to BÜCHMANN p. 136, G. (orig. Univ.) sl. † *Charmante* (»meine Ch.») 'Geliebte' 1747 etc. KLUGE ST.; *mein Charmanter* DWB. must be due to analogy.

From a satire 'Cartell des Bramarbas an Don Quixote' by an anonymous author and published in 1710 by Philander von der Linde, *Bramarbas* was adopted by Gottsched, in 'Bramarbas oder der grosssprecherische Officier'—as the title of the Dane L. Holberg's comedy 'Jacob von Tyboe eller den stortalende Soldat' in German translation—publ. 1741 (see BÜCHMANN p. 137). From this edition of Holberg's play, the symbolical name[1] has developed the appell. sense of 'a braggart', 'Prahlhans', with occasional plur. *Bramarben*, 1802—5 Pfeffel DWB. Deriv. *bramarbasieren* 'to brag', Schiller etc. ib.

From Kotzebue's comedy 'Die Indianer in England' (1789—90): *Gurli*, the name of the daughter of the Nabob of Mysore, was adopted for 'ein gefühlvoll-naives Frauenzimmer' BÜCHMANN p. 220.

From Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre' (1796): *Philine*, the name of Wilhelm's lady-love, hence (Univ.) sl. for 'leichtsinniges Mädchen, Studentenliebchen' E. MEYER (who compares the name *Phyllis* for a 'shepherdess', see p. 44, and thinks the sense of 'Studentenliebchen' due to the influence of the Univ. sl. phrase *filia hospitalis*).

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[1] Cf. Du. dial. Groningen *'t is'n hijle bram* 'zegt man van iemand die den grooten heer uithangt'; v. Lennep: »*hij is een rechte bram*», 'een windmaker, bluffer' (MOLEMA, Wb. der Groningenschen Mundart). Not in LG. dicts. in this sense. DWB. supposes derivation from Da. *bram* 'Prahlerei', *bramme* 'prahlen'. But in conformity with the explanation above, the Da. word may possibly be of LG. origin and testify to the existence of this sense in LG., although it is not recorded.

Rinaldo Rinaldini (a novel 1797) for 'a romantic highwayman' BÜCHMANN p. 221.

Aschenbrödel, Hans Däumling, see above.

C) From Foreign Literature.

From Ariosto's Orlando Furioso (1514): E. *rodomont* 'a vain boaster, bully', see p. 60.

From Cervantes' novel 'Don Quixote' (1605—1615): E. *Don Quixote* 'the type of any one who attempts to do an absurdly impossible thing or to carry out an impossible ideal'; cf. also as a verb., e. g. 1674: »the furious zeal of persons *Don-Quixotted* in Religion«. Deriv. *Don Quixotism*, 1719 Defoe, R. Crusoe; *quixotism* 1688+, or *quixotry* Ox.; *quixotic* 'extravagantly or absurdly romantic' CE.—G. *Don Quijote* 'närrischer Verfechter veralteter Anschauungen' BÜCHMANN p. 315.—Fr. *Don Quichotte* 'celui qui se fait le champion de causes qui ne sont pas les siennes' LI., 'homme qui se pose en redresseur de torts, en champion des opprimés' DI. GÉN.; DICT. ACAD. (since 1878) the same, but with addition: 'qui soutient une cause même bonne avec un entêtement ridicule et sans avoir les moyens de la faire triompher'; 'se dit aussi d'une personne grande et très maigre' LI.; deriv. *Don-Quichottisme.*[1]

E. *Dulcinea* (the name of Don Quixote's lady-love) 'a mistress, sweetheart', 1748 Smollett+1829 Ox.—G. *Dulzinea*, esp. Univ. sl. 'Geliebte', 1779 (*Dulcine*), 1831 KLUGE ST., 'noch heute üblich' E. MEYER.—Fr. *Dulcinée*, 'nom badin etc. qu'on donne à une femme aimée' LI.-B., DI. ACAD. since 1835.

From Gabriele Tellez' ('Tirso de Molina', 1572—1648) drama 'Il Convidado de Piedra' (based upon popular tradition from the 14th c.) and from its imitations—in England probably to a great extent from Byron's hero of a similar character: *Don Juan* universally for a libertine.

To the most popular version of the Don Juan legend, Lorenzo Daponte's text-book to Mozart's opera, the name probably owes most of its currency. Hence in England from the italianized title of

[1] It would seem, from the above definitions, as if in English the practical absurdity of the hero was chiefly alluded to, in German his theoretical absurdity, and in French esp. his chimeric ideas of redressing the oppressed, besides the outward appearance of the 'caballero de la triste figura'.—But definitions ought not be too much insisted upon.

'Don Giovanni': E. sl. *journeyman Giovanni* ('John-among-the-maids') WENSTRÖM-LINDGREN Engelsk-Svensk Ordbok.

From an old French tale, 'Raoul, le Chevalier Barbe-Bleue', classically rendered by Perrault (1630): E. *Bluebeard*, for allusions from de Quincey, Carlyle see Ox.; G. *Blaubart* 'ein böser Ehemann' BÜCHMANN p. 116.

From *Punch* (short for *Punchinello* < It. *Pulcinella*) in the puppet-show, which was probably introduced into England with the Restoration (ENCYCL. BRIT.[9]), may be derived *punch* 'a short, fat fellow' CE. (cf. quot. 1669 from Pepys, who seems to consider the term a humorous innovation).

From the Italian 'commedia dell' arte', *Columbine*, the mistress of Harlequin, was introduced into English Pantomime by D'Urfey, English Stage Italianised, 1727, as '*Colombine*, a coquet, in love with everybody' Ox. Hence in theatr. sl. 'a prostitute' FA. Cf. Fr. *Cassandre*, below.

To Goethe's Faust (I 1808; and probably not to Marlowe's 'The tragical History of Dr. Faustus' 1588) may refer E. tailors' sl. *mephisto* a' foreman' [meant as a term of opprobrium?] FA., no quot.

By way of comparison, I add some French terms of similar origin.[2]

a) From French literature:

From the comedy: *Patelin* (from the 15th c. farce) subst., Sévigne esp. adj. 'qui cajole pour duper' DI. GÉN.; the adj. sense perhaps partly abstracted from the phrase »c'est un maître patelin»; deriv. *pateliner* 1470, *-age* 15th c., *-eur* DI. GÉN.

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[1] CE. thinks the name shortened by association with the appellative, for which CE. suggests (rather rashly) connection with *bunch*. The shortening, which is natural enough, may have been attended by associations with *punch* 'to give a blow'.—*Punch* 'a short-legged, barrel-bodied horse', and (dial.) adj. 'short and fat' seem to be later developed from the appellative.

[2] See above from classics *Adonis*, *Mercure*, *Mentor*, *Stentor*, *Automédon*, *Phaéton*, *Égérie*, *Hercule*, *Alcide*, *Ariane;* from medieval literature *Longis*. *Olibrius* may be added—from *Olybrius*, a Roman emperor (472), represented by the legend of St. Catherine as a boaster and persecutor of the Christians—fam. 'faiseur d'embarras' 1537 DI. GÉN. French examples among the Bible names passim.

Esp. from Molière: *Agnès* (from 'L'École des femmes' 1662) 'jeune ingénue', Sévigné ib.—*tartufe* (from 'Tartuffe'[1] 1667) 'hypocrite qui couvre ses vices du masque de la dévotion', 1669, accepted by the Acad. as early as 1694; deriv. *tartufier* (coined by Molière in 'Tartuffe') 'marier à T.', then gen. 'séduire hypocritement' Sévigné, *tartuferie* Di. Gén.—*Harpagon* (from 'L'Avare' 1668) fam. 'homme d'une avarice âpre' ib.—*maître Jacques* (from the same play) 'homme qui réunit plusieurs emplois dans une maison' Li.-B. E. g. Bourget, Mensonges (Lemerre1896, p. 34): »Le pauvre homme, sorte de maître Jacques du professorat, enseignait la philosophie dans une école préparatoire au baccalauréat, le latin ailleurs, ailleurs encore l'histoire».—*Amphitryon* (from 'Amphitryon' 1668) in allusion to the phrase in the play III, 5: »Le véritable A. Est l'A. où l'on dîne» Di. Gén.—*George Dandin* (orig. symbolical: *dandin* 'homme niais et sans contenance'; 1668) 'paysan enrichi qu'un sot orgueil a porté à s'allier à la noblesse et qui en est puni' Li., cf. Augier et Sandeau, Gendre de M. Poirier I, 2: »C'est G. D. à l'état de beau-père!»

From Lulli's »masquerade» 'Carnaval' (1675): *barbacole*, the name of a schoolmaster; hence † contemptuous appell., La Fontaine, mod. quots. in A. France, Le livre de mon ami, ed. E. Rodhe (Stockholm 1900) p. 83.

From Voltaire's tragedy 'Mahomet' (1741): *Séide*, the name of a slave of Mohammed's; hence 'sectateur dévoué, fanatique capable de commettre un crime par zèle religieux etc.' Li.

From Beaumarchais' 'Le barbier de Séville' (1775): *Figaro* fam. 'barbier' Di. Gén.

From popular farces etc. may also be quoted a class-name: *Gille* (< *Aegidius*) a) 'dans le theâtre de la foire, celui qui joue les rôles de niais'; b) fig. 'un niais' Di. Gén. Cf. G. *Kasper*. The † phrase *faire gille* 'to run away', 16th c. etc. ib., may orig. mean 'to behave like a silly cowardly rustic'.

From poetry: *Péronnelle* (dimin. of *Perronne*) from the refrain of a popular song of the 15th c, 'petite sotte', 1672 Molière Di. Gén.

From prose fiction: *Gargantua*, the hero of Rabelais' novel (1535), 'homme qui mange enormément' Li.—*Céladon*, the hero of d'Urfé's novel 'Astrée' (1610), hence 'amant sentimental (se dit avec une nuance de moquerie)' Di. Gén.—*Gobseck*, the chief character of

[1] Acc. to Li. from It. *Tartufo* 'homme à esprit méchant' < *tartufolo* 'truffle'.

a novel by Balzac (1830), 'usurier', see Gendre de M. Poirier II, 5. —*Rigolette*, a character in E. Sue's 'Mystères de Paris': 'grisette' THOMSEN p. 29. Also in English BR.

b) From foreign literature:

rodomont 'fanfaron qui vante sa bravoure, pour se faire valoir et se faire craindre; celui qui parle, agit avec hauteur comme s'il était au-dessus des autres' (deriv. *rodomontade* f.) LI. from the boastful Saracen chief in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso'.—From French the term was introduced into English (also adj., e. g. Ben Jonson) CE.—From Tasso's 'Gerusalemme liberata': *Armide* 'enchanting beauty' THOMSEN p. 28.—From the German stories of the buffoon *Tyll Eulenspiegel* (translated as *Tiele Ulespiègle*), acc. to SCHELER *espiègle* 'a rogue', adj. 'roguish' (not in opprobrious sense)[1].

From the Italian 'commedia dell' arte', at one time in high favour in France, and hence practically French: *Arlequin*, e. g. *A. politique* 'un homme qui a pris les couleurs de tous les partis'. DI. GÉN., from his many-coloured costume.—*Crispin* 'type de valet de comédie' ib.—*Pantalon* † 'celui qui, pour arriver à ses fins, prend diverses figures, joue divers rôles', 1710 ib. (hence E. *pantaloon*, e. g. Anstey, Vice Versa, ch. X: »clowns and p.-s.»)—*Scapin* (the character introduced by Molière) 'valet intrigant'.—*Trivelin* † 'bouffon', 17th c., di. Acad. 1835 DI. GÉN.—*Cassandre* (It. *Cassandro*) 'un vieillard ridicule' LI. Augier et Sandeau, Gendre de M. Poirier I, 2.

From the Spanish comedy: *Matamore* (a symbolical name, 'killer of Moors') 'faux brave', 1645 Scarron, di. Acad. since 1740 DI. GEN.—Hence E. *Matamore*, *-o*, 1821 Scott BR.

From the collections of English and German names above we may gather the following facts.

Besides in poetical or exquisite style, names from Ancient (Greek or Roman) literature are used humorously: in English originally *hector* (17th c.), † *Actæon*, cf. *Nestor*; in German *Bacchus*, Univ. sl. *Apollo* (by popular etymology), *Orbilius* – or are received as

[1] The great popularity of this story-book also outside Germany is besides proved by Swe. dial. *urspeigjel* 1. 'a reckless man, a 'ripper'': 2. 'a player of pranks, a funny fellow' RIETZ. Cf. E. † *Owlspiegle*, † *Owlglass* (B. Jonson for the name CE.—For other Swe. 'literary' names see Scriptural names above and *dumbom* below.

quite neutral terms: E. † *mercury* 'thief' (1599), 'newspaper carrier' etc. (1607), *ganymede* 2 (*catamite*); now *hector*.

The latter use implies loss of, or fading out of, the original allusion. Such a loss is also obvious in the degraded *dromaky* (?). Other degraded names are E. *mercury* and *hector* above, Am. sl. *Mentor*. Cf. Fr. *Hercule*.—The appell. sense seems developed by popular etymology in G. dial. *Markür* p. 41 fn. 1.

Into dialects have been introduced E. *hector* (*Hector Hellbones*), *dromaky* (?); G. *Markür*.

Of medieval literary names E. *pandar*, † *brute*, *termagant* are used as neutral terms, with little sense of the original allusion. *Termagant* has been specialized to a woman.

The sense is developed by popular etymology in E. *lungis* < Fr. *longis*, G. dial. *Roland* (also changed *Roländer*). The development of *Roland* 'a giant', may be said to show a certain influence from sculpture (cf. Scriptural names E. *Moses*, *Maudlin* and G. *stainen Steffan*).

Many names from the English drama are originally symbolical[1] and fictitious names, chosen by the authors to characterize the person. Form and allusion between them easily develop such names into common nouns, and their associative form may have made them live longer. Such are in chronological order: E. *Hickscorner* (c 1530), (*Caliban* ?), *Dol-common*, *Sir John Brute*, (*Simon Pure*), *Jerry Sneak*, *Tony Lumpkin*, *Tom Tug*, *Mrs. Malaprop*, *whiskerando*, *Jeremy Diddler*, *Paul Pry*, *dundreary* (1858). *Abigail* may have been chosen as a name in allusion to Scripture.

Such originally symbolical names from poetry are: *Hobbinoll* (1579), *braggadocio*, *Blouselinda*; from works of fiction: (*John Bull*?, 1712), *Lovelace* (1749), *Dryasdust*, *Bumble*, (*Pecksniff*?), (*gradgrind* ?), *Verdant Green*; from legends etc.: *Tom Thumb*, *Cinderella*, (*peeping Tom* and *Simple Simon* by their epithets are of obvious meaning). The appellative *Flibbertigibbet* has been modified in sense from being used as a nickname for a special person by W. Scott.

Of the German names from later literature *Bramarbas* is symbolical, and *Philine* may have adopted appell. sense by association.

The original allusion is hardly recognizable in † cant etc. *Hamlet*.

This name has been introduced into modern dialects, as possibly *Black George*.

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[1] Cf. in Latin comedy *Pseudolus* etc.

Collective names are *John Bull, Mrs. Grundy.*

Most of the names quoted are still in use. A large collection of 'literary names' (if possible with approximate statement of their respective frequency) would be of great interest as testifying—together with collections of phrases like Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations'—to the popularity of different works of literature. The above collection will particularly illustrate the old popularity of the drama in England[1].

[1] Of the quotations given by ARONSTEIN in which a literary name is used only as a generic (typical) name or else allusively (and which are therefore not given here), 2 refer to the Old English drama, 2 to plays of Sheridan. The popularity of Dickens is proved by 13 names from different works. Scott's novels are represented by 2 quotations.

ENGLISH CLASS-NAMES.

I. Men's names.

Aleck (< *Alexander*): sl. *a smart Aleck* 'a would-be smart fellow'[1] (referring to a real 'historical' person?, cf. CE. sub *merry-andrew*).

Alexander, see *Aleck*, *Sandy*.

Aminidab old sl. 'a jeering name for a quaker' 1785 Grose FA., from their use of Scripture names; acc. to BR. *Aminadab* common in 'old comedies'. Cf. Literary names. — Also *Obadiah* p. 74.

Andrew 1. † (rare) 'a valet, a gentleman's servant' 1698 Ox.; 2. *merry-andrew* 'a buffoon, clown' (possibly referring to an historical person? CE.), 1682 Dryden + FA. See also *Dandy*.

Anthony (or *A. cuffin*) sl. 'a knock-kneed man', from old sl. *Anthony* or *to cuff Anthony* 'to knock one's knees together from an infirmity' FA.—See also *Tony*.

Benjamin, shortened into

Ben 1. old cant 'a fool', Grose 1785 FA., still in ed. 1823. 2. *Fidlam-bens*, thieves' cant, 'thieves who steal anything they can lay hands on', 1785 Grose FA., still in ed. 1823.

Billy (< *Bill* = *Will* from *William*), I think, may be identical with Sc. and north. dial. *billy*[2] 1. 'a fellow, companion' c 1505 Dunbar +; 2. 'a brother' 1724 + 1818 Ox.; 3. dial. north. Sc. 'a lover' WR.; 4. fam. 'fellow' in 'a wider sense' a 1774: »chapman billies» + 1815 Ox. 5. In some combinations opprobrious: dial. (cant) *billy-fencer* 'a marine- store dealer' WR.; cf. *billy-button* tailors' sl. 'contemptuous for a journeyman tailor' FA., and in the sense of 'a simpleton' dial. *billy-buttons*, *billy-minawky,-pinafore,-whiffler* WR. and Am. sl. *billy noodle* FA.

Bob (< *Robert*) 1. dial. Ess. 'a familiar name given to a friend'[3]

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[1] Possibly also from *alec* 'a herring', 'a pickle or sauce of small herrings or anchovies' c 1520 etc. Ox.?

[2] 'Of unknown derivation' Ox.

[3] Sc. *bob* 'the most sprightly and best-dressed lad or lass' 1808, now rare see WR.), may be identic with the name, and influenced by *bob* v., dial. Sc. etc. 'to curtsey'; 'to dance' ib.

WR.; 2. hence old cant 'a shoplifter's assistant' FA., no quot.; 3. the name also ['perhaps' Ox.] in the combinations: *Cheapside-Bobbs* sl. 1721 Ox., *dusty-bob* com. sl. 'scavenger' FA., and Eton school sl. *dry-bob* 'a boy (at Eton) who devotes himself to land-sports, as cricket etc.', *wet-bob* 'one who devotes himself to boating' 1865 Ox.; *light-bob* milit. sl. 'a soldier of the light infantry etc.' 1844 + ib. ('probably an allusion to their being enlisted with the Queen's shilling or *bob*' FA.).

Charley, Charlie (< *Charles*) 1. † sl. 'a night-watchman' 1812 + 1856 Ox. 2. (Am. thieves' cant) 'a watch' ('possibly a pun upon sense 1') FA.

Dandy, the Scotch pet form of *Andrew*, may be identical with *dandy* 1. 'a beau, fop', c 1780 Sc. song +, 'about 1813—19 in vogue in London' (see Ox.); now also 2. dial. Linc. Dunb. 'an elegant woman'; or 3. 'a prominent or distinguished person' (WR.; cf. the double sense of '*swell*'); (4. early also in the general sl. or colloq. sense of 'anything superlatively fine, neat etc.'. 1784 G. Colman + Ox., cf. FA.).— *Dandy* first occurs in *Jack O'Dandy*: 1632 (p. 67) and may owe its sense to association with Sc. *dandilly*: orig. perhaps an interjection used to little children, 1500—20[2]; then 'a pet, a darling' Ox, dial. Linc. 'a vain woman' HALL., cf. adj. WR. *Dandy* may also be regarded as a shortening of this word, or of *dandiprat* (of unknown etymology Ox.) 'a small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow' 1556 + (earlier quoted for † 'a small coin, worth three halfpence, current in England in the 16th c.', c 1520 etc. Ox., which sense may be transferred).

David, see *Taffy*.

Dick (< *Richard*) 1. cf. *Tom, Dick, and Harry*, 'any three (or more) representatives of the populace taken at random'; appell. fam. 1588 Shaks.: »some dick that smiles«; 'esp. with alliterating adj., as *desperate* (1553 +), *dainty, dapper* (1592 +), *dirty dick*'.—'Rarely applied to a female', 1814: »Madam, ye're a gone dick« Ox.—Dial. Yorks. *a local Dick* 'a local preacher' WR. 2. Am. sl. 'an Irish Catholic' FA., no quot.

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[1] Acc. to some 'because Charles I. in 1640 extended and improved the watch system in the metropolis' (see Ox. and cf. *bobby* p. 27). 'But it is curious that so long a period elapsed between the event and its recognition in slang' FA.— To the characteristics of the *Charlies*, I trace the dial. phrases »*It's long o'coming like Royal Charlie*«; »*to play the Charlie*« 'to play truant' WR.

[2] See SCHIPPER in A. Schröer's paper, E. Stud. XXIII, 182. Cf. *dandle* and *handy-dandy* in Ox.

Dickey (cf. *Dick*) 1. naut. sl. 'an officer acting in commission' Ox., 'a mate' FA.; 2. Lond. sl. 'a swell' FA., no quot.; 3. in combinations, e. g. with alliterative complement: *dickey-diaper* old sl. 'a linendraper' FA. (no quot.), cf. *diaper* 'a textile fabric, a towel' Ox.—*dickey-dido* ('popular sl.') 'an idiot' FA., cf. *dido* Am. sl., E. dial. (Irel., Kent, I. Wight, Cornw.) 'a prank, caper, row' 1843—4 + Ox., WR., and the diminutive use of *dicky*, see below.—*Dicky Sam* ('understood to be a corruption of *Dick o' Sam's*, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic') 'a nickname for a Liverpool man' Ox.

Edward, see *Ned*, *Teddy*.

Geordie (< *George*) Sc. and north. dial. 'a coal-pitman' Ox., 'a man from Tyneside' WR.

Harry (< *Henry*) (cf. *Dick*): 1. dial. 'a country fellow' 1796 Grose, 1828 (? † Ox., WR.); 2. fam. or sl. 'a young Englishman of a low-class type': '*Arry*'; 3. dial. (quot. Fife, Yorks.) also 'an opprobrious term applied to a woman' WR.

Cf. with 3 the combinations: dial. Lancas. Ches. *Meg-Harry* (fem. *Meg* + *Harry*) 1. 'a hoyden, a tomboy';[1] 2. 'a hermaphrodite' (also in Derb.) WR.—dial. (North Cy., Norf.) *harry-gaud* 1. † 'a wild wanton girl or child; a fligthy, good-for-nothing person'[2] (cf. dial. *gaud* 'a trick, prank, toy'; v. 'to toy with' WR.); *harry-gad* the same CE. (cf. *gad* 'to ramble' etc.); 2. (by popular association with *goad* and *harry* 'to worry, harass') dial. e. Yorks. 'a master of labour who is continually goading on his workmen to greater exertion'.—dial. *Harry-lion* 'a horse-godmother', 1607 Ox.

Other combs. † *Harry-ruffian* 'a swaggerer' 1609—10, see Ox.—† *Harry Soph* Cambr. Univ. (< *Henry-Sophister* a 1661 Fuller, La. *Sophista Henricianus*), a class of students, see quots. 1795 + 1852 Ox.

Henry, see *Harry*.

† *Hick* (< *Richard*) sl. 'an ignorant countryman; a booby' (cf. as a generic name 1565 *Hicke, Hob, and Hans*) a 1700 sl. di. † 1823 Gr.-Eg. (as cant) (cf. Ox., FA.).

Hob ('a familiar or rustic variation of *Robert* or *Robin*') 1. † (a generic name and appell.) 'a rustic', 1549 + 1825 Ox. — *Hoblob*,

[1] But probably this term is connected, in sense 1 as well as 2, with (dial. Lanc.) *harry* 'the male of any species of animal' WR., and should be compared to *tomboy* below.

[2] This opprobrious application to females may partly be due to influence from *harridan* 'harlot' etc.

the same 1583, 1599 (ib.); 2. dial. 'a stupid or silly person' (quot. till 1873, WR.); 3. (perhaps from 2 and orig. meant as a term of opprobrium) dial. Chesh. *hobby* 'an overlooker or bailiff' WR[1].

Hodge (< *Roger*), 'a typical name for the English agricultural labourer or rustic', c 1386 Chaucer †; hence appell. 1. fam. the same, 1589 Greene: »the benefit of euerie Hodge» † Ox., FA. 2. dial. 'a big, awkward person, a fool' WR. The dial. v. *hodge* 'to move with a heaving or awkward motion, trot, stagger' WR. may either be derived from the noun in sense 2 or have influenced this sense.

Ikey (< *Isaac*) thieves' cant 'a Jew', spec. a Jew 'fence' (receiver of stolen goods), also *Ikey mo*; as adj. (com. sl.) 'smart, knowing' FA. Cf. *Nickin* etc.

Jack, a pet form of *John* (in use and probably also in origin, see Ox.), 'a generic[2] proper name for any representative of the common people', e. g. 1390 Gower, Conf. Am. V, 393: »Whil that a man hath good to yive . . . therwhile he hath his fulle packe, Thei seie, 'A good felawe is Jacke'»; 1546 Heywood, Proverbs: »Jacke would be a gentleman, if he could speake frenche».—In conjunction with fem *Gill* or *Jill*, c 1450 + Ox. Cf. *Jack* as a kind of formular name = 'nescio quis' in *Jack's land* 'in old English manors and village communities, odds and ends of land in open fields, lying between the allotments to tenants' CE.[3]

Appellatively in many sl. or fam. phrases: 1. 'a man[4] of the common people, a lad etc.': a) alone †, 1548 Udall, Erasm.: »A common poyncte of pleasure doyng, that euery jacke vseth» † 1746: »familiar both with peers and Jacks»;

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[1] Probably identic *hobby* 'a small or middle-sized horse'; hence *hobby-horse*, see Ox.

[2] The commonness, and hence the generic use, of E. *Jack*, *John*, G. *Hans*, Fr. *Jean*, Sp. *Juan* etc.—all of them from *Johannes*—is due to the name of St. John the Baptist, placed at the head of the Roman Catholic litany, and to that of St. John the Evangelist (Acc. to WIARDA, see Steinhausen, quot. p. 14 fn. 2 above, to which this may be added). Cf. what is said in connection with ONo. *Jón* p. 17.

[3] Cf. *no-man's-land* com. 'a barren or broken stretch between two provinces' etc. FA.

[4] *Jack* expresses masculine gender in names of animals, such as *Jack-ass*, *Jack-fox*. Cf. also sl. *Jack-whore*, 'a large masculine, overgrown wench' (1790 Grose, also ed. 1823). WR. refers this term to 3. a), and *common-Jack* 3. b) may also be compared to it.

b) in combinations[1]: colloq. *every man jack* (also *e. J. m.*) 'every individual man', 1840 Dickens Ox. etc. (mostly with complement '*of them*'), dial. also *every Jack-rag*, or *every Jack-rag and Tom-straw*, WR. 336 Cf. *John.*—*Cousin Jack* 'fam. name for a Cornishman' Ox. (*cousin Jacky* WR.), where *cousin* is the most characteristic (see terms for relationship below)—*Jack-adreams* 'a mere dreamer' BR.—*Jack among the maids* 'a ladies' man' 1785 Ox.—*Jack-a-dandy* 'a term of endearment for a smart, bright little fellow', 'a Jemmy Jessamy' BR., 'a beau, fop', 1632 Brome, North. Lasse: *Jack O'Dandy* † Ox. The latter form suggests origin from a North Country patronymic: *Jack-o'Dandy's*. Cf. *Dicky-Sam* and *Dandy.*—*Jack-in-the-*[or *a-*]*box* 1. † 'a sharper or cheat', spec. 'a thief who deceived tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for others full of money', 1570 + 1725 di.; 2. † 'a street pedlar stationed in a portable stall or box' 1699; (hence 3. 'a toy consisting of a box containing a figure with a spring, which leaps up when the lid is raised' 1702 +) Ox.—*Jack-in-the-pulpit* 'a pretender, upstart, Jack-in-office' (q. v.) FA.—*Jack in office* 'a consequential petty official' a 1700 sl. di. + Ox. —† *Jack out of office* 1553 + 1668; † *Jack out of service* 1540 Ox —dial. *Jack-about* 'a person not engaged in any particular business' etc. WR.—*Jack-in-the-green*, see Ox.—*Jack of* (*o'*, *on*) *both sides* 1562 +—† *Jack out of doors* 'a homeless person' 1603 etc. Ox.—*Jack of* (*at*) *all trades* 'a man who can turn his hand to any kind of work or business', 1618 +; also rarely *Jack of all work*(*s*), the same Ox. Cf. 3.—[† *Jack-upland* 'a peasant', Chaucer FA 21]—dial. *Jackalegs* (*Jack-o-legs*) 'a tall, long-legged man' CE.—*fat Jack of the Bone-house* com. sl., contempt. 'a very stout man' FA., no quot.

2. esp. 'a low-bred, ill-mannered fellow': a) alone, 1596 Shaks.: »a mad-cap ruffian and a swearing lacke». Hence † *to play the Jack*, . . 'the knave', 1610 Shaks.: »Your Fairy . . has . . plaid the lacke with vs» + 1668 Ox.—Here may perhaps also be placed *Jack* in Am. schools' sl. for 'a stranger' FA., no quot. Cf. *Jackeen.* b) in combinations:[2] *Jack-friar*, 'a hedge-priest' FA., Cf. *Jack-Priest* 4.—

[1] BREWER remarks under *Tom*: 'Between *Tom* and *Jack* there is a vast difference. 'Jack' is the sharp, shrewd, active fellow, but Tom the honest dullard. Counterfeits are 'Jack', but Toms are simply bulky examples of the ordinary sort, as Tom-toes. No one would think of calling the thick-headed, ponderous male cat a Jack, nor the pert, dexterous, thieving daw a 'Tom'.'—But cf. *Jack-ass*, *Jack-a-dreams*, *Jack-alally*, *Jack-a-droynes* below.

[2] Here may also be quoted East dial. *Jackson* (= Jack's son) 'a silly fellow' HALL. (cf. dial. Lakel., Ches. *Jacksoning* 'thrashing', *-ed* WR.). See also *Jobson* p. 77.

† *Jack-gentleman*, 'a man of low birth or manners, making pretensions to be a gentleman, . . an upstart', 1667, 1710; hence (rare) † *Jack-gentlewoman* 1787 Wolcott Ox.

3. For men in some low trades. Alone or with qualifying complement:

a) fam. 'a sailor', (generic name 1659 +) 1706: »honest Jack the Sailor . . he and his Brother Jacks» +. Also—with a complement making the sense more obvious—*Jack-tar*[1] 1781 + Ox.—Also *Jackey*. Cf. *whipjack* 'a vagabond who begs for alms as a distressed seaman' [i. e. 'a sailor worth whipping'?], 1611; then 'a general term of reproach or contempt' CE.

b) 'a serving-man, a labourer, a man who does odd jobs[2] etc.', 1836—7 + Ox.; dial. Kent 'a young workman' WR.—Combinations: † *Jack-boy* 'a boy employed in menial work', (1401) 1573 + 1600; esp. 'a stable-boy, groom' 1812, 1849 Ox.—Sc. *jackman* † (exc. hist.) 'an attendant or retainer kept by a nobleman or landowner', 1567 + 1637—50 Ox.—*Jack-snip* 'a botching tailor' FA. 21, cf. 4 and *Jack Ketch* p. 23.—*Jack at a pinch*, 'a person employed in an emergency' FA., 1622; a 1700 B. E. sl. di.: 'Hackney Parson'. Cf. as it were adverbial use, quot. 1883: »The Mayor took her [!] *'Jack at a pinch'*—seein' he couldent get such as he wanted» Ox. Cf. *Jack of all trades* above—† *Jack-hold-my-staff*, 'a servile attendant' 1625, 1678 Ox.—*Jack-in-the-water*, 'an attendant at the waterman's stairs' etc. BR. 1836—7 + Ox.—Am: *Jack of the dust*, 'a man on board a U. St. man-of-war appointed to assist the paymaster's yeoman in serving out provisions and other stores' CE. Cf. a).—*Jack-o'-lantern*, *Jack-a-lantern* † 'a night watchman', 1663 + a 1704; (then 'a will-o'-the-wisp' 1673 +) Ox.—*Cheap Jack* or *Cheap John* 'a travelling hawker who offers bargains, usually putting up his wares at an arbitrary price and then cheapening them gradually' (1826—7 *Cheap John* as a generic name) 1872 + Ox.—*glim-jack*, 'a link-boy' sl. di. a 1700 + 1812 Ox.—

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[1] From *Jack-tar* or *'tarjack'* (not in Dicts.) ANDRESEN derives G. *Teerjacke*, developed 'durch ein glückliches Missverständnis' KRÜGER p. 18. But the G. term may as well be of original formation. Cf. Swe. *bäckbyxor* ('tar breeches') and E. *bluejackets* of sailors, and other metonymical terms from dress etc.

[2] Cf. *Jack* 'a figure of a man who strikes the bell on the outside of a clock' 1498—9 +; then also applied to various contrivances and utensils, e. g. 1572: 'a *Jack* of wood for a towel and bason'; † or rare *jack* = *boot-jack*, see Ox., *roasting-jack*, *bottle-jack* etc.

skip-jack, 1. † 'a youth who rode horses up and down, showing them off with a view to sale'; 2. now 'a shally, impertinent fellow' (= † *skipper* Shaks.) CE.—*steeple-jack* 'a man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding' CE.—(With this group may be connected in sense milit. sl. *common-Jack* 'a prostitute' FA.)

In the last examples above *Jack* may be said to do duty as a sort of personal suffix with the sense of 'a labourer' or the like.

4. Below I give cases where *Jack* may be termed a personal (or personifying) prefix (of a general sense, cf. 1, and hence pleonastic, or pejorative) to other nouns denoting 'a person, a thing, a trade, or a quality'—the whole forming a compound symbolical name ('a quasi-proper name or nickname, often applied familiarly or contemptuously' Ox.).

[*Jack-a-droynes* 'a good-natured, lazy fool' Br.; cf. *John-a-droyne*.] —dial. Northumb. *Jack-alally*, 'a foolish person' WR.—*Jack Blunt* 'a blunt fellow' Ox.—*Jack boot(s)*, 'the 'Boots' at an inn' 1803, 1824.—*Jack bragger*, 1579.—*Jack breech*, 1522.—*Jack-cove*, see *J.-mate*.—Cf. † *Jack Drum's entertainment*, 'a rough reception' 1608 etc. (also *Tom Dr.* etc. 1577—87; *John-Dr.* etc. 1601).—*Jack-fellow*, see *J.-mate*.—*Jack-fiddler* 1597.—*Jack-fool*, c 1386 Chaucer.—*Jack jailer* 1568.—*Jack-a-lent* orig. 'a figure of a man set up to be pelted' 1598 etc.; 'a puppet; an insignificant or contemptible fellow' (all the preceding words from Ox.).—dial. Dev. *Jack a loon* 'a term of abuse' WR. 338.—*Jack lord* a 1689.—*Jack lout* c 1584.—*Jack malapert* 1477—8.—*Jack mate* c 1530: »you be with him Jack mate», also *Jack-fellow*, 1627 Ox., cf. *Jack-cove* Am. thieves' cant 'a mean low fellow' FA.—'*Iacke-medler*, or busie-body' 1602.—*Jack Nasty* 'a sneak or sloven' Ox.; dial. *Jack-nasty-face* 1. 'a child whose face is begrimed with dirt' WR. n. 4; (com.) 'a dirty fellow' 1823; 2. sea sl. 'a sailor, spec. a cook' 1811 sl. di. + FA.—*Jack Nitigo*, proverbial name 1550.—*Jack Presbyter* 1708.—*Jack Priest* 1598 Shaks. —† *Jack sauce* 'a saucy or impudent fellow' c 1550.—'*Euery Iacke-slaue*' 1611 Shaks., Cymb.—*Jack Spaniard* 1722.—*Jack sprat* 'a dwarf' c 1570.—† *Jack-stickler* 'a meddlesome or interfering person' 1579, 1643.—*Jack-pudding* 'a buffoon, clown etc., esp. one attending on a mountebank', 1648 + [also in dial. WR.]; deriv. *Jack-puddinghood* 1749. Cf. G. *Hans Wurst*. All the last terms from Ox.[1]

[1] *Jackanapes* (< *Jack of apes*) 'a pert, impertinent fellow; a p. forward child' orig. means 'a monkey' and ought to be treated in connection with terms for animals.

Jackeen, the Irish dimin. of *Jack:* 1. '*a Dublin Jackeen*' Fa. Cf. *Harry*. 2. cont. 'a self-assertive worthless fellow' 1840 + Ox. Cf. *Jack* 2.

Jack(e)y, dim. of *Jack*, e. g. in sense 3 a) and *Jacky-in-the-box* Ox.

Jacob, see *Jamie*, (*Jeames*), *Jemmy* etc. Cf. Scriptural names.

Sc. *Jamie* (< *James* = *Jacob*) 'a peasant, rustic' Wr.

Jarvey (also *Jarvis*)—'said to be a contraction of *Geoffrey*' Br.[1] —sl. 'a hackney-coachman', 1796 Grose: *jarvis*; pl. *jarvies* 1820 +; 'now frequently applied to the driver of an Irish car'; then also † 'a hackney-coach' 1819, 1841 Ox. The same gives *Jervis* as a variant of the name. Egan in preface to Grose 1823 p. XXXVIII has *Jervy* as a typical name for a hackney-coachman.

Jemmy, dial. and colloq. 19th c. also *Jimmy* (< *James*), 1. † 'a dandy, fop' 1753, 1764 (*Jemmy Jessamy* attributively 1786 + 1823, cf. p. 18), by association with † or dial. *jemmy*, *jimmy* etc. adj. 'spruce, neat, smart, etc.' < † or dial. *gim*, the same (see Ox.)—and perhaps only a secondary modification of the following sense. 2. *Jimmy* dial. 'a generic name for a silly person' Wr. (cf. *J.* dial. 'sheep's head'). 3. Possibly identical with 2 is *jimmy* colloq. 'a new chum', spec. (Austral. convicts' sl.) 'a free emigrant' 1859 Fa.—*Shivering Jemmy* sl. 'the name given by street-folk to any cadger who exposes himself, half naked, on a cold day, to obtain alms' Sl. D.—As part of a symbolical name in (naut. sl.) *Jemmy Ducks* (or *Billy D.*) 'the ship's poulterer' Fa.

Jerry (< *Jeremiah*), short for *Jerry-builder* 'a man who erects flimsy buildings' Ce. Cf. *Jerry-built*, *Tom and Jerry* among literary names, p. 54.—As part of a symbolical name (sl. or vulg., see Ox.) *Jerry-come-tumble* (1823), *Jerry-go-nimble* (1876, 1884 Fa.) 'a tumbler, performer (equestrian or other)' Ox. Cf. *Jerry-sneak*, a literary name, p. 50.

Sc. *Jock* (= E. *Jack*), 'sometimes a generic name for any man of the common people, and thus used in association with *Jean* or *Jenny*': prov. »There is a silly Jock for every silly Jenny».—Appellatively: 1. 'a countryman, rustic', a 1568 + Ox. 2. (*crowdy-headed*) *Jock*, 'a jeering appellation for a north cy. seaman [sic!]; part. a collier' Gr.-Eg. 1823; 3. forming part of a symbolical name: e. g.

[1] 'This name was selected because coachmen say to their horses *gee-o*, and *Geo* is a contraction of Geoffrey' [?]. Ballantine, quot. Ox., derives the name from one *Jarvis*, a hackney-coachman.

Jock Fuil (= *Jack Fool*) 1508; *Jock Blunt* a 1605; 4. colloq. a shortening of *Jockey* in senses 3 (5), 6, 1826 + Ox.

Jockey, orig. Sc. and north. E. (< *Jock*) 1. 'any man of the common people (chiefly Sc.)', a 1670 Ox. [CE. explains: 'Scotchman'], cf. *Jockey pedlars* applied to the Scots, a 1670 ibid.; 'a lad' 1848 Dickens, Dombey: '»You're D.'s jockey?»—»I'm in D.'s House», returned the boy'; 2. Hence spec. Sc. † 'a strolling minstrel or beggar' 1683 etc.

Probably on account of the famous horse-breeding of the North: 3. † or dial. 'one who manages or has to do with horses; a horse-dealer', 1638 Brome + 1841; 4. (From 3.) † 'a crafty or fraudulent bargainer, cheat' 1683: »meer Jockies in the Art of Wiving» + 1790 di.[1]; 5. † 'a postillion; charioteer', 1643 + 1850 ('usual in South of Scotl. for a p.'); 6. Then as a recognized and neutral term in ordinary English for 'a professional rider in horse-races', 1670 Evelyn + Ox.

Joe (< *Joseph*) is perhaps identic with *Joe* (or *Joey*) naut. sl. 'a marine' FA., no quot.[2]—*holy Joe* 1. colloq. 'a pious person, whether hypocritical or sincere' FA.—possibly in allusion to the patriarch Joseph? Cf. Script. names. 2. naut. sl. 'a parson' FA., a specialization of 1.—*wood-and-water Joey* sl. 'loafer, idler' (FA. sub *loafer*).

John 1. in fam. or sl. combinations, for 'man, fellow' (mostly as a variant of *Jack* 1. b): *every man John*, 1838 Ox., 1845 Disraeli: »not a man John of them» (FA. sub *jack*)—*John-among-the-maids* FA.—*John-a-dreams* 1602 Shaks. +.—*John-a-droyne* (?) 1562, 1596 (—*es*) Ox., cf. *John-a-Droynes* 'a foolish character in Whetstone's Promos and Cassandra (1578)' BR.—*John-a-nodds*, 'one nodding, not quite awake'. —† *John-out-of-office* 1563.—† *John-of-all-trades*, 1639, 1672 Ox. —2. 'as a representative proper name for a footman, butler, waiter, etc.', 1633 B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub: »All constables are truly Johns for the King, What'e'er their names, be they Tony or Roger»; 1848: »the other poor Johns» [footmen].—Also *John Thomas* 'a generic name for a livery servant' Ox. Combinations: *John-a-dogs*, '? a dog-whipper' 1613; † *John-hold-my-staff* 1682 (see *Jack* 3, b); *Cheap John* = *Cheap Jack*.—3. From 2 perhaps, *John* (Am. cadets' sl.) at Sandhurst 'a generic title applied to all first-termers', quot. 1883, Ox.; cf. milit. sl. *boots* 'the youngest officer in a regimental mess' FA —

[1] Also v. 'to trick, overreach' etc. 1708 + Ox.

[2] The term may be influenced by, or shortened from, *jolly* 'a royal marine' 1829 + Ox. (or identical with Sc., N. Cy. *joe* < *joy* 'a sweetheart'; 'my dear', here iron.?)

4. † *Sir John*, fam. or contempt. 'a priest' (*Sir* = La. *Dominus* at the Universities) c 1386 Chaucer: »come neer thou preest, com hyder thou sir Iohn» [as a typical name?] + 1653 Baxter; or † *Mess John* 1772, c 1786 Burns, 1785 Grose: 'a Scotch Presbyterian teacher or parson' FA.—† *Sir John Lack-latin* 'an ignorant priest' c 1534 + 1614 Ox.—5. Fam. as a personal (or personifying) prefix forming a symbolical name (cf. *Jack* 4): *John Chinaman* 'a Chinaman' 1872. —† *John Trot* 'a man of slow or uncultured intellect, a bumpkin' (1712 used by Steele as a typical name, cf. lit. names) 1753, 1762 Cf. *trot* † 'an old woman'.—Here may also be given *John Company* 'a humorous appellation of the East India Comp., from *Jan Kompanie*, by which the Dutch E. I. C., and now the Du. Government, are known to natives in the East'. Cf. quot. 1785: »The Dutch from the very beginning in India, politically gave out the company for one powerful prince, by the christian name of *Jan* or *John*». Ox.

From the formular name *John-a-Nokes* (see p. 17) as chosen at random for a character in funny stories (cf. quot. 1614 BR.) may be abstracted *nokes* 'a ninny or fool' a 1700 B. E. sl. di. FA.; the addition there: 'also a noted droll lately dead' may refer even to these stories. *Nokes* may then also be placed among the literary names.

'Much more marked' is the transferred sense of the dimin. *Johnny, -ie* 1. hum. or cont. 'a fellow, chap'[1] 1803 Ox. Here I give dial. *Johnny-wopstraw* 'a farm-labourer' HALL., cf. *John*.—2. Hence also 'a sweetheart, male or female' FA., 1724—7 Ramsay: »Edinburgh . . . where she that is bonny May catch her a Johnny» + Ox.—3. dial. 'a foolish fellow' HALL. Cf. C. Doyle, Mem. Sherl. Holmes, (Newnes) 34: »I show myself up as a confounded fool . . I shall feel what a *soft Johnny* I have been» [says a City clerk]—*Johnny Newcome* 'a newborn child' 1837; also (naut. sl.) an 'inexperienced youngster' FA.—*Johnny Raw* 'an inexperienced youngster, a raw recruit', etc. 1813 + Ox.—4. Perh. from 3, 'a nickname given to the Confederate soldiers in the American civil war' Ox, also *Johnny Reb* FA.—5. common sl. 'a policeman' 1851 Mayhew, L. L. +; formerly also *Johnny Darby*, quot. 1886: 'said to be a corruption of Fr. *gensdarmes*' FA. 6. naut. sl. *Johnny-Haultant* 'a merchants' sailor's

[1] 'The national appellation of an Englishman by the lower orders of Spaniards', in the Mediterranean (quot. 1842 Napier, Ox.). Cf. *English Johnnies* for 'British bourgeois', 1824 Byron BR.; and East-end sl. *Johnny-Bono* 'generic for an Englishman' FA. Cf. *Hans, Sandy, Mouchey* etc.

name for a man-of-war's-man' FA.—7. 'in recent use chiefly a fashionable young man of idle habits', 1889 Ox.

Laurence (*Lawrence*), by its initial consonant, has suggested the compounds: *lazy-Lawrence* (or—*Larrence*) [*L. L.* Ox.] sl. 'an incarnation of laziness', 1655 FA.—*lusty-Lawrence* ('old sl.') 'a good wencher', cf. 1621 Burton, Anat. of Mel.: »Well fed like Hercules, Proculus .. and lusty Laurence» FA.—Possibly from some historical person or literary character; perhaps even orig. from *St. Lawrence*, who, acc. to the legend of his martyrdom, after one side of his body had been roasted on the gridiron, joyfully called upon his tormentors to turn him over and let the other side be roasted as well (see DETZEL Christliche Ikonographie II, 477)—a story apt to make the saint proverbial for good humour, coolness, or even laziness. See quot. 1655 Prideaux FA. Ox. compares G. *der faule Lenz*.

Martin † (cant?), cf. 1612 Rowlands, Hist. of Rogues: »I have heard a highway lawyer rob a man in the morning and hath dined with the martin or honest man so robbed the same day» CE.[1]

Michael [old sl., 'a man' FA., but quots. seem to imply only a typical name for 'a simpleton'], see *Mick* etc.

Mick [also *Mike* FA., *Micky* CE.] (< *Michael*, 'a favourite name among Irishmen' CE.) Am. sl. *micky* 'an Irishman', 1869 FA. CE.

Moses, see *Mouchey*.

Mouchey may be the vulgar Jewish form of *Moses* (cf. G. *Mauschel* q. v.), hence com. sl. 'a Jew' FA.

Ned (< *Edward*): *Ned-fool* (old sl.) 'a noisy idiot',[2] as a typical name, 1600 FA. Cf. *Teddy*.—Cant *rum ned* 'a very rich silly fellow' 1823 GR.-EG.

Nickin (< *Isaac*) 1725 Cant D.: 'a natural, a very soft fellow', 1785 Grose FA.; HALL.—Also *Nikey* Grose.

Nizzie (or *Nizey*, shortened from the same name GR.-EG.) sl. 'a fool' a 1700 B. E. sl. di. + 1823 GR.-EG.; also 'a coxcomb' a 1700 B. E. di. FA.—*Nickin* and *Nizzie* etc. may owe their sense to the influence

[1] Cf. senses: † 'an ape' 1589 [also Germ.]; 'a swallow'; 'a marten' CE.

[2] *Neddy* sl. 'a fool' 1823 sl. di. + FA. seems to be (at least now felt as) due to *neddy* 'an ass' 1658 + ib.—Very far-fetched is the explanation by PALMER Folk-Etymology (quot. by Schröder, Einfluss der Volksetym. auf Lond. slang, diss. Rostock 1893, p. 22) from OE. *ēadiġ* 'rich, happy', comparing the development of *silly* < *sēliġ*.

of *Ninny*; *Nizzie* also to that of *nice* † 'foolish'. CE. derives *nisey* (so spelled) from *nice*.

Obadiah, a Scriptural name; probably from being frequent among non-conformists: sl. 'a quaker'. See HERFORD, Engl. Stud. X, 459; † acc. to FA.

Paddy, dim. of *Pat* < *Patrick* < Ir. *Padraic*, a frequent Christian name in Ireland after St. Patrick, its tutelar saint. Appellatively fam. 'an Irishman' 1801 + FA.[1]

Peter in combinations: Am. sl. *Peter Funk* 'a mock auctioneer' (SL. D. sub *towzery gang*).—sl. *Peter Grievous* 'a miserable, melancholy fellow; a croaker' SL. D.—† sl. *peter-gunner* 'a gunner or sportsman', 1628 (ed. 1633) Shirley, The Witty Fair One CE. As a typical name in prov.: »Peter Gunner will kill all the birds that died last summer« HALL.—Cf. dial. *Peter-waggy* 'a harlequin toy' HALL.

Richard, see *Dick*.

Robin: *Cock-robin* sl., a 1700 B. E.: 'a soft, easy fellow' + OX.—cf. *Cock-robin shop* (printers' sl.) 'a small printing office, for cheap work done at vile wages', 1888 FA.—The personal use may be an application of sense 'the male Robin' (the bird).

Roger † cant 'a rogue' CE.—perhaps by association with this word.—See *Hodge*.

Samuel, shortened into *Sam* (see *Dicky Sam*), hence dimin.

Sammy, dial. and sl. 'a fool' HALL., SL. D.; as adj. 'foolish' GR.-EG.

Sawney or *Sandy* (< *Alexander*, a favourite name among the Scotch nation) 1. (fam.) 'a general nickname for a Scotchman' GR.-EG., *Sandy* 'esp. a Lowlander' CE. 2. *Sawney* sl. 'a simpleton, a gaping, awkward lout' SL. D.

Simon: *Simple Simon* sl. 'a natural, a silly fellow' GR.-EG.; HALL. See Lit. names p. 56. *Simkin* for the same (GR.-EG.; HALL. as South dial.) may be a dimin.

Smouch, *Smous*, see G. *Mauschel*.

Taffy, a Welsh pronunciation of *Davy* (< *David*, a common name among the Welsh, 'David being the tutelar saint of Wales') fam. 'a Welshman' GR.-EG, CE.

Teddy (< *Edward*): Ir. sl. *Teddy my godson* 'an address to a supposed simple fellow' GR.-EG. Cf. *Ned*.

Thomas, see *Tom*.

[1] Possibly identic—from attributive use—*paddy* adj. 'mean, poor, contemptible' (CE.: 'origin obscure').

Timothy, shortened into *Tim*: *Tim Bobbin* 'a native of Lancashire' (Br. sub *Dicky Sam*); from the great cotton-manufactories of that county.

Tom (< *Thomas*) I. 'as a generic name for a man or a fellow, mplying some degree of slight or contempt' Ce.[1]: *Tom, Dick, and Harry*, 'a set of nobodies, persons of no note' Br.—1. dimin. *Tommy* dial. 'a simple fellow' Hall Cf. 3, a; dial. *cousin Tommy*, 'a harmless madman; a vagrant, beggar' Wr., perhaps as it were abstracted from, and meant as a shortening of, the following.

2. In combinations: *a Tom of Bedlam*, pl. *Tom o' Bedlams*, mendicants who were real or pretending lunatics (= *Abram men* p. 29), cf. as a typical name 1605—6 Shaks., Lear: »with a sigh, like Tom o' Bedlam» Br., (1626—97) Aubrey Ce. Also *a mad Tom* cant, 1811 Lex. Bal.: 'a rogue that counterfeits madness', 1859 Matsell Fa. —See *cousin Tommy* above.

In connection with these two expressions may possibly be placed *tomboy* fam. 1. † 'a rude, boisterous boy', a 1553 Udall, Royst. D.; 2. hence later by change of gender, 'a wild romping girl', 1605 (ed. 1628) Rich. Rowlands (Verstegen) Ce., now the current sense; 3. then also † 'a worthless woman, a strumpet' Ce., 1610 Shaks. Cymb. Br. Cf. *Jack-whore* p. 65 fn. 4.—Perhaps on the analogy of *tomboy*,[2] in which *tom* may have been felt as a sort of reinforcing prefix (cf. 3): † *tomrig* 'a rude, wild girl' (cf. *rig* † 'a romp, wanton' Ce.).

3. Fam. or sl. as a kind of prefix—vaguely contemptuous, if not pleonastic—to symbolical names. Cf. *Jack* 4, *John* 5.

a) Expressions implying stupidity: *Tom Coney* 'a simple fellow' Gr.-Eg.—*Tom Farthing* 'a born fool' Br—*tomfool* 'a silly fool, a trifler' Ce. ('fond of stupid practical jokes' Br.), hence as a v. (colloq.) 'to act foolishly and triflingly'; deriv. *tomfoolery*; rare *tomfoolish* (Southey), *tomfoolishness* Ce.—*Tom Lony* 'a simpleton' Br.—*Tom Noddy* Br., *tom-noddy* (also Sc. *tom-norry*) 'a blockhead, dolt, dunce' (also 'a sea-parrot') Ce.—*Tom Noodle*, 'a mere nincompoop' Br.—Cf. *Tom Raw*, »the Griffin» 'a name which used to be applied to

[1] See f.note to *Jack* p. 60.—Cf. *tom* in compounds denoting a male animal e. g. *tom-cat*. In dial. Hants. also *tom* alone: »Is it only the *toms* which sing?» quot. in Ce.

[2] *Tom-* in *tomboy* may perhaps also originally be meant to accentuate the masc. gender, as in *tom-cat* etc.

a subaltern in India for a year and a day after his joining the army' (quot. in CE.). This may also be connected with II.

b) Various other expressions: † *Tom-double*, 'a double-dealer' 1705 CE.—*Tom Long* 1. 'a tiresome story-teller' GR.-EG., 2. 'a lazy, dilatory sluggard' BR.—*Tom-piper* 'fam. for a piper' (1616 W. Browne, as a generic name) CE. The phrase may imply allusion to some popular tale or song. Cf. *Tom the Piper's son* 'a poor stupid thief who got well basted, and blubbered like a booby' BR.

And with alliterating complement: *Tom Tailor* 'a tailor'; with quot. 1820 Scott, as a generic name BR.—*Tom tell-truth* KRUEGER p. 18.—*Tom Tinker*, 'the brawny, heavy blacksmith' BR.—*Tom Tidler* 'an occupant who finds it no easy matter to keep his own against sharper rivals'; perhaps from the game *Tom Tidler's* (< *the Idler's*) *Ground* 'the ground or tenement of a sluggard'). Cf. BR.—*Tom Thumb* see Literary names p. 55.—*Tom-turd* vulg. 'the cleaner of privies' etc. ('Abtritträumer' MU.).

II. *Tommy Atkins* was a formular name printed on a form intended to show the filling in of 'the little pocket ledgers served out, at one time, to all British soldiers', in which 'the name, the age, the date of enlistment, the length of service, the wounds, the medals and so on' were entered. Hence appell. fam. *a Tommy Atkins* 'a British soldier' BR.—And *Tommy*, the same, e. g. C. Doyle, Green Flag etc. (T.), p. 21: »Some of the Wessex fired back at the Arabs who had passed them, as excited Tommies will». Cf. also *Tom Raw.*—*Atkins* alone is also used as a typical or generic name: A. Griffiths, 'In London Barracks' (Sims, 'Living London', 1901, I, p. 18): »When tea is done, and all traces of dust and dirt have been removed, . . . spotlessly neat and clean, with 'swagger stick' in hand, Atkins issues forth».

Tony (< *Anthony*): *tony* [sl. or fam.?] 'a simpleton', 1668 Dryden (CE: possibly in allusion to St. Anthony's pig, i. e. 'a pet pig'; St. A. being 'the patron saint of pigs', see BR.). Cf. *simpleton* below.

I add the foreign name It. *Zanni*, in the dial. of Bergamo a short form of *Giovanni* (< *Johannes*, '*John*'), then appell. in It.: 'a harlequin, a buffoon etc.', quots. 16th c. † TOMMASEO-BELLINI, and thus introduced into French as *zani* (-*y* 16th c. quot. LI.), and into English: *Zany* 1. a comic performer who is to make awkward attempts at mimicking[1]

[1] Hence v. 'to mimic', 1618—19 Fletcher etc. CE.

the tricks of the professional clown' etc., 1599 B. Jonson, M. Drayton († 1631).—Hence both 2. 'a merry-andrew', 1728 Pope, Dunciad; and 3. † 'an attendant', 1602. Cf. CE.

The following surnames may be added:

† *Jobson* ('perhaps associated with *job* sb., v.') 'a country fellow, lout', 1660: »a lobbing J.'s gate [gait]», 1661: »country jobsons» Ox.

Murphy, as being characteristic of the Irish, means Am. 'an Irishman'[1] FA., no quot.; esp. *Murphies* 'a New York term for a gang of rowdies, mainly composed of Irishmen' FARMER, Dict. Americanisms 1889.

Some current surnames interpreted appellatively by popular etymology are, for practical reasons, given under group III (Fictitious names).

II. English women's names.

Amelia, shortened into

Amy: as reinforcing prefix in dial. Northamptonsh. *Amy Florence* 'any female loosely, untidily and tawdrily dressed': »She is quite an A. Fl.» 'Now nearly obsolete', quot. in WR. See *Florence*.

Anne, see *Tannikin*.

Bess (< *Elisabeth*): *Bess o'Bedlam* 1. (old. sl.) 'a lunatic vagrant', 1821 Scott FA.; 2. dial. (e. g. East Anglia) also 'any female of wild or disorderly appearance' WR.

Bessy: Sc., north. and midl. dial. *bessy* 1. 'an ill-mannered woman or girl; an idiot'; 2. 'the man or boy dressed to represent a woman, in the procession on Plough Monday'; 3. 'a man who meddles in woman's affairs', also *bessy-coddle* WR. Cf. with 3 *Molly*, *molly-coddle*, *Betty*, *cotbetty*.

Combinations: dial. *bessybabs* 1. 'a petted, spoilt child'; 2. 'a fantastically dressed female' WR.—dial. *bessy-coddle*, see *bessy* 3.—dial. Durh. *Bessy-fruggam* 1. 'a female of slatternly appearance', 2. 'a man dressed in woman's attire for mumming' WR. Cf. ib. *fruggan*, *-m* a) 'a mop, made of rags, used in cleaning out an oven'; b) 'a dirty, slovenly woman'.—*brown bessie* (old sl.) 'a prostitute' 1631 FA. I

[1] The current colloq. E. sense of *murphy* is 'potato', 'in allusion to the fact that the potato is the staple article of food among the Irish' CE.; 1811 sl. dl. + FA., with synonym *donovan*.—MU. gives *murphy* for 'Irishman' as generally English.

think this sense or the sense of sweetheart etc. may have originally been alluded to by *brown bess(ie)* old milit. sl. 'a flint-lock musket' 1785 Grose + Ox. Br. (q. v.) suggests that the term was a modification of *-buss* in *blunderbuss* etc., and was meant as 'a companion word to *Bill*', *Brown Bill*, 'a kind of halbert used by English foot-soldiers before muskets were employed', e. g. 1622 Marlowe. If so, the term may have been transferred later to those women who are also handled by anybody. But cf. Sc. *George's* [i. e. the kings] *daughter* 'a musket' Wr.

Betty (< *Elizabeth*), 'a name once fashionable, now chiefly rustic or homely'; appell: 'in contempt, a man who occupies himself with a woman's household duties' Ox. Cf. *Bessy* 3.—Am. *cotbetty*, the same Ce., cf. *cotquean*.

Bridget is a common Irish name, after St. Bridget, one of the patron saints of Ireland (6th c.); hence *Bridget* or gen its fam. form *Biddy* (chiefly Am. Ox.) 'an Irish maid-servant' Greenough and Kittredge p. 387.

Catherine, see *Kate*, *Kit*.

Cecily, see *Siss*.

Doll (< *Dorothy*), 'generically, a female pet,[1] mistress', 1560 'Nice Wanton': »ich tell your minion doll» + 1619 Ox. As a typical name cf. † *Dol-common* p. 48 f.

Also *Dolly* 1. † sl. 'a female pet', 1648, 1706; 2. dial. or colloq. 'a drab, slattern' 1828 + Ox., cf. Fa.[2]

Elizabeth, see *Bess*, *Betty*. Shortened *Eliza*: *Happy Eliza* com. sl. 'a female salvationist'; possibly of literary origin, cf. Fa.[3]

Florence: † sl. 'a wench that is towz'd and ruffled', a 1700 B. E. sl. di., 1785 Grose Ox. ('? from the female Christian name'). Cf. *Amy Florence* and (nearly †) dial. Northampt. *florence* 'to go about untidily, slovenly dressed' Wr. The sense may be due to association with *flurry* 'perturbation, flutter'; v. 'to bewilder' Ox.

† *Gillian* (< *Juliana*); more common *Gill*, as a typical name

[1] Also dial. 'the smallest pig of the litter', the pet pig Ox. From the sense of 'a female pet', *doll(y)* 'a toy-baby' a 1700 B. E. sl. di. +. Sc. *Dorotg* the same Ox. From this sense *doll* 'a pretty, but unintelligent or frivolous etc. woman' 1841—4 +, and the deriv. (or other pet-form of the name) dial. Cornw. *Dollicks* 'a little woman': »she is a regular Dollicks» Wr.

[2] Cf. dial. 'a wooden instrument used in washing clothes' Wr.

[3] Cf. *long Elizas* 'the trade term for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall thin China-women' (see quot. in Fa.).

correlative to *Jack*: *Jack and Gill*, 'lad and lass', c 1460 Towneley Myst. +; prov. »Every Jack must (will) have his Gill», see p. 18.

Appellatively *gill* or *jill*: † 'fam. or cont., a lass, wench', quots. *gill* c 1460 Towneley Myst. + 1665; and *gillian* 1625 + c 1685 (in last quot. as opposed to 'honest woman') Ox.—Combinations: † *flirt-gill*, *flirtgillian* 'a woman of light or loose behaviour', resp. 1592 etc., 1618 Ox.—† or arch. *gill-flirt* (1592 *gillian-flurtes*) 'a young woman or girl of a wanton or giddy character' Ox., 1598 Florio FA. —† *gillian-spend-all* 'an unthrifty woman', 1573 Tusser, Husb. Ox.

Dimin. Sc. († WR.) *Gillie* 'a giddy young woman', a 1529 + 1822 Ox.

† *gillot*, † *gillet* 'a loose or wanton woman'[1] 1557 + 1580; *jillet* 1755 + 'a giddy or flighty young w.'; sometimes fam. or cont., 'a wench'. —And hence ('perhaps syncopated' from *Gillot* Ox.) *jilt* 1. † 'a harlot'; 'a kept mistress', 1672 + 1815 (Sc. only cont. for 'a girl or young woman' 1816 +); 2. now 'a woman who gives her lover hopes and deceives him', 1674; rarely applied also to a man, 1865 Ox.[2]

Gin, see *Jenny*.

Isabel, see *Tib*.

Jane: † *Jane-of-apes*, 'a humorous nonce-word after *Jack-of-apes*', 1623 Ox. Cf. *Jenny*.

Jemima (orig. a Scriptural name, for the daughter of Job) 1. as a typical name for a girl of the middle classes used by M. Arnold ARONSTEIN 252; hence also sl. 'a servant-maid' MU; 'the sweetheart of a Cockney' KOCH 152. 2. dial. Glouc. 'a term of reproach to a boy' WR. may be the same, cf. *Jenny* and others.

Jenny (< *Janet*) 1. Sc. and Ir. dial. 'a generic name for a country girl' WR.; 2 'sometimes applied derisively to a man who concerns himself with purely feminine matters', mod. Sc.: »He is a regular Jenny» Ox. Cf. *Bessy* etc.

For 1 also Sc., Cumb., Linc. *Jen*, Linc. *jin*.

Probably identical is the name † *Gin* 1589 Shaks., Com. Err. Hence † *a gin of all trades*, 'a female equivalent of *jack of all trades*', 1705 Ox.

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[1] The sense of wantonness may be borrowed from *gill-flirt* etc. (perhaps a proverbial character) or possibly in part be due to the influence of *jill*. next f.note.

[2] By the influence of *jilt* † 'to deceive' 1660, which in its turn has been influenced by the subst. above to mean now 'to deceive in love', 1673 ('a new canting word') +; orig. of a woman, but also of a man 1747 + Ox.

Austral. *Gin* 1. 'an old woman'; 2. 'an Australian native woman' FA., 1827 + Ox., may be the native *din* 1798 ib., as changed by association with E. *gin*. Cf. *judy* 3.

Joan (< *Johanna*), 'a generic name for a female rustic', often proverbially opposed to *my lady* etc., 1588 Shaks.: »Some men must loue my Lady, and some Joue». Combins.: *a country Joan* 1612 +; † *homely Joan* 'a coarse, ordinary looking woman', a 1700 B. E. di. Ox.—See also *Jug*.

(*Judith* >) *Judy* a) the wife of Punch in the puppet-show; hence b) (cf. Literary names) 1. sl. 'disparagingly . ., esp. a woman of ridiculous appearance' 1812; mod. »doesn't she *look a judy*?» Ox.; 2. 'a simpleton, fool' 1824; implied in the sl. phrase *to make a judy of oneself*, 1854; also of men, a 1877 (Amer.): »It is thought that a set of men never did make greater judies of themselves» FA. 3. esp. sl. 'a woman of loose morals'; cf. *crack a Judy* FA. Anglo-Chinese sl. *j.* 'a native courtezan' FA. may also be derived from sense 1. 4. also 'sweetheart' FA. See also *Jug*.

Jude com sl. 'a harlot' 1886 FA. may represent a back-formation from *Judy* 3.

Jug 'a pet or familiar substitution for *Joan*' Ox. (or *Judith* CE.); appell. 1. 'a homely woman, maid-servant, sweetheart, mistress etc.', 1569 Preston: »a sixpenny jug» +; 2. 'a term of disparagement (now rare)' Ox. [also applied to men FA.].

Kate (< *Catherine*) 1. 'a country lass?', cf. Sc. 1721 Ramsay: »a poor country Kate, as halesum as the well of Spa, but unco blate»; 2. sl. 'a wanton', 1859 Matsell ['Am. cant' MU.]. Cf. FA.

Kit (< *Catherine*), cf. the phrase † »*Kit has lost her key*»; appell. † (for 'a woman' in quot. 1533 and) for 'a light woman' a 1577, 1600.—In the same sense dimin. Sc. † ? *Kittock* c 1470 + 1706; and sometimes Sc. † *Kittie* (esp. *Kittie unsell* c 1560, 1572). Otherwise † *Kittie* for a girl generally, 1500—20 Dunbar, a 1550 Ox.

Madge (< *Margaret*) Sc. 'a woman', ('partly in sport and partly in contempt') FA.

Maggie (< *Margaret*) Sc. 'a harlot', 1603 FA. Cf. *Meg*.

Mary-Ann sl. 'a sodomite' FA.

Malkin, *Mawkin*, dimin. of *Mall* (*Moll*) < *Mary*, or of *Mathilda* († *Molt*, now *Maud*); appell. *malkin* etc. 'a kitchen servant or any common woman' (as a typical name used by Chaucer), 1607—8 Shaks. *kitchen*

malkin[1] + CE. Hence shortened dial. *mawk*, *mawks*, 'a slattern' CE. Cf. *Molly-mawks*.

Meg (probably < *Margaret*, cf. *Maggie*) old Sc. 'a wench', 1538 Lindsay: »Ane muirland meg that milkes the yowis»; 1725 Ramsay: »fare ye well, *meg dorts*» ['pert girls']; dial. *Meg-Harry* 'a hoyden' FA.

Moll (< *Mary*): *moll* 1. 'a girl' FA., cf. thieves' cant *moll-wire*, 'a pickpocket who robs women only' CE., *moll-tooler* 'a female pickpocket' (Sl. Dict.); 2. ('navvies', costermongers' etc. sl.) 'a female companion not bound by ties of marriage, but often a life-mate' CE., 1823 + FA.—this sense possibly from cant and orig. due to Gipsy influence: 'worth observing that in Old Gipsy, or in Germ. Gipsy, *mal* means 'associate', Hindost. *mahar* 'a wife'' LELAND Engl. Gipsies, 4 ed., p. 91. 3. also sl. 'a prostitute' 1785 di. + FA.

Molly 1. old sl. 'a country wench' FA. 2. sl. 'a kitchen wench, now called a *Molly*' (BR. sub *Malkin*); 3. ('old sl.') 'a prostitute' 1719; 4. from the general sense of 'girl' (1, 2), *Molly*, *Miss Molly*, *molly-coddle*, 'an effeminate person', 1811 Lex. Bal. + FA. 5. 'He's a regular *Molly*', 'said of a man or big boy who betties or interferes with women's work, such as kitchen business, dressmaking', etc. BR., WR.; 6. ('old sl.') 'a sodomite', sl. di. 1785 and 1811 FA, cf. *Mary-Ann*.

Other combinations: dial. *Molly-mawks*, 'a dirty, slatternly woman' WR.—*Molly Maguires* (the last element is a common Irish surname), in allusion to the woman's dress worn as a disguise, sl. 'a member of a lawless secret association in Ireland, with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers', then, a member of a similar secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania till 1877 CE.; cf. BR.—† *molly-puff*, 'a gambling decoy' 1629 CE.—cf. *poll*.

Nan (< *Anne*), colloq. 'a maid', 1596 Shaks. FA. Cf. *Nan-boy* 1. 'an effeminate man' 1691 +; 2. ('venery sl.') 'a catamite' FA.

Nanny common sl. 'a whore', cf. *Nanny-shop* 'a brothel' FA.; may also refer to the sense of 'a goat', '*nanny-goat*'. For *Nancy*, see Hist. names.

Poll (< *Polly*, a variant of *Molly*), as a typical name prov. »What is good for Jack cannot hurt *Poll*»; appell. *poll* sl. 'a prostitute' MU.

Rachel sl. 'a quakeress' (BR. sub *Aminadab*).

Sis(s) (< *Cicely*, ME. *Sisille* etc. < *Cecilia*, made familiar in England as the name of a daughter of William the Conqueror and formerly very common CE.): appell. *sis(s)* 1. also *sissy*, fam. 'a girl, sweetheart'

[1] *malkin* also 'a scarecrow' ib.

1596; 2. Am. 'a fam. term of address to a little girl' (from 3?, cf. CE.) 3. as a colloq. abbreviation of *sister* it is used e. g. by O. Oliver, 'The Royal Magazine' 1902, June, p. 128: [A young man writes to his sister:] »My dear Daisy, I am in an awful fix. Help me out like a good little *Sis*». 4. *siss* dial. Devon 'a huge fat woman' HALL. 5. (from sense 'girl' 1) *sissy* Am. fam. 'an effeminate man', deriv. *sissyish* MU.

Tannikin (< *Ann.* cf. *Ted* < *Edward*): sl. *tannikin* 'a girl or woman', 1605 Marston, Dutch Courtezan: *tanakin* CE., MU.—THOS. WRIGHT, Dict. obs. and prov. Engl., explains: 'a Dutch woman', probably on account of the quot. from the play. The name *Tannikin*, of LG. or Du. formation, may have been current in England, cf. *Malkin*.

Tib (< *Tibby* < *Isabel* CE.; < *Tabitha* MU.) 1. sl. 'a young lass' GR.-EG. 1823; 2. (*tib*) † sl. 'a common woman, paramour', 1608—9 Shaks. CE.

I add the surnames:

Mrs. Goff Am. Univ. sl. 'a woman' FA.; cf † or dial. *goff* 'a fool', see OX.

Mrs. Lukey Props tramps' sl. 'a bawd' FA.

GERMAN CLASS-NAMES.

1. Men's names.

Adolf, see *Olf.*

Aegidius, see *Dill.*

LG. *Albret*, see *Adelheit.*

LG. (Holstein) *Asmus* (< *Erasmus*?): *dumme Asmus* DWB. sub *dumm*, co. 1514.

Andreas, see *Drewes.*

Balzer (< *Balthasar*), probably by the influence of *Balg*, adopted appell. senses: 1. Austr. 'Schelte für unruhige, ausgelassene Kinder': »du Balzer du!»[1] 2. ibid. 'prostibulum'.[2] From 1 *Flennebalzer* (orig. Siles.?), 'Schelte für einen weinenden, heulenden Knaben', Günther, (ed. 1735) Gedichte. Cf. *Flennels.* DWB.

Barthel (< *Bartholomäus*, or *Barthold*? DWB.) in compounds is often associated or confounded with *Bart* as a compound element Sa. As some compounds with *Bart* occur in MHG., and this formative element seems more productive, it may be that also in the doublets below *-bart* is the primary, *-bartel* the secondary formation, perhaps at first meant as a diminutive of the former and later associated with the name.

Dummbartel Sa., cf. *Dummbart*; Bav. *Geissbartel* 'ungeschickter Mensch', cf. *Geissbart* Wack. 158 f.; Siles. *Saubartel* Weinhold, cf. *Saubart*; Siles. *Schmutzbartel* ib. (also Krueger 18), cf. *Schmutzbart*; Siles. *Trotzbartel* 'Trotzkopf' ib., cf. *Trutzebart.*

Other compounds: *Bierbartel* 1836 Sa., LG. *Däsbartel* 'dummer, vergesslicher Mensch' Berghaus, Woss. n. 15; Sax., Thuring. *Dreckbartel* (= *Dreckbatze*, Fischart DWB); LG. *Dröhnbartel*, *Drähnbartel*, cf. *dröhnen* 'eintönig und gedehnt sprechen' Sa. Erg., Woss. n. 32; Westerw. *Lachbartel* 'Lachnarr' Wack. 159; Siles. *Latschbartel*, cf.

[1] DWB. gives the alternative explanation from MHG. *balzer* 'cirrus', 'Zopf'. Hildebrand, ibid. sub *Kaspar*, suggests reference to *Balthasar*, one of the three Holy Kings of the medieval mysteries.

[2] E. Meyer suggests 'mit aller Reserve' that sense 2 at least may be connected with, or influenced by, *balzen* 'schreien (von Vögeln, bes. dem Auerhahn) zur Brunstzeit': hence 'Lockruferin, Dirne, die öffentlich die Männer lockt.' This seems very possible.

latschen 'schlaff, lotterig einhergehen' WEINHOLD; Siles, Hess., Bav., Westerw. *Schussbartel* 'schussliger, fahriger Mensch' ib., 'Geck, Hasenfuss' WACK. 159.

Bartholomäus is also shortened into LG. *Mewes*.

Swiss *Baschi* (< *Sebastian*) 'gutmütiger, nicht sonderlich begabter Mensch' RÜTTE, Erklärung der schwierigen dialektischen Ausdrücke in Jer. Gotthelfs gesammelten Schriften, Berlin 1858; *Narrebaschi*, a playful term of abuse WACK. 173.—Perhaps derived (ib.) Swab. and Swiss *bästeln*, *bäscheln* 'zur Kurzweil kleine Handarbeit treiben'.

Benz (< *Bernhard*, etc. WACK. 147), probably by influence of *Bengel* 1. 'roher Mensch' SA., 1555 Waldis: »Manch ungelerter Benz vom Adel« DWB., also Swiss, Bav. SA.; 2. Swab. (also *bentel*) 'eigensinniger Mensch' SCHMID.—Probably derived Bav. *benzen*, 1. 'Händel suchen' see WACK. 147; 2. (*Einen* or *an Einem*) 'durch unaufhörliches Bitten und Betteln, auch Schelten beschwerlich fallen' SCHM., 1670 DWB. (the latter sense perhaps partly influenced by *betteln* etc.).

Caspar, see *Kaspar*.

Christian † cant (Rotwelsch) 'Jacobsbruder' WACK 159 may be considered symbolical.

Christoph, see *Stoffel*, *Toffel*.

Daniel. Mecklenb. *olle Daniel* ('old D'.) implies 'schläfriges Wesen, Langsamkeit etc.' Woss. n. 27, cf. ib. *dat wiese Danielken* p. 34.—† Univ. sl. *reisende Daniele* 'reisende Galanteriewarenhändler' in Halle end of the 18th c. (see FABRICIUS ZfdW. III, 97), perhaps because they were often Jews.

Dill or *Till*—e. g. *Dil Ulenspiegel* 1519, *Tyl Eulenspiegel* 1569 Fischart[1]—acc. to WACK. 157 f. from *sand*, *sant* (< *sanctus*) + *Ilg* < *Jilge*, *Gilje*, probably from Fr. *Gilles* < *Aegidius*. This name perhaps (acc. to WACK.) appell. in Fischart's Garg.: »mein kleiner Dille« (acc. to DWB. from *Dille* f.). Perhaps the same: Swiss *Dilli*, 'masculine', *Dilderi*, 'feminine Schelte' ROCHHOLZ, and esp. comps.

South G. *Dildapp* (H. Sachs, S. Frank, etc.), *Tiltapp* (15th c., Fischart, etc.), *Diltapp* (H. Sachs, Murner, etc.) 'ein alberner, läppischer,

[1] Fischart's statement (quot. WACK.): 'der Nam ist daselbst [at Knettlingen in Saxony] gemein, gleich wie bei uns der Hans mag sein', if not meant as a joke, may testify to the currency of the name *Till*, *Dill*, against ROCHHOLZ' assertion that the name of the buffoon was only an application of the adj. *tell*, *dill* etc. See fn. p. 85.

ungeschickter Mensch' DWB. Cf. *Hans Tapp.*—Deriv. *diltäppisch*, H. Sachs DWB.

† South G. *Tilman* (Hätzlerin, Seb. Frank), *Tielman* 1515, *Dielman* (Brant's Narrenschiff etc.) 'ein alberner törichter Mensch' DWB.[1]

LG. *Drewes* (< *Andreas*) Hamburg 'ein einfältiger Tropf', 'dem Plattdeutschen die protoplastische Einfalt' BERGHAUS; also generally LG. *Drōwes*, a variant of the name associated with LG. *drōwen* 'trübe machen, betrüben' etc. BREM. WB.

LG. *Drickes* (< *Henricus*, see *Heinrich* etc.): Westphal. *en kölschen Drickes* 'Schelte' [for an inhabitant of Cologne?] WOESTE (not given by Berghaus, Mi, Brem. Wb.).

Ede (< *Edward*) Berl. sl. = *Louis* E. MEYER.

Emil: Univ. sl. *trauriger Emil* 'trauriger Mensch' E. MEYER; I think possibly by influence of sl. *Demel* m. 'Dummkopf' GENTHE. Officers' sl. *feiner Emil* (pl. *Emils*) 'a dandified officer' HORN p. 13.

Eustachius, see *Staches.*

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[1] *Tilman*, as in prov. »Du stast wie ein klotz, ölgötz, Tilman, lüchter» (1541 S. Frank), may refer to 'eine klotzige Gestalt, die eine *Dille* 'Lampenröhre' trägt und als Leuchter dient' DWB (cf. *Ölgötze*). This connection with *Dille* f., if not etymological, may have been associative. The terms above may also be explained as follows: 1. *Diltapp* 'der auf der *Diele* tappende, d. i. Poltergeist', see v. BAHDER, Beiträge XXII: 535—2. From the adj. Bav. etc. *dill*, *düll* 'betäubt, verblüfft' SCHM., connected by 'ablaut' with *dahlen*, *dallen* 'kindische, läppische Dinge reden und tun' DWB., which ROCHHOLZ, ZfdPh. III (1871), 340 ff., compares with the words in question. Cf. the ablaut formation Franc. Swab. *Dilledelle*, *Dilledalli* = *Diltapp*, apparently old: deriv. *tillen tellen* 'albern reden' Luther. WACK. derives the latter formation from the name.—3. Partly at least from onomatopœic forms like *dille dille dillia* (Schuppius DWB.); just as the variants Bav. *Dideltapp*, Austr. *Didldâp*, LG *Dudeldop* (also *Dudendop*, *Dudenkop*), etc. DWB. and Bav. *Lattidel*, *Happerdidel* SCHM.—all of which WACK. explains from *Didel*, a form of the name; which form, however, does not seem to exist by itself—may be due to refrains such as *dideldum* SA., *dideldumla*, *dudeldideldum* DWB etc. With the last-mentioned may however also be compared *Dude* 'alberner Mensch' 1691 Stieler, see DWB., *dudeln* 'schlecht spielen', Swiss 'langsam sein, viel trinken' etc.—Whatever the origin of *Diltapp*, *Tilman*, etc., associations with the words under 1, 2, and 3 in this note must have influenced its sense development.—4. SA. ERG. suggests that *Diltapp* as a personal term may be transferred from the name of a bird 'welcher immer schreiet' (Gesner, De avibus), and which may have got his name from its twitter and its being 'täppisch'. Cf. H. Sachs «*ein Dildap brüllt ander Dildappen*» and, for sense development from a bird's name, *Gimpel* etc. But it is quite as probable that the name of the bird is only an application of the personal terms. Cf. *Tölpel* Sylvia rufa etc. SA.; Swe. dial. *dumsnut* 'a simpleton'; 'a Loxia',

Fabian or *Fabel* South G. cant 'Schwätzer, Strohrenommist' Avé-Lallemant; by association with *fabeln* 'to lie' (euphem.), 'to talk nonsense'.

Franz 'weicher schwacher Mann' 15th and 16th cs., see Wackernagel, ZfdA. VIII (1851), 511; possibly by influence of *Franz* (now contemptous) 'a Frenchman'.

Friedrich,[1] shortened to *Fried*: dial. Henneberg *Duselfried*, see *Duselfritz*; Thuring. *Schlabberfriede* 'Schwätzer' DWB; and

Fritz 1. 'a man, fellow etc.'[2] in combinations with adj. or in compounds, mostly in an opprobrious or depreciatory sense, e. g. Luther: »er sei nicht ein *schlechter Fritzsch*» Sa. Erg.; 1548 Waldis: »wie *die tollen Fritzen*» DWB.; Fischart: »dieser *lose Fritz*» Wack. 161; also, 1551 Scheit's Grobian: »Vil *derselben Fritzen*» DWB.; 'jetzt noch: *unverschämter Fritze, dämlicher, alberner, lausiger Fritze* u. s. w.' E. Meyer.

Compounds: dial. Henneberg *Duselfritz* Sa. Erg., LG. *dûffritjen* Schambach; milit. sl. *Muckefritze*, 'einer der beim Schiessen muckt' Horn 79; Leipz. *Gokelfritz* ('Gaukel-'), see DWB. *Gaukelhans*; *Krākelfritz* 'Zänker' Sa. Erg.; LG. *Lāusefritz* 'Lausekerl' Wack; *Plunderfritz* = *Hadermatz* Sa. Erg.; *Quakelfritz* Genthe; Berlin sl. *Quasselfritze*, *Sabberfritze*, *Waschfritze* Sa. Erg, all of them for 'unvernünftiges Zeug schwatzende Person'; (Univ.?) sl. *Schmierfritze* 'unreinlicher Mensch'[3].—Without opprobrious qualifier, an opprobrious tinge lingers on pl. *Gugelfritzen* 'cucullati', 'monks' 1579 Fischart DWB.; pl. *Historienfritzen*, contempt. 'Historienmaler' Sa. Erg. And the opprobrious tinge seems very weak in Berl. sl. *Cigarrenfritze*, *Kohlenfritze*, *Milchfritze*, 'a merchant in cigars etc.' Sa. Erg.; *Billardfritze* 'Billardkellner, Markör', *Oberfritze* 'Oberkellner' E. Meyer.

2. Probably by abstraction from compounds of a similar kind, such as † pl. *Taubenfritzen* 'Taubenvögte so die Tauben warten und gefress machen' (quot. 1614 DWB.): *Fritze* 'Vogt, præfectus' 1616 Henisch ibid. (if this is meant as a simplex and not only as a compound-element). As this name is very common in Prussia, being the name

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[1] Symbolically used by Abr. a S. Clara 1689: »Du bist öfter ein *Hadrian* [Haderer] als ein *Friederich*» Wack. 101 f.

[2] Jakob Böhme (1575—1624 in Görlitz, Ober-Lausitz) in some works addresses his opponent as *Fritz* DWB.

[3] It seems probable that Meckl. *Stinkfitz* Woss. n. 4 is misprinted for *Stinkfritz*.

of Prussian kings (cf. Berlin terms 1), *Fritzchen* is used in Bav. etc. contempt. for 'Prussian' SA. ERG.

Bav. *Gaberl* (< *Gabriel*) 'unbesonnener, übereilt handelnder Mensch'; v. *gaberln* SCHM.

Georg, see *Görge*, *Jodel*, *Jürgen*.

Gidi (< *Aegidius*) 'ein unbesonnener, sich übereilender Mensch'[1], also *Strumpfgidi* SCHM.

Görge (< *Georg*) 'ein Einfältiger' etc. SA. Cf. Rabener + 1699: »Man nennt sie römisch-gesinnte Männer oder lateinische *Görgen*, zur schuldigen Vergeltung der deutschen Michel» WACK. 161. Acc. to SA. hence Swiss *Görgel* 'Tölpel'; v. *görgeln* 'tölpeln' STALDER.

Götze (< *Gottfried* WACK. 161) may possibly be identic with the appell. *Götze* 1. 'dummer, unbeholfener Mensch', 1494 Brant's Narrenschiff: »ein nar und doreht götz», H. Sachs, Luther; 2. hence perhaps derived † 'Schwächling', 15th c. gloss.: *gocze* 'semivir', *goczczen* 'effeminare'; quots. in K. v. BAHDER, Beiträge XXII, 531 ff. Sense 1 may then perhaps orig. refer to a statue of *St. Gottfried*[2], cf. G. *Lienel* (associative?), *stainen Steffan*, *Stoffel*, below.

Götze above is, however, probably identic with *Götze* 'aus Holz geschnitztes Bildwerk', middle of the 15th c. Rosenblüt's [of Nürnberg] 'der Maler von Wirzburg' + 1561 Maaler: 'Bild oder gleichnuss eines Dings'; then 'idol', 1520 etc. Luther, e. g. »die Götzen ihrer Götter» +. See v. BAHDER loc. cit. If the latter sense is only due to association with *Gott* (cf. 1534 Agricola: »*Götze* kompt von *Gott* und ist etwas, das ein bildnusz hat on leben, on seele» DWB. sub *Ölgötze*) and the sense of 'image' is the older, not only on record but also in reality, it may not be quite impossible to explain this sense as a generalization of that of 'image representing St. Gottfried'. Cf. E. † *mahimet*, *maumet* etc. (< *Mahomet*) 1. ME. 'idol' c. 1205 Layamon, etc. STRATMANN-BRADLEY; 2. 'image'; hence *mammet* a) 'a doll', b)

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[1] Cf. in abstract sense Austr. *Gidi* 'die Furcht bei einer öffentlichen Verrichtung, da die Kniee wanken, und die Sinneskräfte sich verwirren': »Ich habe, bekomme den Gidi» quot. ib.

[2] JOH. STADLER's Vollständiges Heiligenlexikon etc. II (Augsburg 1861), p. 448—50, mentions among other saints of that name one *beatus Godefridus*, born in 1097 in Westphalia, founder of premonstrant monasteries in Wetterau near Frankfort, † 1127, enjoying the fame of sanctity. For images of him, see DETZEL Christliche Ikonographie II, 391 f. A 'beatus' may enjoy local cult, and images of him may be put up at churches etc. Further *Godefridus of Amiens* (1066—1198) famous for many miracles; for images of him, see DETZEL II, 392.

'a baby': Old Capulet calls Juliet »a whining mammet» (R. and Jul. III, 5, 186). See e. g. GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 377. But we need more evidence as to the frequency and popularity of images of St Gottfried (e. g. in Wetterau, where a use like that above might have been first developed).

v. BAHDER regards *Götze* as a hypocoristic derivative of *Gott* ('als vertrauliche Benennung anzusehen') like *Spatz* from *spar* and explains it in accordance with HILDEBRAND as 'Hausgeist, Kobold' like MHG. *gütel* etc. [*Gütchen* in Goethe's Faust II KLUGE]. Hence senses: 2. (hypothetical) 'Abbild eines Kobolds'; 3. 'geringes [this not necessarily implied, see below] Bildwerk' > 4. 'dummer, unbeholfener Mensch'; unless 4 direct from 1, cf. *Dillapp* acc. to the same author, p. 85, fn. 1 above. (v. BAHDER rejects because of the form the connection of *Götze* with *giessen*).

As Rosenblüt seems to use *Götze* of crucifixes or images of Saints (see v. BAHDER), it may rather have meant orig. 1. ('little, dear?) God' > 2. 'image of God or of a Saint', and have then been intentionally given the comtemptuous use of 'idol' by Luther. For the personal sense may then be compared *hö'zerner Herrgott* 'Schimpfwort für einen steifen und kalten Menschen' 1669 Simplic., Swiss *hölziger Herrgott* 'Schimpfname einer steifstolzen Magistratsperson' DWB.

The compound *Ölgötze* means a) 1. 'image', 1530 Lindner: »Crodo [a pretended old Saxon god], ein ölgöcz, stunt auf der Hartesburck auf einer sewlen»; 2. dial. Henneberg (Bav.) 'ein Pfosten, an den man die Lampe aufhängt' (cf. variant (Göttingen) *Trângötze*); 3. Thuring. and Siles. *ölgötze* a kind of bread WEINHOLD (see DWB.)—b) of persons, 1. first applied to the anointed Roman Catholic priests, 1525 Luther: »er [der Weihbischof] macht sechs oder siben mal im jar Ölgötzen», 'ordinates priests', cf. Luther: »die beschornen und geöleten Götzen» etc. 2. later 'von einem eingebildeten, hochmütigen und dabei dummen Menschen, der Verehrung beansprucht'[1], Hamann († 1788): »ein eitler Ö.», and the phrase *dastehn wie ein Ölgötze* 'to be as mute and stupid as a block', Luther etc., still dial. (Switz., Siles., Göttingen, Altmark) DWB.—HILDEBRAND, v. BAHDER, and BORCHARDT-WUSTM. p. 356 consider the last recorded sense a) 2[2] as the

[1] This owing to GÖTZE meaning 'idol'.

[2] Cf. also 1541 Seb. Franck: ut bagas stas, 'du stehst wie ein klotz ölgötz. Tielmann, lüchter' etc. (BORCHARDT-WUSTM.), and the phrase † *den Ölgötzen (hinten nach) tragen* (16th c.) 'schwere und schmutzige Dienste im Hause verrichten' (from a) 2 acc. to DWB. (1889) and ANDRESEN).

primary. But it seems also possible to explain *Ölgötze* as a compound with Bav. Austr. *öl* n. 'ausgehöhlter Stamm, ausgehauenes Stück Holz' (HENTZE in SCHM. I, 61, cf. OHG. *ula* < La. *olla* 'Topf' ib.), which was soon associated with *Öl* 'oleum' and adopted new senses (a) 2, 3) accordingly. Cf. the explanation by Agricola 1534: 'ein stock und ein holtz das geferbt ist und ölgetrenkt' (so also LEXER in DWB., and ANDRESEN p. 280).—In personal sense 2, *Ölgötze* is compared with *Ölberger* (< *Ölberg*, a sculptural representation of the passion scenes on the Mount of Olives) by Stieler 1691: '*Ölgötze* statua ex ligno, lapide vel aere facta, qualis est Petrus etc. in monte olivarum dormientis, alias ein *Ölberger*, qui etiam de negligente et somnolento dicitur'.[1] See DWB.

Gregorius was at the end of the 18th c., in milit. sl., a rendering by popular etymology of *chirurgus* HORN p. 140.

Bav. *Haimerl* (*Haəməl*) (< *Haimeran*, *Emeramus*) 'ein heimtückischer und dabei dummer Mensch' SCHM.; by popular etymology. SCHM. gives as possibly identic Cologne *Höömes* 'einfältiger Tropf'.

Hans (*Hannes* < *Johannes*) the most common man's name in German[2] (cf. Brem. *Hannke un alle Mann* 'ein jeder vom gemeinen Volke' BERGHAUS), hence of appellative application (WACK. 130—37, LEOPOLD 218—21), with a plur. † *Hansen*, *Hänse*.

1. In a laudatory sense,

a) unqualified: 'ein Mann, der dem Stande und Vermögen nach etwas Rechtes ist'; in Bav. *Hans heissen* 'vorzüglich sein in seiner Art', 1541 Seb. Frank, Proverbs (acc. to WACK. 133: 'in aller Munde sein' like Hans, the most common name), cf. 4, a. Luther: »die Hansen vom Adel, die daher treten mit ihren gelben Ketten» SA. may be compared to Du. † *hansen* 'magnates', end of the 16th c. Kiliaen,[3] if it does not belong to 2.

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[1] Cf. »*dastehen wie die Jünger am Ölberge*» ('nämlich bei der Gefangennahme Jesu') 'um Ratlosigkeit und Unbeholfenheit zu characterisieren' GRÜNBERG p. 34. – *Ölberger* from another point of view also 'Häscher', e. g. Univ. sl., 16th c. † MEIER p. 53.

[2] Hence in Engl. *Hans* 'a German or a Dutchman', mostly a typical name cf. quots. 1569 (*Haunce*) † Ox. See *Hick* p 65.

[3] This word and Du. *groote Hans* 'dives' ib. DWB.—and then also, in the North of Germany at least, the terms above LEOPOLD 218, cf. DWB. co. 156—may have been influenced by *Hansa*, the name of the famous league of commercial towns. Cf. plur. *Mithansen*, *Ausserhansen*, etc. (SA. sub *Hansa*). From *Hansa* is derived, acc. to WEIGAND (and DWB.), *hänseln* 1. 'in eine geschlossene

b) With characterizing qualifier: *grosser Hans* 1. † 'reicher, angesehener Mann' 16—17th cs. (cf. Du. *groote Hans*); 2. in mod. use implying only high stature DWB. or 'von einem der gross tut' WACK. 134.[1]—Similar † *Machthansen* 1565 Kirchhof (see DWB.); *gewaltige Hansen*, 1643 Philander; *der oberst Hans*; *Hans oben im Dorf* 'Dorfmagnat' Gotthelf WACK. 136.

2. In a neutral sense, in the combinations: *Hänschen im Keller* 'das Kind im Mutterleibe', 1652 Lauremberg, 1729 Picander DWB. Du. *Hans in kelder*[2] may be the original. This is also introduced into Engl. as † *Hans-in-kelder* 1635 + 1785 Grose Ox. Cf. E. *Jack in the low cellar.*—Brem. *Hannke in Nood* 'ein Nothelfer, einer, dessen Hülfe man sich nur aus Not bedient, weil man keinen bessern hat' BERGHAUS, cf. E. *Jack at a pinch.*—*Meister Hans* a typical name for the hangman, 1668—74 Chr. Weise DWB.

3. With the sense of 'male' applied to females: dial. Franc. *ein rechter Hannes* 'eine starke, derbe Weibsperson, die schwer ins Gewicht fällt und dabei keck und gleichsam männlich auftritt, aber noch jung ist'. Swiss (Aargau) *Hannes* means the same, but is fem. DWB. co. 458.

4. In a plainly derogatory or contemptuous sense:

a) *Hans, Hänschen, Hänsel* without a qualifier has a generally derogatory sense in phrases such as Thuring.: »wenn das nicht wahr ist, *so heisst mich Hans*»; Swiss (Zurich) WACK. 133[3], and generally North Germ. E. MEYER: »*ich will Hans heissen*, wenn . . .» —1873 M.

Gesellschaft feierlich aufnehmen' [also *hansen* and MLG. *hensen*, hence Norw. dial. *hansa*, Da. *hønse* († *hænse* FALK-TORP), Swe. dial. *hönsa* RIETZ] then 2.' zum Besten haben', both senses 1691 Stieler DWB. The sense 2 not only from the ludicrous ceremonies of initiation (thus also WACK. 132, PAUL), but also by the influence of *Hans*. Cf. *ulken, uzen*.

[1] Hence (Swiss ?) *grosshansen* 'grosstun, prahlen'. Gotthelf SA.—In Landsknechts' sl. *grosser Hans* meant an officer, *kleiner Hans* a private etc. Of the same origin: *Federhans, Fluchhans, Kreuzhans, Marterhans, Scharrhans, Wundenhans* HORN 19 f. To this Landsknechts' use may be traced Bav. *Hannes* 'der gemeine Soldat' ib. 25.

[2] LEOPOLD 220 f. thinks the expression has been changed by popular etymology from (*Hans in*) *kelde, kilde* 'womb' < Goth. *kilþei*. But such a word seems to exist neither in Du. nor in Germ. (not in VERWIJS en VERDAM, SCHILLER-LÜBBEN etc.).

[3] WACK. explains the Zurich phrase: Man soll mich einen Dummkopf schelten, ich will nichts sein, wenn'. Cf the opposite sense in Bav., 1.

Greif, Ulfeld: »Welchen Hans, heisst er auch Friedrich gleich, welch' lahme Puppe auf so würd'gem Thron!» SA. ERG.

In these phrases the sense of 'a simpleton'[1] is approached, and that sense is obvious in the phrase *zum Hänschen haben* 'zum Narren haben'.—A vaguely derogatory sense of stupidity etc. is also implied by *Hans*, when prefixed to a real name: *Hans Adam*, *Hans Amor*, »*Hans Paris* bei den 3 thörichten Jungfraun von Troja» (Zschokke), *Hans Bonaparte* SA.

b) In compounds all sorts of derogatory senses are implied more or less clearly by the qualifying element. This element carrying the weight of the sense, *Hans* may be regarded in most cases as a personal prefix (to a kind of symbolical name) or suffix, of a general humorous sense. I arrange the cases according to the sense implied—with all due reserve for possibilities of referring to different groups—giving first under each head cases where the qualifying element seems of least obvious sense.

α) Implying stupidity: *Hans Aff* (as translat. of E. *jackanapes*), Meckl. *Hans ap* a term of opprobrium Woss. p. 82; *Hans Affenschwantz*, earlier *H. affenzagel* BORCHARDT-WUSTM. p. 208; *H. Quast*, 1606 and (esp. LG.) dial. DWB (sub *Quast* 'Büschel, Pinsel; knorrige, vierschrötige Person, eigensinniger Kerl, Narr'); *H. Wurm* 1691 Stieler DWB.

H. Wurst 1. orig. 'grober Mensch von unbeholfener Figur', 1519 in the LG. ed. of Brant's Narrenschiff; in 1541 Luther published a pamphlet »Wider Hans Worst»: »von andern Leuten gebraucht wider die groben tölpel, so klug sein wollen, doch ungereimpt und ungeschickt zur sachen reden und thun»; 2. then for the buffoon in the comedy, 1573, common at the end of the 17th c.; the character then attacked by Gottsched; 3. now generally 'Narr, Geck' [also of females: Benedicks, Der Störenfried 1,3]; also *Wursthans*. See DWB.[2]

[1] Cf. 15th c. gloss. *aaahans* 'blesus, Stotterer' DWB, co. 458. Here may be quoted the ludicrous fem. deriv. *Hänsin*, 1775 Wieland: »Unverdaulichkeit, die sich manche Hänse und Hänsinnen durch allzugieriges Verschlingen der Goethe'schen Weise zugezogen». Also 1867 Glaser, Niederl. Novellen: »Grosse Hänsinnen und adelige Damen» SA. ERG. (see 1 b). Cf. *Michelin*, coined, it seems, by the same author.

[2] The name seems orig. to refer to the shape of the body WACK. 136, but may also imply a reference to the favourite or staple food of the common people. Cf. LG. *pickelherink*, acc. to. HEYNE the name of a buffoon in the LG. popular comedy of the 16th c., then adopted by English comedians as *pickle-herring* (now †, cf. *pickled* † 'roguish' CE., perhaps influenced by the term) and introduced by them early in the 17th c. (FRANCK) into Du. as *pekelharing* and into High Germ-

Hans Dumm; *H. Dummbart*; *H Einfalt*; *H. Geck*, Sa.; *H. Narr*; *H. Ohnewitz*; *H. Simpel* Sa. Erg.; *H. Unverstand*, typ. name.

With qualifier implying comparison with animals generally considered stupid: *H. Eselein* DWB.; *H. Eselsohr*, 1494 S. Brant Sa. Erg.; *H. Gänselein* 1673 Pedant. Schulfuchs; *H. Hase* 'lapis, caudex' 1691 Stieler DWB.; *H. Hasenzwirn*; *H. Ochse*.—Some of these may be typical names.

LG. Mecklenburg *daemelhans*, *damm Hans* Wossidlo n. 15; *Dappelhans*, M. v. Bülow (Deutsch. Novellenschatz XVII, 32): »Der vorige [Lehrer] war ein alter D., sie hatten keinen Respekt vor ihm», cf. *Dilldapp*. Cf. Mecklenb.: »ik wil nich din *Putthans* sin». Woss. n. 40—Cf. *Hornhans* 'Hahnrei' DWB.

β) In some of the above terms, awkwardness and clumsiness are also implied, stupidity being often associated with these qualities, which may be thought predominant in the following terms:

Hans Daps 1799, *H. Tapps*; *H. tapp ins Mus* 1745 Schwabe, Tintenf. DWB.; Cf. Mecklenb. *Johann tapp in de grütt*; ib. *Hans* or *Johann Drievkiel*, *H. Plump*, Wossidlo n. 22; *H. Tölpel* typ. name, Luther DWB.; *H. Ungelenk* 'truncus, caudex' 1691 Stieler DWB; *H. Ungeschick's* pl. Sa.

Klotzhans Sa.; *Taperhans* = *H. Tapps*; *Tölpelhans*, Luther Sa. Erg.; Cf. *Maulhans* labes, oscitans 1691 Stieler DWB.

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as *Pickelhäring* DWB.; if the LG. term was not directly adopted in these languages. Of the same character: G. *Stockfisch* 'dummer und steifer Mensch' [the idea of silliness from the fool or buffoon; the idea of stiffness by the influence of *Stock*] 1626 Zinkgref, Lessing He., Heine Sa.; introduced into Engl. as *stockfish*, e. g. 1607 Webster: »A Dondego is a kind of Spanish stockfish or poor John» (Ox. sub *Don*). E. *Jack cheese*, *J.-pudding*, see above. Fr. *Jean potage* (given by G. dicts. and by Ce. sub *jack-pudding*, but not by Fr. dicts., Li., Di. Gén., etc.), translated into Du. *hanssop* Leopold 219, and into G. *Hans Supp*, or changed by popular etymology to G. *Schampetasche* (quot. in Sa.). It. *maccherone* 'uomo grosso', 15th c. Bern. Bellincioni, 1566 L. Salviati's com. 'Il Granchco' Tommaseo-Bellini: *il babbo dei M—i* 'personaggio carnevalesco veneto, che va sull' asino circondato da altri *M—i* palafrenieri' Petrocchi; gen. 'buffoon', in the Venetian form *macarone* adopted as E. † *macaroon* (then also 'an exquisite', 1650 Ce.; probably from the sense of 'buffoon' also later E. *macaroni* for 'a London exquisite' about the middle of the 18th c., ib.).

A later G. term (formed on the analogy of *Hans Wurst*?): »Ich will *Hans Sauerbraten* heissen, wenn». . . P. Heyse Sa. Erg.

Other terms for a 'jester': Meckl. *Hans Harlekin*, *H. Hasenfot* Woss. n. 42; cf. also *Gaukelhans* 'Gaukler, Zauberer' DWB., and *Schellenhans* Sa. Erg. from the bells of the professional fools.

γ) Implying idleness, sluggishness, dullness, etc.:

Hans Faulert, typical name WANDER; *H. hinter der Mauer*, 'Zaghafter' SA., cf. DWB.; *H. Sachte* 'ein saumseliger' SA.; (Du. *Jan zachtjes* LEOPOLD 219) *H. Unfleiss* typ. name, Frank, Proverbs DWB.; Mecklenb. *Hanning Eben* WOSSIDLO n. 27, cf. *Johann*; *Duselhans*, Chamisso DWB.; Mecklenb. *Dusselhans, Dūshans, Dudelhans* WOSSIDLO ib. Cf. *Schnarchhans.*

δ) Implying dirtiness, nastiness, etc.:

Kleckerhans 'unsauber essende Person' SA., Mecklenb. *Smerhans* WOSSIDLO n. 12; *Farghans* (= *Ferkel* 'besoffenes Schwein') Fischart SA. ERG.—Mecklenb. *Snurthans, Purthans, Flarrerhans* imply 'farzen, stinken' WOSSIDLO n. 4.

ε) Implying frivolity, dissoluteness, etc.:

Hans Liederlich Gœthe, the double name *Hans Liederjan* SA. ERG.; 'ein *Garsthans* nur nach unzucht tracht' 1621 DWB., *Gämelhans* (SÖHNS, Parias unserer Muttersprache p. 12), cf. *gämeln* 'scherzen, schäkern' DWB.; Mecklenb. *Läkerhans* implies 'unsolide Lebensart' WOSSIDLO n. 8; *Schlamphans, Schlumphans* 'dissolutus' etc. 1691 Stieler DWB.

ξ) Implying gluttonness etc.:

Hans nimmer satt, Schuppius, cf. Mecklenb. *Johann nimmersatt*, WOSSIDLO n. 6; *Masthans*, 'Fresser', DWB. IV: 2, 457.

η) Implying levity, inconstancy, etc.:

Hans Achtnicht 'unachtsamer Mensch' SA., cf. *Hans acht sein nicht* as name of Death, 1494 Seb. Brant: *Hans acht syn nit* DWB: *Hans Dampf* 'windiger Mensch' PAUL; *H. Ohnsorge*; *Flatterhans*, 'flattersinniger Mensch' SA., WOSSIDLO n. 29, Mecklenb. *Quackelhans* WOSSIDLO ib., cf. below.

ϑ) Implying disorderliness etc.:

Mecklenb. *Prōlhans* WOSSIDLO n. 28; ib. *Smaggelhans* 'der schlechte Arbeit macht', n. 31.

Implying the contrast: Mecklenb. *Hans Husenflyer* 'Pedant' Woss. n. 26.

ι) Implying fussiness, self-importance, etc.:

Hans in allen Ecken, H. in allen Gassen WACK., also *Hans Dampf in allen Gassen* E. MEYER, LG. *H. in alle Straten* BERGHAUS; *H. in (vor) allen Hägen* SA. ERG., Mecklenb. *H. vōr alle hähg*, 'jetzt mehr' *H. von allen Hägen* (WOSSIDLO n. 21: 'dreist') 'a busybody'; *Johann dickledder* ib.

Implying curiosity: *Hans von Jena* 'ein Neugieriger, Maulaffe' orig. 'Gesicht mit aufgesperrtem Mund an der Uhr des Rathauses daselbst' acc. to WACK. 119, fn. 18; *Gaffhans* 'Gaffer' DWB. IV: 2, 457.

κ) Implying temerity, boldness, etc.:

Mecklenb. *Hans driest* ('dreist'), *H. frag nix dornah* WOSSIDLO n. 21; *H. Krakehl* SA. ERG.; *H. mit dem Kopf hindurch*, typ. name, Luther DWB.—*Frechhans*, typ. name SA.; Mecklenb. *Keckhans* WOSSIDLO n. 21.

λ) Implying bad temper etc.:

Hans Unmuth 'homo morosus', 1691 Stieler DWB.; *Hans Widerborst*, typical name = *Heinz W.* SA. ERG.; *Hans im Schnokenloch*, 'grillenhaft unzufriedener Mensch' WACK. 137.

μ) Implying cowardice:

Mecklenb. *Hans Bangbüx* WOSSIDLO n. 20; *Hans Hasenfuss* 'Feigling' DWB; cf. terms for 'a buffoon' p. 91 fn. 2.—*Fackelhans* 1643 Philander WACK. 134 (cf. *fackeln* 'zaudern'); *Fluchthans*, 16th c. DWB.

ν) Implying boastfulness etc.:

Hans Aufschneider [nonce-word?] SA.; *H. Obenhinaus*, abstr. 'das hochfahrende Wesen', Keller SA.; *H. Pompsack* 'ostentator vanus' 1691 Stieler DWB.—† *Bochhans* 'Thraso' WACK. 134, *Pochhans* DWB. (the same in Dutch LEOPOLD 219), *Prahlhans* (also WOSSIDLO n. 23), *Prachthans* ib.

ξ) Implying talkativeness etc.:

Mecklenb. *Bedhans*, *Droenhans*, *Kätelhans*, *Pappelhans*, *Pläterhans*, *lütt Polhans* WOSSIDLO n. 32; *Gackelhans*; *Kalthans* 'Schwätzer, Angeber', Frisius, 1561 Maaler DWB.; *Plapperhans*, LG. *Schwabbelhans* WACK. and *Schwadderhans*, *Schwatzhans* E. MEYER.

Esp. foolish talk: *Fabelhans* Schuppius, 1691 Stieler; *Faselhans* also WOSSIDLO n. 34, hence *Faselhanselei* f., Heine SA.; »*Fratzhans* und Aufschneider», 1643 Philander SA. ERG.; *Quackelhans*, *Quasselhans* SA. ERG., the last also WOSSIDLO n. 34, and generally North Germ. E. MEYER.

ο) Implying poverty or niggardliness:

Hans Habenichts P. Heyse SA. ERG.

Here orig. *Knapphans* 'hiess ehemals in Preussen der Marketender' WACK. 134 footnote, Mecklenb. 'der Wirt eines einzelnen Kruges' WOSSIDLO n. 9.

Schabhans, *Sparhans*, 'Geizhals' DWB. IV: 2, 457; *Schmalhans* 'Hungerleider, Geizhals', MLG. *Smalehans*, now almost exclusively in

the phrase: »Da ist Schmalhans Küchenmeister», Schuppius + DWB.; *Scharrhans* 1. = *Schabhans;* [2. 'Bramarbas', Luther] SA., see above.

π) Implying different actions (besides those mentioned above):

Mecklenb. *Grälhans*, a weeping man WOSSIDLO n. 2; *Smölhans, Qualmhans*, 'a smoker' ib. n. 5; *Gaumelhans, Gungelhans, Preusselhans, Pröddelhans, Treufelhans* imply 'aufdringlich bitten' ib. n. 36; *Lügenhans* a liar ib. n. 38; *Schuterhans* 'der gerne tauscht' ib. n. 9; *Stotterhans*, a stammerer ib. n. 33, *Snüffelhans, Schuffhans*, ib. n. 44.—Mecklenb. *Hanne Nüte* 'ein possierlicher Mensch'; 'von Fritz Reuter [1859] zum Eigennamen in Diminutivform gemacht, eigentl. *Johann Snut*' BERGHAUS.

ρ) General terms of opprobrium of a vague sense:

Hans Arsch; Hans Naksch 'der Pöbel', typical name SA., cf. *Jan Hagel*. Cf. LG. *Hansgreet.*

Heine (< *Heinrich*) 'Kerl, Bursch', Fischart: »ein grosser Haine» DWB., Landsknechts' sl. *Heini* generically for the Swiss HORN 23.

Heinrich: Osterland (Midland Germ.) *ein sanfter Heinrich* 'gutmütiger, sich viel gefallen lassender Mensch' (also, a slow waltz) DWB. Mecklenb. *'n langen Heinrich* implies sluggishness WOSSIDLO n. 27.—In soldiers' sl. *Leichenheinriche* (Saxony) 'Lazaretgehilfen' HORN 126, *Mottenheinrich* (Saxony) 'Kammerunteroffizier' (also *mottenfänger*; *-major* etc.) ib. 54; *Portemonnaieheinrich* 'Portépéefähnrich' (a ludicrous modification) ib. 56.—See *Drickes, Heinz, Hinrek.*

Heinz (< *Heinrich*), common as a peasant's name, hence a typical name, e. g. in the groups *Heinz und Kunz, Heinz und Benz*; and appellatively:

1. 'Kerl', often contemptuously, e. g. († 1534) Aventinus: »Eutropius.. diser Hainz was ein geltnarr»; *ein grober Heinz*; *ein fauler Heinz*[2] B. Waldis.—Comps. Nürnberg pl. *Röhrenheinzen* 'Arbeiter beim städtischen Röhrenwesen' [quite neutral?]; *Tabacksheinz*, 1697 Ettner; *Waldheinz* 'nennen die Bewohner der fränkischen Täler den Thüringer Wäldler' DWB.

2. 'Narr törichter Mensch', 1535 S. Frank; Luther (cf. *Hainz Nar* 1494 Brant's Narrenschiff). Comp. *Dummerheinz*, probably identical

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[1] Also *Hinz und Kunz*; occasionally assimilated, *Hunz und Kunz* 1774 Lenz, Hofmeister SA. ERG., cf. Jahn: *die Hinzhunze* ('Jan Hagel' SA.), a nonce-word (?) also associated with *hunzen, Hund* etc.

[2] Cf. *Heinzenbank* 'Schulbank, auf der faule und ungehorsame Schüler sitzen müssen' 1697 Ettner DWB.,— where the sense seems abstracted from *fauler Heinz* etc.

Tummerheinz B. Waldis DWB (Sa. Erg.: 'der sich dumm stellende Betrüger'). *Heinz Widerporst* (cf. *Hans W.*); *Heinz Tötsch-in-Brei*, H. Sachs Sa. Erg., cf. *Hans-tapp-ins-Mus* etc. See Wack. 148 f.

3. By the influence of *Heim* 'home': Swab. 'Stubenhocker, der immer zu Hause sitzt' Schmid.

Bav. *Hiesel* (< *Matthias*) 'dummer Mensch'; cf. *hieseln* 'zum Besten haben', *überhieseln* 'betrügen' Wack. 170

LG. *Hinrek*, Mecklenb. *Hinnerk*, *Hinnrich* (= *Heinrich*) in many combinations: Holst. *Dummhinrk*; *holten Hinrek* 'klotziger Mensch', *knökern Hinrek* 'magerer Mensch' DWB., Wossidlo n. 13; *flüchten Hinnrich* implying 'unruhiges Wesen' Wossidlo n. 30; *Slarpenhinnerk* implying shuffling gait ib. n. 11; *flurten Hinnerk* ib. n. 4, 30; *schieten H.* implying 'farzen, stinken' etc. ib. n. 4; *Quasselhinrich* implies foolish talk, 'faseln' ib. n. 34.

Jäckel, *Jäkel* (< *Jacob*), esp. North and Midl. G. as proverbial typical names for 1. † 'Bauer', Fischart DWB. 2. † esp. 'dummer Mensch, Narr' etc., Mathesius, Luther DWB. Wack. 162 ff. 3. In comps.: Bav. *Huerenjägkel*, *Schmierjägkel*, *Taubenjägkel*, a man fond of these things (Bav. *schmiren* (*mit Einer*) 'auf etwas zudringliche Weise den Verliebten gegen sie spielen' Schm.); Fischart, Garg.: »ir lose *gratteljäcklein*» DWB.

Cf. Bav. *jagkeln* 'ausgelassen lärmen' Schm. I, 1204

Jacob 'bis auf uns einer der häufigsten Namen' Wack 162; see *Jäckel* above.[1]

LG., Du. *Jahn*, *Jan* (< *Johannes*) is the equivalent of HG. *Hans*. It is the name of the buffoon also in South G. comedy, esp. in Ayrer, owing to English influence DWB.

Appellatively in many compounds: 1. as a prefix: *Jan Hen* (i. e. *Henne*) 'wer seine Zeit mit nichtsnutzigen Dingen verbringt, als ob es Wichtigkeiten wären' Wack. 140. The same *Jan gat* (i. e. podex, cf. *Hans Arsch*). A general term of opprobrium in a collective sense is *Jan Hagel*, *Janhagel* 'Pöbel' 1687, orig. LG. ,see Kluge; 1734 Steinbach: 'vox cavillationis præsertim Hamburgi' ÷. Cf. *Hagel* alone

[1] Dial. North and South G. *Schubbjak* 'armer Schuft' is derived by Wack. 163 from *Jak* < *Jacob*; but probably it is from *Jacke* 'a jacket': 'Einer der sich wie ein lausigter Bettler in der Jacke schubbet' Richey, or a Slavonic formation, whether with the ending *-jak* on G. *schubben*, or as a whole and later associated with *schubben*. See DWB.

1680[1] and *Hans Hagel* 1782 etc. DWB.—G. navy sl. *Jan Maats* 'Matrosen' HORN 38.—*Jan Posset, Johan Bouset* was the name of the buffoon in the comedies of Ayrer (Bav. † 1605) and Heinrich Julius of Brunswick († 1613) DWB IV: 2,458; (perhaps from Fr. *bossette* 'petite bosse' in allusion to his hunchback, or cf. OFr. *bouse* 'panse', stomach GODEFROY?)

2. As a suffix mostly blended with the La. suffix *-ianus* > *-ian.*

I give chronologically the cases where this originally LG. suffix has been introduced into HG.

Perhaps the earliest case is MHG. *pulian* 'leno' c 1300 Heinrich von Neuenstadt, Apollonius von Tyrland LEXER, 1340 midl. G. (Silesia), cf. Du. *pol,* MDu. *pol her jan* the same WACK. 142.[2]

Grobian 'grober, ungeschliffener Kerl', 1494 Brant, Narrenschiff WACK. 141; possibly shortened from *Grobianus*, quoted as early as 1482 KLUGE St. p. 45 fn. 1 (WACK. thinks the La. ending secondary). Meckl. *Groberjan* Woss. n. 22, cf. *Dummerjan.*

† *Schamperyon* ('schandbarer Jan') 1494 Narrenschiff. WACK.

Dummerjan, also *Dumrian* 'a blockhead', cf. 1541 S. Frank: »ein rechter dummer Jan» DWB. Cf. Holst. *dumme Jens* (DWB sub *dumm*) = Swe. *dummerjöns* below. See also *Klugerjan* below.

Morian 'Mohr' 1669 Simplic. + WACK., also *Morianer,* 16th c. DWB.

Herr Urian 'Herr so und so', 'der bewusste, aber nicht genannte' Simplic., Schuppius, etc. WACK. 142 f.

Later cases: Orig. LG. *Bullerjan* 'Polterer' WACK., Woss. n. 22.—*Dullerjan* or *Tollerjan* 'Tollkopf' WACK.—*Faseljans* pl. SA. —Hamb. *Grönerjahn* 'Gelbschnabel' KRUEGER p. 17.—(At least) East and West Prussia *Klugerjan,* an ironical equivalent of *Dummerjan,* suggested by the latter E. MEYER.—Austr. *Lahmjan* 'ein träger, sich gern anlehnender Mensch' KRUEGER 17.—*Liederjan* 'liederlicher Mensch' WACK.—Meckl. *Lorrerjan* 'a quarellsome, scolding person' Woss. n. 37.—*Lüderjan,* deriv. adj. *verlodderjant* SA.—*Murrjan,* Voss SA, Woss. n. 24.—*Plumperian* 'ein Ungeschickter' KRUEGER—Meckl.

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[1] Swiss *Hagel* 'Grobian' etc. may be identic, although in individual use; both senses being applications of *Hagel* 'grail' , or possibly of the same in the derived sense of 'Verderben, Unglück', used as a curse (see DWB. IV: 2, 144) equivalent to *Teufel.* Cf. *Marterhans* p. 90 fn. 1 and *Veit.*

[2] MHG., early NHG. † *Ruffian (Riffian), -er* 'Hurenjäger, Kuppler, Lotterbube', late 13th cent. H. v. Trimberg, Renner + 1677 Butschky, is from It. *ruffiano,* Fr. *ruffien* (= E. *ruffian*) DWB.

Quasseljan Woss. n. 34.—*Schlabberjahn*, LG. *Slabberjan* 'Schwätzer' DWB.—Swiss *Schōbian* 'ein ruppiger Mensch' KRUEGER 17.—*Schmierian*; *Schmutzian* 'kleinlich und widerlich geiziger Mensch'; Siles. *Schundian* 'Geizhals' WACK. 142, fn. 25.—Meckl. *Schuchteljan*, *Slotterjan* refers to 'Kleidung, schmutziges Aussehen etc.' Woss. n. 12.—*Stolprian* = *Plumperjahn* KRUEGER.

Jochen (< *Joachim*), esp. current in north-western Germany WACK. 164. Appellative compounds mostly quoted from Mecklenburg, denoting:

1. Some internal, moral quality, e. g. stupidity: Meckl. *Däsjochen* Woss. n. 15, *Malljochen* ('verrückt') n. 16.—sluggishness: *Dalljochen*, *Dammeljochen* n. 27; Göttingen *Demeljochen* SCHAMBACH; Meckl. *Drömjochen*, *Dudeljochen*, *Düsjochen*, *Näljochen*, *Nusseljochen*, *Tägeljochen* Woss. n. 27;—denoting obstinacy: *Quesjochen* ib. n. 25;—pedantry: *Fimmeljochen* n. 26;—inconstancy ('unstät'): *Fläkerjochen* n. 29;—agitation, unrest: *Flusterjochen*, *Hiddeljochen*, *Diddeljochen*, *Flanderjochen* n. 30;—activity: *Päseljochen*, *Säljochen* 'Einer, der stark und viel arbeitet' n. 31;—impertinence: *Jochen Unrip* n. 18.

2. Denoting some rather external, physical etc. quality, as coarseness: *Bralljochen*, *Plumpsjochen* n. 22;—referring to the shape: *Jochen Schefben* n. 10;—to the gait: *Sleusjochen*, *Slöpjochen*, *Slarp(en)jochen*, *Wantschjochen*, *Trippeljochen*, *Tüffeljochen* n. 11;—denoting dirtiness, shabbiness: *Smerjochen*, *Schuchteljochen* n. 12; cf. for 'farzen, stinken': *Glösjochen*, *Flümjochen*, *Fies(t)jochen*, *Flüsjochen*, *Olmjochen* n. 4;—To health refers *'n tagen*[1] *Jochen* n. 13 (also 'ein Filz' n. 9).

3. Denoting some action (besides those above): 'der schlechte Arbeit macht' is called *Furxjochen*, *Klarrjochen*, *Prausseljochen*, *Prunzeljochen*, *Pusseljochen* n. 31;—'unsolide Lebensart' is denoted by *Swirjochen* n. 8;—stealing by: *Musjochen* n. 39 (also '»heimlicher» Character' ib. 44);—'der gerne tauscht' is called *Schuterjochen* n. 9;—a smoker *Smöljochen*,[2] one chewing tobacco by *Primjochen* n. 5;—loquacity etc. is denoted by *Bedjochen*, *Dönjochen*, *Drönjochen*, *Klaeterjochen* [cf. *klätern* 'ein Geräusch verursachen' MI (Sibeth)], *Totterjochen* n. 32; north-west. Germ. *Schwabbeljochen* WACK.;—'Faseln'

[1] Cf. Meckl. *tag* 'zäh' MI (Sibeth).

[2] Cf. Brem. *smelen*, *smölen* 'schmauchen: langsam brennen, und durch den dicken Rauch einen unangenehmen Geruch geben' BREM. WB., where E. *smell* is compared.

Meckl. *Quasseljochen* Woss. n. 34;—urgent asking ('aufdringlich bitten'): *Dremmeljochen* n. 36;—scolding: *Lorrerjochen*, *Tunnerjochen* n. 37;—stuttering: *Stotterjochen* n. 33.

Esp. South Alemann. *Jockel* (< *Jacob*) 1. 'Narr, alberner Mensch', Simpliciss. DWB.; Zurich *Joggel*, 'freundlicher Schimpf im Sinne von Narr' WACK. 163.—2. South Alemann. *Jocki*, *Jockeli*[1], *Burejocki* 'Bauer' ib.; *Bauernjokel* 'a country-John, yokel' FLÜGEL-SCHMIDT-TANGER, Germ.-Engl. Dict.—Swab. *Hanokel*[1] (< *Han(s)Jokel*) 'tölpelhafter Mensch' WACK.

Jodel (acc. to WACK. 161 perhaps < *Georg* or *Jodocus*): 'wilder, lärmender[2] etc. Bengel' SA. ERG. Comps. *Gassenjodel* 'Gassenjunge' ib.; Bav. *Raufjodel*; *Salzjodel* 'ein Pferdknecht bei einem Salz-Schiffzug stromaufwärts', 'ein grober Bengel' SCHM. I, 1199.

Johannes: »*mein Johann*» North G. 'mein Bedienter' WACK. 131. See *Hans*.

Joost (< *Justus*): LG. *blinde Joost* 'Schimpfname auf einen, der nicht gut siehet' BREM. WB.

Joseph, see *Sepp*.

Jürge (< *Georg*): Univ. sl. 'Kaffer, bornierter Kerl' 1831. 1846 KLUGE. St.—Meckl. *Jürgen* in many (opprobrious) compounds; denoting stupidity: *Jürgen in'n düstern* Woss. n. 15 (cf. Holst. *dumme Jürken* DWB. *dumm*); craziness etc.: *Malljürn* Woss. n. 16; coarseness, cf. »ick hete *Jurgen Driventolle*» n. 22; loquacity: *Droenjürn* n. 32; *Slimjürn* n. 46; shuffling gait: *Slarpenjürn* n. 11; for one chewing tobacco *Primjürn* n. 5.

Karl; Meckl. *Korl* MI (Sibeth): *Grienkorl* for one who laughs much Woss. n. 1; (Wismar) *Hauner-Korl* 'Einer der sich viel mit dem Federvieh abgiebt' n. 46.[3]

Kaspar, *Caspar*, orig. the name of one of the three Holy Kings of the Epiphany mysteries, from the 15th c. partly a funny character.

[1] Cf *Hansjockelisuppe* 'eine Suppe dergleichen sonst nur die armen Bauern essen' WACK.

[2] Influenced by (acc. to SCHM. derived from) *jodeln* etc. 'schreien' etc. (< interj. *jō* SCHM.), which WACK. derives from the name.

[3] WACK. 164 f. tries to explain *Kerl* from appell. use of the name *Karl* and its dimin. *Kerlin*. But the masc. gender of Swiss dimin. *Kerli*, by which he chiefly supports this explanation (cf. *der Hänsi*, but *das Männi*) is due to the 'natural' gender just as Bav. *frale*, Wetterau *fræle*, dimin. of *Frau* (= *Fräulein*), are fem. DWB sub *Fädel* (Cf. Goethe: »meine Fräulein B.» etc.; Benedicks, Störenfried: [the old gardener:] »liebe, gute Frauenzimmerchen»). *Kerl* is orig. LG., cf. OE. *ceorl*; for *bluotekirl*, adduced by WACK., cf. LG. *kirl* DWB co. 571.

Hence (DWB.), partly also from frequent use as the name of servants (WACK. 159): Swiss *Chasper* 'homo rudis', Bav. *Gapper* (a pet form) 'läppischer Mensch', Carinth. *Gaschper*, the same, also 'fahriger Mensch'; all in DWB.—In the sense of 'silly fellow' cf. Bürger: »Wenn nicht ..., so will ich mein Leben lang *Hans Kasper* heissen«.

Acc. to DWB. the name was adopted by Laroche in Vienna in the 18th c. for *Hanswurst*, hence for Punch in the puppet-show, '*Kasperletheater*'. To this use the appell. sense now seems to refer popularly, if it does not really owe its origin to it.

Cf. deriv. Swab. *käsperlen* = *hänseln* p. 89, fn 3, or Swiss *kaspern* intrans. 'inconsulte, præcipitanter agere'; and, perhaps from the stage character, Leipz. *gaschpern* 'schmeicheln' etc., † Univ. sl. *kaspern* 'einem mit flehentlichen Bitten zusetzen, wozu bereden'[1] 1781 DWB.

Kilian, as a typical name *Meister Kilian* 'der Scharfrichter', Lauremberg († 1658) WACK. 165; by association with *Kil*, *Schreibkiel*: 'Federheld', Schuppius ib. 102 (nonce-application?). Meckl. *en graben* ['*grob*'] *Kilian* for a clumsy fellow Woss. n. 22.

Klaus, *Claus* (< *Nicolaus*), esp. a peasants' name; hence—partly perhaps in reference to the historical *Claus Narr* p. 25, partly, no doubt, by association with LG. *Klōt* (*Kloss*)—LG. *Klās* 'klotziger, dummer Kerl' SA. Meckl. *Daemelklas*, *Klas Abendsegen*, *Abenstaken*, *Klas Klump* a simpleton Woss. n. 15; *Drömklas*, *Claass Ebensovel*, denoting sluggishness etc., ib. n. 27; *Draenklas*, a chatterbox n. 32; *Telgenklas* 'Einer dem die Haare ins Gesicht hängen' n. 12.—† Univ. sl. *Sewclausz*, a term of opprobrium DWB.—Swab. *Zuberklaus* 'ein Mann, der seltsame Einfälle hat' is explained by SCHMID, Schwä-

[1] The last two verbs should be connected with cant (Rotwelsch) *kaspern* 'heucheln, täuschen, sich heimlich verständigen, besonders in und aus Gefängnissen' 1793, *abkaspern* 'betrügen, ablocken', *Kaspar* 'der Lügner', which AVÉ-LALLEMANT, Das deutsche Gaunerthum IV, 554 etc., derives from Hebr. *kosaw* etc. 'belügen'. If these cant terms are of Hebr. origin, they apparently owe their form to association with the name *Kaspar*. Possibly they are originally German and directly derived from the name. In any case, they may be connected with *Kaspar* (*der schwarze Kaspar*) as the name of the devil (which is due, acc. to DWB., to the character in the Epiphany mysteries being often represented as a blackamoor). The dial. verbs above may represent modifications of cant *kaspern*, developed by the influence of G. *Kasper* (cf. MEIER p. 15 f.) as a later stage character. To the latter may perhaps also refer Bav. and Tyrol. *käspern*, *käsperlen* 'necken, plagen', Abr. a S. Clara (which DWB. derives from the name of the devil); cf. Swab. *käsperlen* above.

Bav. *Kaspar* etc. 'ein 40-jähriger Mensch, im Scherz' SCHM. is obscure.

bisches Wörterb. as a playful modification of *superklug*, referring to *Claus Narr*, and by MÖRIKE (notes to Gesammelte Erzählungen, Stuttgart 1894, p. 420) from Claus Narr having once used a *Zuber* (tub) as a boat.

A good sense is implied by Meckl. *Schüffel-* (or *Schüddel-*) *dörch-Klas* 'Einer der stark und viel arbeitet' Woss. n. 31.

Kunz (< MHG. *Kuonrat*) a typical and proverbial name, esp. combined with *Heinz: Heinrich und Kuonrat* from about 1300 as formular names (from their frequent use, due partly to their being the names of German emperors); now chiefly in phrases such as *es sei Heinz oder Kunz*; † also combined with *Metze*, 1494 S. Brant's Narrenschiff etc.

1. As a typical name for a peasant, also appell. 1616 Henisch: *Conrad* 'ein schlechter [homely, plain, cf. 3] unweiser Mann'; *der arme Konrad, Conz*, a collective or individual term for rebellious Wurtemberg peasants in 1514. DWB. co. 2750.

2. Hence 'Einer der sich viel gefallen lässt, den andere missbrauchen', e. g. early 15th c. 'Teufels Netz': »Cuonzen us den mannen machen»; *mit einem den Kunzen spielen* 'hänseln' Simplic. etc. ib. co. 2751.

3. *Ein grober Kunz* 'homo agrestis', 1691 Stieler; cf. *Kurt.—Saukuntz*, a term of opprobrium.

From the same name (DWB. co. 2752) the variants Swiss *Küri* 'Poltron', (Appenzell) *Chuered* 'dummer Kerl'; LG. Westphal. *Kurt* 'verächtlicher Kerl'.

Bav. *Lawel* 'dummer Mensch' may, acc. to WACK. 102, possibly be derived from *Nicolaus* and owe its sense to association with *lau* e. g. Bav. 'schlapp', *lauen* etc. 'schlapp, schläfrig sein' SCHM.

Lenz (< *Lorenz* < *Laurentius*), still a current name in Alemann., Bav., Hessia; as a typical name and general substitute for 'man', e. g.

a) with adj.: *der gut Lenz, fromb Lenz, arm Lenz*, 1590 Frey, Gartengesellschaft DWB.

Der faule Lenz, a sluggard, 16th c. H. Sachs etc; also abstr. for idleness: *der faule Lenz sticht einen* somebody gets idle, for which H. Sachs etc. have *der Lenze sticht* DWB. This sense of *Lenz* may be due to association with *lehnen*[1], to lean (cf. *Lene* below), as SCHMID Schwäb. Wörterb. assumes for Swab. *lenzen* 'hingestreckt ruhen'

[1] Cf. also from the lower Rhine *auflenzen* 'aufreizen' as comp. w. (sich gegen jmd) *auflehnen* to rise in opposition against.—Allusion to St. Lawrence is also possible, see p. 73.

...ass. 'säumen, zaudern' DWB.). *Fauler Lenz* is contracted to *Faulenz* 1548 Waldis, (†, now = *Faulenzer*). The verb *faulenzen* to be idle, H. Sachs + DWB., may be a derivative of the noun, but may as well be an application by popular etymology of dial. *faulenzen* 'nach Faulem riechen oder schmecken', 1691 Stieler + 1796 Heynatz KLUGE, or of late MHG. *vûlezen* (= *faulenzen* in both senses) PAUL.

b) in comps.: Bav. *Brennsuppenlenz* 'Mensch der schlecht, aber viel isst'; Bav. *Hemedlenz* 'der im blossen Hemde geht' DWB.[1]

Bav. *Lienel, Bachlienel*, Swab. *Hans Leard* (< *Leonhard*) 'jeder, der unbehilflich und träg und einfältig ist'; acc. to WACK. 119 orig. meaning one of the numerous St. Leonard statues[2]. *Lienel* may also have been associated with *lehnen* (see *Lenz, Lene*). Deriv. Swab. *verhansleartlen* 'durch Trägheit und Dummheit etwas verlieren oder verabsäumen' (ib.).

Bav. *Lippel* (< *Philipp*) 'der Hanswurst im bairischen Volksschauspiele', hence 'ein ungeschickter, dummer Mensch'; hence Bav. *lippeln* 'zum Narren haben'.

Cf. as identic Swab. *Han Lips* = *Lippel* WACK. 172, and probably *Windlips* 'windiger Patron' SA. 145 c. The sense of these words is probably partly due to association with *Lappe, lipperläpsch* (thus SA. for *Windlips*).—Cf. also LG. *Lips* 'Mensch der die Lippen hängen lässt' ib.

Lorenz, see *Lenz*. Also South G. *Lori*, Swiss 'blödsinniger Mensch' DWB. The dimin. *Lörlein* is a typical name for a fool; cf. *Lörleins Knabe* 'törichter, närrischer junger Mann', † *Lörleins Mann*, † *Lormann* DWB. Hence Tyrol. *Lörl* 'ungeschickter, dummfauler Mensch', and possibly connected Swiss *lörlen* 'locken, mit falscher Hoffnung hinhalten' DWB.

Louis 'nam. in Berlin, Bezeichnung eines von einer Frau unterhaltenen Liebhabers' SA. The Fr. equivalent is *Alphonse* 1860 +. Cf. *Louis, la L.* (XV): 'sous le nom de »Louis XV» les souteneurs désignent les femmes publiques aux crochets desquelles ils vivent largement, par allusion à ce monarque qui passe pour avoir été très généreux avec ses maîtresses', quot. 1875 RIGAUD.

Ludvig: MHG. *Lutz*, see WACK. 166. See also *Wickel*

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[1] From *Lenz* as a typical name for 'Narr', the verb *lenzen* 'betrügen', 1548 Waldis WACK. 166, and dial. Austria (Egerland) 'hänseln' DWB.

[2] St. Leonhard of Noblac in France († 559) 'gehört zu den verehrtesten Heiligen' DETZEL Christl. Ikonogr. 485.

Markus Univ. sl. 'Markör, Kellner', already given p. 37, may as well be a class-name, though it may have been chosen as a variant of *Pontius* ib. just because both are Scriptural names (and not only on account of similar punning allusion).—In milit. sl. *Marcus* 'der markierte Feind im Manöver' HORN 140.

Martin: *Meister Martin*, 'Gemeinname der Metzger', Simpliciss. WACK. 153; possibly, I think, in reference to the feasting and revelry on St. Martin's day, cf. † *sanct Märten loben* H. Sachs etc. DWB.—† (Univ.?) sl. *Dreckmerten* 'der sich gern im Kot herumwälzt' 1781 Kindleben DWB.

Matthäus, see *Matz*.

Matthias, see *Hiesel* and *Matz*.

Matz, also *Mattes* (< *Matthäus* WACK., DWB., HE., PAUL; also < *Matthias* (*Mathis*) WEIGAND and BORCH.-WUSTM. p. 318 fn. 1). *Matz* appell. denotes:

1. stupidity or worthlessness;—a) alone, 1691 Stieler: *ein rechter Matz* 'homo nullius pretii, stupidus[1], inhonoratus' +. LG. *Maz* 'einfältiger Mensch, nur in gutmütigem Sinne'. *Matz heissen* 'verloren haben, nichts sein' (as opposed to *Hans heissen*, see *Hans* 1), 1669 Simplic. + DWB.—The sense is probably due to association with *matt* acc. to WACK. 169.—† *Mattheshochzeit* 'Hochzeit eines armen Schluckers', 16th c. Luther, Mathesius, Schweinichen, see G BOSSERT, ZfdPh. XXX, 429. Perhaps the same expression as associated with the name *Matze* (for *Metze*): »Hier geht es zu wie auf *Matzen Hochzeit*«, 'wie auf einer Bauernhochzeit', i. e. 'es wird lustig und in Freuden, in Saus und Braus gelebt', cf. BORCHARDT-WUSTM. p. 318. Such a change of the original expression may be due in part to the phrase *der Metzen Sonntag*, see *Metze* below.

b) With a qualifying subst. in similar senses: *Matz Fotz* (*Fotz* cunnus, cf. *Hundsfott*) timidus 1691 Stieler, hence *Matzfotz* f. 'einfältiger, feiger Mensch', and other formations of obscene derivation; *Matz Klos* rusticus, *Matz Narr*, both in Stieler; LG. *Matz Pump* 'einbildischer Narre' DWB. To an historical person or literary character may refer *Matz von Dresden*, proverbial for a helpless fellow (cf. BORCH.-WUSTM. l. c.), 1643 Moscherosch, Philander + WACK., also dial. *Matz Fotz von Dresden*; and others. See DWB.

As a suffix implying stupidity: *Gauchmatz*[2], 1643 Moscherosch,

[1] Hence abstract *Mätzchen machen* 'Possen treiben' DWB., also 'kleinliche Kunstgriffe machen um Beifall zu gewinnen' PAUL.

[2] Acc. to WACK. *Gauchmatz* and *Plaudermatz* may refer to *Matz* as a name for a bird.

Philander (of a cuckold) DWB.—*Ledermatz*, 1852 B. Goltz: »eine bornierte Seele, ein L.» Sa., nonce-word?

2. In various other derogatory or playful uses.—Implying dirtiness etc.: *Dreckmatz* 'unreinlicher Mensch' DWB., *Saumatz* Sa. Erg.; orig. so perhaps *Scheissmatz* 'elbärmlicher, untauglicher Tropf', 1691 Stieler, 1725 di. DWB.; then Meckl. *Stinkmatz*, *Lusmatz* Woss. n. 4, 12.—Other terms: LG. Holstein *Drieselmatz* 'Druseler', a drowsy fellow, Sa. Erg. —*Plappermatz* Sa. Erg., and *Plaudermatz*[1] 1652 Rist, Parnass + (Stieler: 'salapusius') DWB., 'a chatterbox'. *Tallmatz* 1725 Steinbach: 'dicaculus, nugax' DWB.; *Schreimätzchen* Sa.—*Spielmatz*, *Tändelmatz* Sa. —*Klimpermatz*, Voss, translat. Shaksp. Sa. (cf. *klimpern*, to play with a light hand on a piano etc.; also 'nachlässig und ohne Beruf arbeiten' DWB.) *Leiermatz* 'schlechter Musikant' DWB.—*Scharrmatz* Sa. Erg., *Steifmatz*, *Zatzmatz* Keisersberg +, Sa. w. Erg. (cf. Bav. *Zatz* 'Hündin' Schm.).—Dial. »ein kleiner *Kekelmatz*» a tottering child, Söhns, Parias 58 fn. 1; Meckl. *Musmatt* a filcher, Woss. n. 39.—For trades *Lumpenmatz* 'Lumpensammler' DWB., *Plundermatz* 'Trödler' Sa.—A neutral sense is implied in Saxon. *Hemdenmatz* 'ein Kind nur mit dem Hemde bekleidet'; *Hosenmatz*, 'von Knaben, welche die ersten Hosen tragen' DWB. Cf. of children *Kekelmatz*, *Schreimatz* above.

From *Matthäus* also *Tewes*.

Mausche or *Môsche*, Germ. Jews' form for *Moses*: *Mauschel* 'Spottname für einen Juden, namentlich den Schacherjuden'[2] 1687 etc.; with comp. *Judenmauschel* (or *Judenmausche*, Hebel), and deriv. *mauscheln* to speak like a Jew (esp. of Frankfort sl.) and probably Bav. *täuscheln und mäuscheln* 'sich mit heimlichen und unerlaubten Geschäften abgeben'. See DWB. Cf. *Schmul* < *Samuel*.

Max as a typical name used by Günther, see DWB.

Melcher, *Bruder Melcher* 'armes Volk', see Wack. 170, 173.

LG. *Mewes* (< *Bartholomäus*, see Berghaus): cf. Brem. *Pikmeves* 'ein kleines schwächliches Kind, welches sein rechtes Wachstum nicht hat, das verderbte *Pygmee*' Brem. Wb., popularly associated with the name.

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[1] See the preceding page fn. 2.

[2] Hence also Du. *Smous*, *-je* 'a Jew' (with initial *s-* perhaps by blending with *Samuel*, cf. G. *Schmul*, or by association with Du. *smots* 'smut', *smout* (G. *Schmalz*) grease etc.; cf. also Du. *smous* talk, G. *Schmus*, from Hebr. Franck); introduced into E. cant as *Smous* Gr.-Eg., *Smouse* or *Smouch* Ce.—Am. *smouche* 'to take unfairly' etc. Ce. may possibly be an application of this word.

Michel (< *Michael*) current as a peasants' name, hence:

1. *Dorfmichel*, a rustic, Immermann Sa.; which borders upon the sense.

2. 'a fool': Swab. *für's Michele halten* 'hänseln, käsperlen' DWB.; »mit einem *das Michele spielen*» 1843 Scherr Sa.;—*dummer Michel*; cf. the typical names *Vetter Michel* 'ein beschränkter, in sich selbst begnügter und selbstgefälliger Philister' Sa.; *der deutsche Michel* 'ein biederer, gutmütiger, aber unbeholfener, geistig beschränkter etc. Mensch', 1541 S. Frank, Proverbs +, later also *ein deutscher Michel*[1] 1751 Rabener (E. translation *Cousin Michel* Br.); acc. to DWB. referring to a definite individual (cf. Historical names), acc. to Wattenbach ib., to the German pilgrims to Mont-Saint-Michel in the 15th c., '*Michelsbrüder*', cf. Fr. *miquelot*, p. 28. See DWB., Andresen 10.

3. In many comps. and combinations the same sense of stupidity is also implied: *Autoritätsmichel*, *Dünkelmichel* Scherr Sa. Erg., cf. *Pietätsmichelei* Vischer Sa. Erg; Meckl *Däsmichel, dumm Michel, Schapsmichel* Woss. n. 15, *Dwallmichel* ('verrückt') n. 16.

And to a certain extent, the sense 2 may still be felt in other compounds, e. g. *Glücksmichel* '(dummer) Kerl, der Glück hat' E. Meyer; and in others, denoting clumsiness, coarseness: LG. *de grawe Michel* 'grober Mensch', *Knullmichel* the same DWB.;—denoting sluggishness: *Schlafmichel* 'schläfriger Mensch' E. Meyer; Meckl. *Drusmichel, Druxmichel, Drömmichel, Düsmichel, Dudelmichel* Woss. n. 27; cf. Bav. (Nördlingen) *Klotzmichel* 'der letzte, derjenige der zuletzt in die Schule kommt' DWB.; cf. milit. sl. *Schlunzmichel* 'Küchenoffiziere, auch jeder in die Küche kommandierte Mann' Horn 54 (cf. *schlunzen* 'nachlässig einhergehen' Paul);—denoting loquacity etc.: Leipzig *Quatschmichel* 'unklarer Schwätzer' DWB, Meckl. *Quatsmichel, Quasselmichel* the same Woss. n. 34; *Schlabbermichel* DWB., *Schwatzmichel* E. Meyer, Meckl. *Kösmichel* Woss. n. 32; cf. *Sympathiemichel* Leopold 227;—denoting dirtiness: Meckl. *Äsmichel* Woss. n. 12.; cf. *Glösmichel, Flümmichel* implying 'farzen, stinken etc.' ib. n. 4; and. † Univ. sl. *leuszmichel* DWB.;—denoting obstinacy: Meckl. *Quesmichel* ib. n. 25;—pedantry etc.: ib. *Drögmichel* n. 26; cf. † milit. sl. *Giftmichel* (or *Gifter*), a nickname for officers, late 18th c. Horn 53;—restlessness ('unruhiges Wesen'): Meckl. *Fuhsmichel, Happelmichel, Haspelmichel* Woss. n. 30;—for a filcher ib. *Mausmichel*

[1] Cf *Michelin*, a ludicrous corresponding fem. formation by Wieland: »unsre deutschen Michel und Michelinnen» Sa. Cf. *Hänsin* by the same, p. 91, fn. 1.

n. 39;—for one weeping etc. Holst. *Hûlmichel* 'weinerlicher Mensch' DWB., cf. *Heulmichelei* Sa.; *Schreimichel* = *Schreipeter* E. Meyer; Meckl. *Plinsmichel* Woss. n. 2;—as terms of endearment to little children: Meckl. *Puttelmichel*, *Wräuschmichel* ib. n. 45.

A good quality is denoted by Meckl. *Päselmichel* 'Einer der stark und viel arbeitet', ib. n. 31 (cf. Brem. *pöseln*, *päseln* 'mühsam arbeiten').—*Schlaumichel* (E. Meyer) has perhaps been suggested as a contrast to the comps. denoting stupidity.

Nicolaus, in the forms *Klaus* q. v., and

Nickel 1. because a name frequent among the lower classes, peasants etc.: *kleiner Nickel*, the opposite of *grosser Hans*, e. g. Luther DWB.

2. referring to bodily size[1]: Bav., Carinth., Henneb. 'kleiner Mensch, kleines Kind', quot. 1562: »*Nickel* mit der Geigen», of David as opposed to Goliath (in DWB. sub 1); Swab. 'ein kleiner, dabei eigensinniger Mensch' DWB; cf. *Pumpernickel* 1.

3. as a term of opprobrium against persons of both sexes; α) of men: 1578 Fischart, Klag des Ehestands, 1672 Chr. Weise, Erznarren DWB., Göthe + Sa.—β) esp. 'gemeine Weibsperson, liederliche Dirne etc.'[2], 1691 Stieler + (also of neutr. or fem. gender[3]); playfully e. g. 1691 Rabener, a 1750 Lessing, Misogyn (see DWB. 2, a). Comps. e. g. *Gassennickel* n. Voss, transl. Shaksp. Sa., *Rabennickel* 1750 Sa Erg., Bav. (Augsburg) *Schrandnickel* 'prostibulum' Wack. 171 (*Schrand* 'shambles'); Westphal. *Schannickel* 'schlechtes Frauenzimmer' (cf. *Schandnickel* a general term of opprobrium, 1672 Weise) DWB. Deriv. *nickelhaft*.

4. In other compounds of different senses. Denoting bad temper: *Greinnickel*, *Gronnickel* 'Murrkopf' Sa., *Giftnickel* 'galliger, zanksüchtiger Mensch' Wack. 170, *Neidnickel* Sa. Erg., *Schiefernickel* 'verdriesslicher Mensch' (cf. Bav. *Schifer* 'Splitter' Wack.), *Zornnickel* Sa. Erg.;—denoting dirtiness etc.: *Saunickel* Swiss 'schmutziger, geringer Mensch', also Swiss and Bav. 'der verlierende bei einer Art von Kartenspiel, dem '*Saunickeln*''; *Schweinnickel* 'Unfläter' Wack; —avarice: esp. Bav. *Filznickel* 'Geizhals' Sa.;—loitering: *Drehnickel*

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[1] Possibly in part by association with *niedlich*, *niedrig* etc.

[2] Acc. to Stieler, Weigand etc. from the use as 'Pferdename, besonders wenn sie klein und unansehnlich sind' DWB.—This seems most probable. The quots. under 3 α) may perhaps also be explained from 1 or 2.

[3] Cf. *Hannes* p. 90.

'langsam, sich unentschlossen hin und herdrehender Mensch' SA., cf. *Drehlade.*

Of more neutral senses: *Nothnickel* 'der in Not steckt' SA.; *Schornickel, Schorenickeli* 'dem die Haare frisch geschoren sind' WACK.

Pumpernickel acc. to DWB. refers to the sense of 'Kobold', and may orig. have meant 'ein lebhafter, polternder Kobold', cf. *pumpern* 'pochen, stossen'; but more probably senses 2 resp. 1 above (combined with this verb to denote clumsy movements; cf. E. *joskin*: *joss*, perhaps also *bumpkin*: *bump*, cf. Ox.) have developed the senses: 1. Carinthia 'kleines, lebhaftes Kind'; Bav., Tyr. 'plumpe, dicke Person' esp. of children; 2. † 'ungeschlachter, grober Mensch'[1] DWB., cf. WACK. 171.

LG. *Olf* (< *Adolf*): Hamb. *en dummen Olf* BERGHAUS; see *Peter* 2.

Peter 1. as a typical name Berlin *Peter Meffert* (see 2 and Hist. names), Basel *Peter Blœr*, Bav. *Peter Blöckel* 'irgend jemand' WACK. 153;—2. 'dummer Mensch': Prutz: »Wenn . . ., sollt Ihr mich Peter nennen« SA. ERG. (cf. *Hans* 4, a); *dummer Peter, Dummpeter*; *der naive Peter*, quot. SA.; Holstein *Olf* (q. v.) *und Petjen Dumm* (DWB. sub *dumm*).—Thur. *Peter Meffert* 'ein etwas einfältiger Mensch' (see 1, 3, and Hist. names). Cf. *Schluspeter* below.

3. In many other combinations and compounds of different senses (cf. LEOPOLD p. 225 f.: *Peter* 'ein langweiliges, verdriessliches oder auch dummes Individuum'). Cf. with 2 *Glückspeter* 'Kerl, der das Glück gefunden hat, ohne es eigentlich zu verdienen' E. MEYER (cf. *Glücksmichel, Hans im Glücke*).

Denoting slowness, sluggishness, cf. *petern* 'mühsam grübelnd arbeiten': *fauler Peter* WACK.; *langsamer Peter* LEOPOLD; *Drehpeter, Nöhlpeter* 'der nicht von der Stelle kommt' SA., cf. Meckl. *Nölpeter* Woss. n. 27; *Dudelpeter* 'der alles zögernd langsam macht' WACK. 153, Woss l. c.; *Duselpeter*, Holtei SA. ERG., Meckl. *Dusselpeter, Düspeter, Druspeter, Druxpeter* Woss. l. c.; LG. *Tranpeter* 'schwerfälliger, überphlegmatischer (häufig, mürrischer) Mensch' E. MEYER; *Umstandspeter* WACK. ; cant *Achelpeter* 'der faule, untätige, abgelebte Gauner, der sich ernähren lässt' (*acheln* 'essen') AVÉ-LALLEMANT; cf. *langweiliger Peter*, quot. SA. ERG.—Denoting dirtiness etc.: *Dreck-*

[1] The most common sense (orig. Westphal.) 'schwarzes Brot' may be derived from the personal senses: 'aus der Gestalt des dicken, langen, vierkantigen, oft bis zu 60 Pfund schweren Laibes sowie aus der harten Rinde' Günther († 1723) + DWB.; cf. WACK. 172 'grobes Bauernbrot'.

peter Sa., *Schmutzpeter* E. Meyer, *Saupeter* DWB., Meckl. *Smerpeter*, *Smudelpeter*, *Struwelpeter* Woss. n. 12; cf. *Flöhpeter* Sa. Erg, Meckl. *Glöspeter* implying 'farzen, stinken etc.' Woss. n. 4—Denoting clumsiness, stiffness etc.: *hölzerner Peter* 'steifer Mensch' 1672 Chr. Weise DWB.; *grober Peter* quot. Sa. Erg.—Denoting weakness: sl. *Miesepeter* 'hülfloser, energieloser Mensch' (cf. *mies* 'kränklich'), deriv. *miesepetrig* 'schwächlich' Genthe; Meckl. *'n Strohpeter* ('kränklich, weichlich etc.' Woss. n. 13).—Denoting disorderly habits, 'unsolide Lebensart': Meckl. *Swimelpeter*, *Swenzelpeter* Woss. n. 8.—Denoting bad temper: *ungefälliger Peter*, Lessing DWB.; *Sporenpeter* 'querköpfiger, grillenhafter Mensch' Wack.; Brem. *Peter Meffert* 'unzufriedener Mensch' (see above 1, 2, and Hist. names).—For a sneak, telltale: *Märpeter* Söhns, Parias p. 10; Meckl. *Klaenpeter* implies 'anpetzen' Woss. n. 43.—For a liar: *Lügenpeter* DWB, also *Hans L.* Sa. Erg.—Denoting loquacity: Meckl. *Drönpeter* Woss. n. 32.—For a brawling child: *Quarpeter* (cf. *quaren* 'schreien' E. Meyer; DWB. *quarren*, *Quarrsack*), *Schreipeter* ib.—Cf. as terms of endearment for a child Meckl. *Stangelpeter* Woss. n. 45, and *Frühpeter* playfully 'ein zu früh nach der Trauung gebornes Kind' DWB.—For a smoker Meckl. *Smökpeter* Woss. n. 5;—for one often laughing ib. *Grinspeter* n. 1.—As a contrast to 2, Meckl. *Schluspeter* a sly, cunning fellow ('schlau' ib. n. 19).

Especially may be given terms for trades: *Meister Peter* 'der Scharfrichter' (also a name for the devil) Wack.; *Ellenpeter* 'Ellenreiter', counter-jumper; *Küchenpeter* Sa. Erg.; *Lüskenpeter* 'Spottname eines Schneiders', († 1658) Lauremberg's Sat. Wack.

Philipp: cf. Rostock *Philipps-Rechnung* 'die betrügerische Rechnung eines heimkehrenden Schiffskapitäns' Wack. 172, probably of historical origin.—See also *Lippel*, *Lips*.

Pontius † Univ. sl. a 1781 = *Markus* 'Markör, Kellner' Kluge St., see p. 37.

Rudolf > Swiss *Ruodi*, *Rüedi*: *Ruodi* Luzern 'ein Mann, aber auch ein Weib, dem alle schwere und unsaubere Arbeit aufgeladen wird'; Basel *Hans Ruodi* 'dummer Kerl'.—*Rüedi* 1. in Germany, † collect. 'the Swiss' (in derision like *Heini*) 1515; 2. Luzern (also *Rüedibueb*, *Rüedimaitli*) 'zuchtlose Knaben und Mädchen'; *Säurüedi* 'Wüstling'. Wack. 154 f. *Rüedi* 2 possibly by association with *Rüde* 'a dog, cur'.

Ruprecht common as a peasants' name: dimin.

Rüpel (Riepel) 1. Leipz. 'vierschrötiger Bursche', cf. 5;—2. 'ungebildeter, ungeschliffener Mensch', 16th c. Mart. Montanus, Titus und Gisippus: *grober Rüppel*; 1663 Schottel + DWB.;[1]—hence 3. good-humouredly 'lustiger Knecht' in comedies of the 16—17th cs. WACK. 173, 'Hanswurst' etc.;—or 4. (derogatory) 'liederlicher, unstäter Mensch', Tyrol. 'mutwilliger Bube' DWB.; Univ. sl. 'Schlingel, Lümmel' 1813 KLUGE St.[2]—5. Probably with reference to *'Knecht Ruprecht'*, the 'servant' of Christ (DWB. V, 1394), who appears at Christmas to frighten naughty children by his disguise and his rod: *Rüpel* 'schwarzer, unreinlicher Mensch'; Bav. 'Person von schwarzer Hautfarbe'; Siles., Leipz. etc. 'Schornsteinfeger' [also *Feuerrüpel* SA. ERG.]. Cf. DWB.[3]

Samuel in the Jewish form *Schmul* 'verächtliche Bezeichnung eines Juden' PAUL. Cf. *Mauschel* p. 104.

Schangel (< Fr. *Jean*): soldiers' sl. 'Elsässische Soldaten' (in the rest of Germany, e. g. Brunswick); also 'Civilist', in the later 70ies in Halle HORN 24; 'Bataillonstambour' (in the 126th Foot) ib. 55.

Schorsch (< Fr. *George*), now a typical name for a waiter HILDEBRAND, DWB. V, 2749.

[*Sebald*: *kalter Sebald*, see WACK. 173.]

Seibel (< *Sebald*) for a native of Nuremberg is implied in Bav. *seibeln* 'nürnbergisch sprechen' WACK. 129, fn. 2.

Sebastian, see *Baschi*, *Wastel*.

Sepp (< *Joseph*), Swiss appell. 'in scheltender Rede': »du *wüester Sepp*« WACK. 164; soldiers' sl. *Blechseppel* 'Gimpel' HORN 136; † Bav. sold. sl. *Profosensepperl* 'Profosengehilfe' ib. 122.

Sixt: Bav. *blinder Sixt* WACK. 173.

Simon Bav. 'ein Mann, der weibisch ist und dessen Sie der Mann ist'. To make this sense more conspicuous, the form is occa-

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[1] Acc. to KLUGE, Über die Sprache Shakespeares (Jahrbuch der deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft 1892), the popularity of the term is exclusively due to Wieland's etc. translation of Shakspere. But his statement that the present sense of 'grober Kerl' is first used in literature by Wieland and Eschenburg, seems to be refuted by the quots. above.

[2] From 2 or 4 *rüpeln* 1. 'ein Rüpel sein', Tyr. 'sich herumbalgen'; 2. † 'einen »Rüpel« schelten' DWB.; *Rüpelei* f. 'Wesen und Thun eines Rüpels' SA.

[3] DWB. seems to suppose a reference to 'Knecht Ruprecht' also in senses 2 and 3, but this seems unnecessary. WACK. explains 3 from a funny popular song, the hero of which mostly however bears another name, and 5 from *Rüpel* as the name of the devil.

sionally changed to *Siman*, *Sieman* (16—17th cs. quots.), which is then also applied to a governing wife (also *Erweib*) WACK. 103 f.

Steffan: Bav. (Nuremberg) *stainen Steffan* 'einfältiger, unbehülflicher Mensch (wol von irgend einem Steinbilde)'[1] SCHM. II, 735. Cf. *Götze*, *Stoffel*, etc.

Stoffel (< *Christoph*) 'dummer Kerl', Gotter († 1797) etc. SA., Bav. SCHM.—Comps. *Pappstoffel* Siles. 'undeutlich sprechender Mensch', Henneb. 'einfältiger Mensch' DWB.; hence *pappstöffelig* SA.; *Regimentsstoffel* 'Erzdummkopf' SA. ERG. [nonce-formation?]; Palat. † *Stoffel Rundhut* 'beschränkter Tölpel' WACK. 160. With Siles. *Pappstoffel* may be compared LG. *Muckstoffel* 'mürrischer Mensch' ib.— SA. gives a punning *Kraftstoffel* for a fellow always speaking of 'Kraft und Stoff'.

Also *Stöffel*, *dummer Stöffel*[2]; and *Toffel* below.

LG. *Tewes*, Hess. *Debes* (< *Matthäus*): Meckl. *Ossen-Tews* ('ox-T.') 'a simpleton' Woss. n. 15; Hess. *Debes*, rare as a name, but very common for 'Einfaltspinsel': »Du bist doch ein rechter Debes» VILMAR.—In some Westphalian phrases *Tewes* seems to imply laziness, e. g. »*wann Tewes bäcket*» i. e. 'niemals', see WOESTE.

Toffel, *Töffel* (< *Christoph*) = *Stoffel*.—*Toffel* Lichtwer († 1783); »*dummer Bauerntoffel*» SA.; *Hans-Toffel* ('in der einfachen Form *Stoffel*: Christoph, nach einem Erkenntnis des Stadtgerichts zu Berlin ein strafbares Schimpfwort' BERGHAUS, somewhat obscurely); *Papp-toffel* SA. ERG.—LG. *Tüffel*: Meckl. *oll Tüffel* 'a simpleton' Woss. n. 15.

LG. *Tonjes*, Hess. *Dönjes*, etc. (< *Antonius*): Brem. *een dicken*

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[1] *Stainen Steffan* may possibly have been developed from a *Stain Steffan*, meaning St. Stephen with the stones and referring to the fact that the saint is generally represented with stones above his head etc. in memory of his martyrdom. See DETZEL, Christliche Ikonographie II, 642—6.

[2] The appellative use may acc. to WACK. l. c. and 119, be traced to the frequency of statues representing St. Christoph, see DETZEL 250—7. Cf. *Götz*, *Lienel*, *Steffan*, and p. 46.

[3] Cf. deriv. LG. *stoffeln* 'zum Narren haben': in other dials. 'ungeschickt und unverdrossen vorwärts schreiten' (by the influence of *stapfen* 'to step') WACK. In the latter sense the verb was introduced into Swe. as dial. *stoffla* etc.' to walk slowly and carelessly' *Rietz* (gen. *stövla* by association with *stöfvel* below). *Stoffel* itself was introduced in many dials. (Dalecarlia, Vestm., Uppl., Gotl.) as *stoffel*, *styffel*, *stuffel*, *struffel* for 'an old man', gen. cont. (ib.). To *Stöffel* may be traced Swe. vulg. sl. *stövvel*, *stöfvel* 'a duffer, a stupid, lazy fellow' etc. ib., modified by association with Swe. *stöfvel* 'boot' (cf. sl. »din gamla *galosch*» ('galosh') as a playful term of abuse). Another Swe. form is sl. *stofil* 'old fogey', where the stress may be due to the influence of words in *-fil*, e.g. *bibliofil*.

Tonjes 'ein dicker Junge, auch ein jeder dicker Mensch' BREM. WB. —Hess. *Dönjes* (common only as a family name): *Dippendönges* 'dummer, ungeschickter Knabe, Pinsel' VILMAR.

Ulrich: Hannover *en dummen Ulerk*.[1]—Diminutives *Uli* and *Uz*: Zürich *Hunguoli* (*Hung* = *Honig*) 'süsslich gutmütiger Mann' WACK. 174. Swiss *Utz* 'ein Trunkener', connected with the punning onomatopœic phrase † *dem Utzen rufen* (Garg.), *den heiligen Ulrich* or Bav. *Uele anrufen* 'sich vom vielen Trinken (etc.) übergeben' WACK. 104. *Uz* Rhinel., Franc. 'jemand, der andre gern zum besten hat', hence *uzen* 'zum besten haben' ib. 174.

Valentin: LG. *Valten*, South G. *Valtl* etc. in many dials. 'dummer Mensch' DWB.—Possibly this sense may be partly due to association with *Einfalt* (thus also ANDRESEN 124).

Veit (< *Vitus*): † *Bruder Veit*, in the 16th and early 17th cs., a collective designation of 'Landsknechte'[2].—*Veitl* dial. 1. 'Dummkopf'; 2. Bav. also 'zaghafter Mensch' DWB., perhaps by the influence of *feige*. Cf. with 1 Bav. † *Veichtlmaler* 'schlechter Maler', v. *veichteln* 'zum Narren haben' SCHM.

Bav. *Wastel* (< *Sebastian*): *Tiroler Wastel* 'übliche Bezeichnung aller Tiroler'; *Schieferwastel* 'verdriesslicher Mensch' = *Schiefernickel*. WACK. 173.

Wenzel (< *Wenceslaus*, Pol. *Wenceslaw*), esp. common in Bohemia: 1. Bohem. Germ. e. g. for 'Barbier', at Carlsbad *Badewenzel* 'der die Badegäste bedienende [Barbier]' SA. 2. Terms of opprobrium *Lausewenzel* 'Lausekerl' SA.[3], *Sauwenzel* DWB. sub the following.

3. *Scharwenzel* (*Scherwenzel*) 'Allerweltsdiener, gegen jedermann dienstbereit', 'oft mit dem Nebensinn des Unstäten', 1754 + (hence abstr. 'Kratzfuss', a scrape, an awkward bow); deriv. *scharwenzeln* 'to

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[1] See *Zimmermann*, ZfdW. I, 276 f., who identifies with this name the abstract *Ulk* m. (esp. Univ.) sl. 'toller Scherz, Possen', which he thinks developed out of the phrase *einen Ulk machen* (orig. 'einen *zum Ulk* (see above) *machen*'), cf. (mit einem) *den Kunzen treiben*, *Mätzchen machen*. But *Ulk*, orig. in dials. Rhinel., Nassau etc. for 'Lärm, Spass' etc. HE., does not seem to occur itself in personal sense. SA. compares with the abstract sense LG. Brem. *Ulk* n. 'Unglück, Plage'; KLUGE compares Low Rhinel. *Ulk* 'Zwiebel' and v. *zwiebeln* 'peinigen'.

[2] Acc. to SA. ERG, possibly from their cursing, *Veit* being also a name for the devil; cf. Luther ib.: »Bruder Veit, der viel Marterns kann», Waldis: »Hans Marter und Bruder Veit». Cf. also p. 35 fn. 3.

[3] Also 'schlechter Tabak' WACK., like Hess. *Scharwenzel* DWB.—Siles. in the personal sense *Läusewetzel* < *Wetz* 'unverschnittenes, männliches Schwein' SA.

cringe'. DWB. Adelung explained the term from *Schar* 'Frohne' + the name, hence orig. 'Knecht'. Cf. HEYNE DWB.: *Wenzel* perhaps orig. a contemptuous designation of the Slavonic inhabitants of eastern Germany, made dependent by the German settlers.—But the stress on the second syllable (as well as the variants without *l* of the verb, *scharwenzen* etc. BR. LIEBIG Die Wortfamilien der lebenden hochdeutschen Sprache 517) seems to confirm WACKERNAGEL's explanation (p. 175) from It. *servente*, as changed by association with *scharren* and *Wenzel* (or *schwänzeln* LIEBIG), and—for the idea of inconstancy —perhaps with *wenden*.

Bav. *Wickel* (< La. *Ludovicus* = *Ludwig*) 'leichtsinniger, nachlässiger Mensch' WACK 166; perhaps by association with *Wickel* sb. 'thread-winder' etc.

II. German Women's names.

Adelheit is used as a symbolical typical name by Berthold of Regensburg († 1272, ed. Pfeiffer 114, 27) in preaching to noblemen, 'herren': »alle die als langez hâr tragent wie diu wîp, rehte wîbes herzen tragent als din wîp. . . Pfî dich, *Adelheit*, mit dinem langen hâre!» See also WACK. 157.—From the same name a diminutive formed on a shorter form is given ib.:

LG. *Aalke* 1. already MLG. *kamerâlke* 1498 Reinke de Vos, Glosse: »de kameralken, de vrowen bi den vorstinnen edder ander vrouwen»; a more neutral sense of 'old woman' is implied in Meckl. *ahlkenwörde* 'flosculi aniles' Mantzel in Woss. n. 46.—2. Holstein *Aalk un Albret tosamen* 'zwei dumme Menschen beiderlei Geschlechts' (in Reinke de Vos is *Alheit* the name of the goose!) BERGHAUS.—3. Pommer. *Aleke* 'eine Person von edlen und adelichen Eigenschaften' ib. seems due to the original sense of *Adelheit* or to new association with *Adel* etc.; cf. LG. *Sondags-Aalke* 'ein Frauenzimmer, das den Schein der Frömmig- und Heiligkeit zur Schau trägt' BERGHAUS (Brem. Wb. *Aalke Sondags*) —Cf. *Tālk*.

Agatha: cf. LG. Meckl. *'se sitt un agathel'* implying 'gestus facete affectatos' Woss. n. 46.

Anna: 1. for a woman; cf. Swab. *Dock-Annel* 'weibliche Puppe' SA. ERG.; and WACK. 158. 2. Meckl. *dumm Ann*, *dumm Ann in'n düstern*, *dow Ann in'n düstern*, *Anna Mariek in'n düstern* imply stupidity, Woss. n. 15. 3. ib. *Anke vör alle häle* [*häghe*?] implies boldness, forwardness ('dreist'), n. 21; cf. *Hans vör alle hähg* p. 93.

Appolonia > *Appel* 1. Bav. 'unflätige Weibsperson, schwatzhafte Person'; 2. Swiss (Zurich) 'freundlicher Schimpf im Sinne von Narr, auch für Männer', cf. Swab. *appelhaft* 'albern'. WACK. 158.

Barbara: I. Swiss *Babi*; dimin. *Bäbeli* n. 'junges Mädchen'; *Balehee-Bäbeli* 'tanzlustiges junges Mädchen' SA. ERG.[1] II. Swab. *Bell*: *dicke Bell* 'ein dickes Weibsbild' WACK. 147.

Catharina, see *Katharina*.

Cordula, see *Kordel*.

Dorothea: Bav. *Duredê(l)* f., shortened *Durl* n. or f. 'jede Weibsperson' (with opprobrious qualifiers), acc. to SCHM. I, 553 associated with *Thor*, *thöral* 'töricht'.

Elisabeth > *Else*, a typical name: comps. *Flennels* (cf. *flennen* 'das Gesicht verziehen', esp. 'weinen') also of men, Lichtenberg (1742—99): »die Flennels Heraclit» SA.; Swiss *Kitterelsi* 'ein Mädchen das viel und unnütz lacht' WACK. 160; *Else Klunds*, Lauremberg († 1658) = *dumme Liese* SA. - See also *Liese*, *Lisbeth*.

Eva: Meckl. *Flurlen-Ev* 'die sich immer umhertreibt' Woss. n. 8.

LG. *Fiken*, *Fik*, dimin. and shortening of *Sophia*; appell. in many Meckl. comps., denoting: dirtiness *Smerfiken*, *Smutzfiken* Woss. n. 12; shuffling gait *Slarpfiken*, *Sleusfik*, *Slöpfiken*, *Slepfik* n. 11; 'schläfriges Wesen, Langsamkeit' *Dallfiken*, *Nusselfiken* n. 27; disorderliness *Mölfik*, *Prölfik* n. 28; *Prunzelfik* 'die schlechte Arbeit macht' n. 31; *Klenterfiek* 'die für unnütze Sachen Geld vergeudet' n. 9; denoting talkativeness *Klaerlerfik*, *Klatschfiken*, *Zanzelfiken* n. 32; *Snaterfik* 'die undeutlich spricht' ib; a woman who laughs much *Gnirrikfiken* n. 1; one who weeps much *Blarrfiken*, *Jaugfiken*, *Quarrfik* n. 2; a sickly woman *Pimpelfiken* n. 13; *Nätfiken* 'ein »neriges» ['near', stingy] Frauenzimmer' n. 9.—Leipz. *Zimtfieke* for 'zimperliche Person' (also *Zimtliese*) has got its first element (*Zimt* 'cinnamon') by popular etymology ANDRESEN 156.

Gertrud, see *Trude*.

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[1] Acc. to WACK. 147 and STICKELBERGER in 'Festschrift für Sievers' p. 321, this name is also the base of Swiss *Babi* 1. 'ein einfältiges Kind' or 2. a man or woman 'von kindischem oder weibisch zaghaftem Benehmen'; 1 mostly in comps. *Babi-Dunkel*, *Dittibabi*, *Dockebabi* (*Babi* also 'doll', *baben* 'mit der Puppe spielen oder in gereifteren Jahren noch kindisch tun'). But this *Babi* is rather (KLUGE, v. FRIESEN Mediageminatorna 23 f.) = E. *baby*. Cf. Zwingli's translat. of Isaiah 3: 4: »Baben [Luther: »Kindische», A. V. 'babes'] werden sie beherrschen» SA. *Bäbeli* above may have been influenced by this word.

Grete (< *Margaretha*) 1. a (peasant) girl or woman, esp. in many combinations and compounds, see below; 2. 'die Geliebte', as a typical name correlative to *Hans*, and appell., cf. 1538 Seb. Brant's Freidank: »Als im der todt genommen het Euridicen sein schöne Gredt« + WACK. 137 f. 3. A derogatory sense in *Gretlin* † 'leichtfertiges Weibsbild', 1522 Murner's Luth. Narr WACK. 132. 4. Swiss *Grete* 'männliche Memme', cf. † *gretisch, gredtsch* weibisch' 16th c. Murner, Maaler WACK 137, reinforced Swiss *Furchtgrete* 'furchtsamer Mensch, gleichviel ob männlichen oder weiblichen Geschlechts', also *Fürch(ti)gretli* n. DWB. Cf. LG. *Hansgreet* 'ein Schimpfwort, einen Hermaphroditen bezeichnend' BERGHAUS.

Many other combinations and compounds: *Bauerngrete* A. Gryphius († 1664), Simplic. (cf. 1); *Gretchen in der Küche*, correlative to *Hänschen im Keller* WACK. 137;—denoting stupidity: Meckl. *dumme Gret* Woss. n. 15;—strange behaviour etc.: Swiss *wunderlich Gret*;—*das wüstest* ['ugliest'] *Gret*, Gotthelf WACK.;—sluggishness etc.: Meckl. *Dusselgret*, *Nälgret*, *Nusselgret* Woss. n. 27; *fule Gret* ib. n. 31;—want of order etc.: Meckl. *Mölgret* n. 28, *Prüngret* 'ein Mädchen, das unordentlich näht' ib.;—Meckl. *Schuchtelgret* a slut n. 12; *Schlumpergrete* 'nachlässig gekleidetes, unsauberes Frauenzimmer' DWB (cf. on the other hand *Putzgrete* SA.);—'unsolide Lebensart' is implied by Meckl. *Dräwelgret* Woss. n. 8 (cf 3 above);—shuffling gait is denoted by Meckl. *Slepgret* ib. n. 11; cf. *Laufgrete* SA.;—denot. bad temper *Murrgret* (Fischart) WACK., *boshafte Grete*, see SA. ERG.;—'unruhiges Wesen' Meckl. *Flurtengret* Woss. n. 30;—talkativeness: *Schlappergrete* (as a symbolical name used by H. Sachs) DWB.; Meckl. *Drängret*, *Kohlgret*, *Pappelgret*, *Patergret*, *Telegret*, *Zanzelgret*, *Zaustergret*, cf. *Snattergret* 'die undeutlich spricht' Woss. n. 32; *Stottergret* a stuttering female, ib. n. 33; *Quatschgret* one talking nonsense n. 34; *Pröddelgret* 'die aufdringlich bittet' Woss. n. 36;—a female who laughs much Meckl. *Lachelgret*, *Kakelgret* ib. n. 1;—one who weeps much Meckl. *Plinsgret* ib. 2; a sickly female ib. *Pimpelgret* n. 13 (cf. 4);—Bav. *Duttengretel* f. 'die mit Brüsten wohl ausgestattet ist' DWB., Meckl. *Trutengret* 'ein allzu zärtliches Frauenzimmer' Woss. 46. Cf. as terms of endearment for little children ib. *Puttelgret*, *Stangelgret* n. 45.—Quite a laudatory sense has Meckl. *Sälgret* 'Eine die stark und viel arbeitet' ib. n 31.

LG. *Hanne* < *Johanna* occurs perhaps in Berl. *Hann* 'ein Schwächling, in körperlicher, wie in geistiger Beziehung', also *Hanne-*

fatzke Domino, Hannepampe, -pipe, -mil'n Juss 'alberner Mensch' (quot. in BERGHAUS).[1]

Helena, see *Lene*.

LG. *Jitte* or *Jütte* (< *Judith*, or a Frisian form of *Johanna* BERGHAUS): *dove Jitte* 'ein schwerhöriges Frauenzimmer'; *dumme Jitte* 'ein albernes Mädchen'; *Schön Jumfer Jütte!* 'laut gerufen, in der Altmark, Pommern etc., Scheltwort für junge Mädchen überhaupt, die sich jungem Männervolk gegenüber albern betragen'; *Jumfer Jitte mit de holle Titte* 'Scheltwort auf junge Weibspersonen mit plattem Busen' BERGHAUS.

Katharina (*Catharina*), mostly shortened to *Kät(h)e, Kasche*, etc. (see also *Tri(e)ne*): 1. *Katharina, Käthe*, typical name for a girl, woman generally, e. g. 1585 Ringwaldt; 'im Volke hört man noch *meine Käthe*, 'meine Frau'' DWB.—Here the comp. *Kammerkäthe*, 'chambermaid', Voss, transl. Shaks., cf. *Kammerkätzchen* SA.

Generally in derogatory senses: e. g. 2. Bav. *Katrin, Katrei* DWB., South G. *Katte(r)l* WACK. 148, and Swiss dimin. *Gätschi*, 'Schwätzer, -in'; *Plauder-Käthe* DWB.—3. Bav. *Mari-Kattel* 'ein dummes Gänschen', Thuring. Erzgebirge *alberne Käthe* DWB.; cf. *Trine*. —4. *Ketterlin* 'leichtfertige Dirne', 1524 Murner WACK.; *Kätgen* (*Kätchen*) a typical name for a prostitute, 1777 Haller; Günther († 1723): »die geile *Apfelkäthe*[2]«; East Prussia *liederliche Kasche* (cf. Siles. *kaschandern*, East Pruss. *kaschantern* 'sich herumtreiben' DWB., which may have influenced it); Posen *Schlumperkäte* = *Schlumpergrete* DWB.

Bav. *Kordel* (<*Cordula*) 'dumme Weibsperson' WACK. 160.

Lene (< *Helena*) † 'ein faules Weibsbild', 1575 Fischart, Garg.: »Wolt ich nicht heissen . . . Jungfrau Län, von wegen einer faulen *Länen*?«—By association with *lehnen* 'to lean, lounge', acc. to WACK. 102.—Mecklenb. *lang · Len* Woss. n. 10 seems to owe its existence, partly at least, to the alliteration of the two words.

Liese (< *Elisabeth*) 'jüngere Weibsperson' Hagedorn († 1754): »Der Bauersknecht hebet die Liese« SA. Esp. in combinations and comps.: North G. *dumme Liese* 'jede dumme Weibsperson' WACK.

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[1] *Hanne* is also a shortening of *Johannes*, and the terms above may also be identical with that name (see *Hans* p. 95). With this contemptuous *Hanne* seems to be connected *Hannemann* 'Spottname des Dänen im Munde des Meklenburgers' BERGHAUS.

[2] Cf. *Äpfel* 'weibliche Brüste', and Fischart: 'apfel bedeut meidlinspil' DWB.

160, *dumm Lischen* Woss. n. 15, cf. (perhaps suggested as a contrast) Meckl. *klok Lis*, a 'superklug' female ib. 17.—'Schläfriges Wesen, Langsamkeit etc.' is denoted by Meckl. *Drussellisch*, *Nällisch*, *Tägellisch*, *Lischen Eben*, *lang Lisch*, *Pimpelpampellisch* ib. n. 27, Siles. *Maerliese* DWB.—Dirtiness, slovenliness is denoted by Pruss. *Schlabberliese* 'kleines Mädchen, das sich beim Essen beschmutzt', also a chattering female; ib. *Schlumperliese*, *Schlumslies* 'unreinliches, nachlässiges Frauenzimmer' DWB., Meckl. *Slurrelisch* (cf. *slurren* or *slarren* 'gehen ohne die Füsse recht aufzuheben' Brem. Wb.), *Picklischen* Woss n. 12.—Want of order etc. Meckl. *Muddellisch*, *Muschellisch* n. 28; *Smaggellisch*, *Pussellisch* '[die] schlechte Arbeit macht' n. 31. 'Unsolide Lebensart' is implied by Meckl. *Swenzellisch* n. 8;—on the contrary Meckl. *Sällisch*, *Schörlischen* means '[eine die] stark und viel arbeitet' n. 31.—Talkativeness is denoted by Pruss. *Schlabberliese* above, by *Gackelliese*, *Plauderliese*, *Schnackliese*, *Schwatzliese* Sa., Mecklenb. *Dränlisch*, *Pappellisch*, *Taterlisch*, *Zabbellisch*, *Zaffellisch*, *Zanzellisch* Woss. n. 32; cf. Meckl. *Gaumellisch*, *Jaumellisch*, *Treufellisch* denoting 'aufdringlich bitten' ib. n. 36; *Tutllischen* a scolding female ib. n. 37; ib. *Tranzellisch* 'Zwischenträgerin' n. 44.—A laughing female: Meckl. *Kakellisch*, *Kichellischen*, *Huchellisch* Woss. n. 1; Leipzig *Gôkelliese*, the fem. of *Gôkelhans* DWB.; *Tändelliese* Sa., cf. *tändeln* 'Geschwätz, leichtes Spiel treiben' —A female who weeps much: Siles. *Flennliese* DWB., (cf. *Flennels*), Meckl. *Blarrlisch*, *Pauglisch*, *Plinslischen*, *Quarrlisch*, *Quirrlisch* Woss. n. 2; East Pruss. *Plärrlies* E. Meyer. A sickly female Meckl. *Pimpellisch* Woss. n. 13.—*Zierliesel* for an affected, mincing female, Hegel Sa. Leipzig *Zimtliese* (see *Zimtfieke*) may have been suggested as a variant by the former or by *Zimperliese*, the current term.—Siles. *Pfennigliese* 'geiziges Weibsbild' Leopold 223; *Geizliese* Sa.—Shuffling gait etc. is implied by Meckl. *Starplischen*, *Slanderlischen*, *Slenderlisch* Woss. n. 11; high stature by Meckl. *lang Lisch* ib. n. 10.

Lisbeth (< *Elisabeth*): 'in der Wetterau wäre der Name in bessern Familien unmöglich, weil er daselbst besonders bei der dienenden Klasse beliebt ist'; hence ib. 'dumme Person' DWB. sub *Valentin* co. 9.

Lotte (< *Charlotte*): *Quackellotte* Genthe, cf. *quackeln* 'faseln, törichtes Zeug treiben' Paul.

Bav. *Lutz*, *Lutzl* (< *Lucia*) 'Weibsperson, die gerne trinkt',

Bierlutz, Branntweinlutzl, associated with *lutzeln*, LG. *lutscheln* 'schlürfen, saufen' WACK. 102.

Margaret(h)a as typical name see WACK 130 ff., DWB.; and cf. *Grete*, LG. *Meta*.

Maria[1], *Marie*, also *Márge*, *Märge* (Alberus), Bav. *Miel*, L. and Midl. G. *Mieke* (both < *Mîa*), Mecklenb. *Mariek, Mriek, Mariken*.—Appellatively: 1. Bav. (Tölz) *Márgál* playfully 'Mädchen aus dem Isarwinkel' SCHM., perhaps from the frequency of the name there, WACK. 168.—2. In derogatory senses: Leipzig *eine Mieke* 'ein anspruchsvolles, maliziöses, widerwärtiges Frauenzimmer'; with qualifying adj. Osterland (in north. Thuringia) *eine dumme Mieke, eine einfältige Mieke* 'ein dummes, einfältiges Mädchen', Thuringia *eine dumme Marge* 'dummes Weib' DWB., Mecklenb. *Anna Mariek in'n düstern* Woss. n. 15; Bav. *e damischs Miel*, the same WACK. 168 ['verrücktes'].—Thuringia »*du faule Marge*«[2] DWB., Meckl. *Dudelmriek* denote sluggishness Woss. n. 27, cf. ib. n. 3 *Uhlmriek* a sleepy female.—Bav. »*du wüste Marie*« 'scherzhaftes Scheltwort', also Bav. the combins. *Mari-Evel, Mari-Gredl, Mari-Kat* WACK.—*Mari Wasch* 'Schwätzerin' ib., Meckl. *Klatschmariek* the same Woss. n. 32.—Meckl. *Smermriek* a slut ib. n. 12; Meckl. *Prünmariken* 'ein Mädchen, das unordentlich näht' ib. n. 28.—Meckl. *Plinsmriek* a weeping female ib. n. 2, and Meckl. *Schockmariek* implying waddling gait, ib. n. 11 (*schokken* 'schaukeln' BREM. WB.).

From *Maria* may also be derived, acc. to WACK., *Madei* in *Dorfmadei*, 1595 Rollenhagen's Froschmeuseler. SCHM. gives *Madaj* from the neighbourhood of Salzburg.

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[1] Acc. to WACK. 168 this name, although so very common, is not much used appellatively, owing to its sacred associations. It may be pointed out that chiefly the modified forms, where these associations are not obvious, are used appellatively.

[2] Dial. West Prussia *Margell(e), Marjell* 'junges Mädchen, junge Magd', 'bei Frauenzimmern von Stande niemals ohne Beleidigung des Wohlstandes gebraucht' —e. g. *Deenst-Margelle, Kinner-M., Melk-M., eine artige und schöne M.*, sometimes alone in contempt: »Die Margelle bildet sich viel ein« BERGHAUS—seems to be a modification of Old Prussian *margela* 'Mädchen' or some other Baltic word (ib.), but may now be associated with *Marge*. For literary quots., see SA. I add: Sudermann, Frau Sorge, (Cotta) 239: »Wir werden wacker schuften müssen, wenn wir den Margellen die Mitgift schaffen werden«; 'Bilder aus dem Universitätsleben von einem Grenzboten', 23: »Wieder mal so'ne arme Marjell ins Unglück gestürzt«.

LG. *Meta, Metj, Mette* (all acc. to BERGHAUS < *Margaretha*; but the last two probably < *Mehthilt*, see *Metze*): Holst. *Metj, fuul um den Soom* 'ein schmutziges Weibsbild, das sich leicht einen schmutzigen Rocksaum holt'; *Drekkmetje* 'unreinliches Frauenzimmer'; East Fris. *Mette* 'lüderliches Frauenzimmer' (= *Metze*) BERGHAUS; Westph. *ne lâte mette* [a slow, sluggish female?] WOESTE; Pomm. *Dulle* ['tolle'] *Mett*, a term of opprobrium, see BERGHAUS[1].

Metze (< *Mehthilt* < *Mahthilt*[2], whence † *Matze* 11th c. + Neidhart; LG. *Mette* etc., see above) from the 13th cent. used as a typical name WACK. 167—often combined with *Matz, Kuntz, Betz, Heinz*—esp. for a (peasant) girl. Hence *Metze*, or dimin. *Metzlein* appellatively:

1. † a girl, early 15th c. Osw. v. Wolkenstein LEXER, Luther: »Also grüszete der engel Mariam die jungfraw, sei gegrüszet du gnadenreiche oder holdselige . . . als wir von einer magd sagen, *du feine freundliche metze*» DWB.; thus comp. *Bauernmätzlein* 1551 Scheit, Grobianus DWB., 1572 Fischart WACK.; *Dorfmetze* 'mit verächtlicher Nebenbedeutung' DWB., *Küchenmetze* 'Küchenmagd', 1516 Gengenbach, Gouchmat: »du stost do wie ein *kuchemätz*»; *Fraumetze* 'Haushälterin', 1511 Keisersberg.—*Hadermetze* 'zanksüchtiges Weib', then also 'zänkischer Mann', 1518 Keisersberg, H. Sachs, etc. DWB.

2. 'Schatz, Geliebte', Luther etc.; still Bav. (Straubing) *Matzel* 'Liebkosungswort gegen Mädchen' SCHM.;—3. then a concubine: 'Pfaffenköchin, Zuhälterin eines Pfaffen, Zuhälterin überhaupt', 1549 Trag. Joh. Täuf.: »sy ist min wyb und nit min mätz».

4. 'Ein leichtfertiges Weibsbild'[3], 1494 Brant's Narrenschiff (as opposed to *erbern frowen*), in old glossaries 'meretrix', 1537 'scortum' +; now 'als Schelte verhüllend für einen härteren Ausdruck'. (See *Mette*). Cf. the old phrase *der metzen suntag* etc. from allowing the prostitutes, esp. in the 15th c., one Sunday a year for unlimited licence and revelry. DWB. Cf. *Metzenknecht*, e. g. H. Sachs ib.

[1] BERGHAUS gives *Mette, Mettke* as a Pomm. abbreviation of *Mehthilt*. But *Mette* in other dials. must have the same origin, and has later been confounded with *Meta*.

[2] The name may also have been used as a pet form of *Magdalena* (cf. WACK. 166 f.; E. MEYER suggests the same) and the specialization to sense 4 may in part be due to allusion to the Biblical *Mary Magdalene*, see p. 38. Cf. LG. *Mette*.

[3] Perhaps implicitly used and alluded to c. 1215 by Wolfr. v. Eschenbach. BEHAGHEL, ZfdW. III, 218 f.—From the idea of lasciviousness also Bav. 'a bitch'; Siles. Steinbach 1725: 'juvenca bos quæ vitula esse desiit nedum tamen peperit.' DWB.

Minken (< *Minna*) Univ. sl. 'allgemeine Benennung der Bürgermädchen' 1822, 1832. KLUGE ST.

Swiss *Regeli* (< *Regula* the patron saint of Zurich) Zurich obsolescent 'liederliche Dirne'. WACK. 172.

Sophia, see *Fiken*.

Susanna: Swab. *Susanne Preisnestel* 'aufgeputztes Mädchen' WACK. 173 (*Preisnestel* f. 'Schnürband' DWB.)

Shortened *Suse*: North G *Suse* 'schläfrig dummes Weib', e. g. Spielhagen, Sturmflut: »Sie ist eine richtige Suse, die den armen Mann mit ihrer trockenen Philisterhaftigkeit und ewigen Bedenklichkeiten zur Verzweiflung bringt». SA. ERG ;– *dumme Suse*; *Schlafsuse* 'schläfriges Weibsbild', *Nœlsuse* 'langsam und singend sprechendes Weibsbild' WACK. 174; *Schlappsuse* 'unordentliches, besonders im Anzuge nachlässiges Frauenzimmer' DWB.; *Brummsuse* 'mürrisches Mädchen' WACK.—W. assumes with reason that the development of sense in this name is due to association with *suse* 'still' (also *su* SA.), *sussen* 'stillen' etc. With *Brummsuse*, where this influence is less obvious,[1] may be compared Leipzig *Schlabbersuse* 'Schwätzerin' DWB.

LG. *Taalke*, acc. to STRODTMANN Osnabrückisches Idiotikon 1756 identic with *Aalke*; appell.: 1. (Hamb.) 'Schwätzerin,[2] alberne Tändlerin'; (Brem.) *ene olde Taalke* BREM. WB.; probably influenced by *taal* 'talk';—2. Brem. *Buur-taalke* 'eine Frauensperson oder ein Mädchen vom Lande, ein ungeschliffenes Frauenzimmer' (also *Aalke Buur-taalke*) ib.; Pomm. *ene Taalke vam Lande* DÄHNERT;—3. Meckl. *ol Tālk* (*talkiges frugensminsch*), »*se is so eene Abel-Thalke*», implying 'schläfriges Wesen, Langsamkeit' Woss. n. 27.

4. Meckl. *Thalk*' 'ein verzogener, alberner Mensch' MI may be the same, as applied also to men.[3]

Trine (< *Katharina*) 'tadelnde Benennung einer weiblichen Person'[4]

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[1] If the word does not possibly recall the droning sound of *Susaninne*, a common beginning and burden of German lullabies, hence sometimes 'a lullaby' WACK.

[2] Hence also 'Dohle', monedula (this the primary sense 'wegen seines schwatzhaften Geschreies' acc. to BREM. WB.; but cf. DÄHNERT: 'man nennet diese kleine Art der Krähen auch *Klaas*').

[3] Hardly connected with esp. South G. *Talk* m. 'klebrige, unausgebackene Masse', then 'übertragen auf einen dummen (unausgebackenen) Menschen', cf. Siles. *Talke* 'ein stammelndes albernes Weibsbild' DWB.

[4] Hence also LG. *ene olde Trine* 'ein weibischer Mann, feige Memme' BREM. WB.

esp. denoting stupidity, e. g. Goethe's Faust: »Mit harter Stimme, herber Miene, hiess sie zuletzt mich eine Trine» SA.; Bav. *Treinl* n. 'verächtliche Benennung einer unerfahrenen Weibsperson' SCHM.; esp. *dumme Trine*, LG. *albern T.* BERGHAUS, *verdreigte Thrin* ('verrückt') Woss. n. 16; —'schläfriges Wesen, Langsamkeit' is denoted by Meckl. *Nälthrin* n. 27, cf. *fule Thrin* n. 31;—want of order etc. by Meckl. *Muddelthrin*, *Möllthrin*, *Sluderthrin*, *Prünthrin* 'ein Mädchen, das unordentlich näht' ib. n. 28; *Sellthrin* 'unordentliche Hausfrau, die alles wieder 'vermöbelt' ['sells'] n. 9; *Surrickthrin* 'ein Mädchen, das schlecht kocht' n. 28; *Prunzelthrin*, *Pusselthrin* '[eine, die] schlechte Arbeit macht' n. 31; ib. *Platterthrin* 'die oft übergiesst etc.' n. 28;—for inconstancy *Flatterthrin* n. 29;—dirtiness, slovenliness, etc. is denoted by *Lumpentrine* SA. ERG., Mecklenb. *Suddelthrin* Woss. n. 12, cf. *Flarrerthrin* denoting 'farzen, stinken etc.' ib. n. 4;—shuffling gait etc. *Slenderthrin* ib. n. 11;—talkativeness ib. *Dränthrin*, *Klaerthrin*, *Zaffelthrin*, *Zanzelthrin* n. 32; cf ib. *Klänthrin* a tale-bearer ('anpetzen') n. 43, ib. *Lorrerthrin* a scolding female n. 37; *Jöhlthrin* 'die immer singt' n. 35; ib. *Häwelthrin* 'die bis zum Überdruss scherzt' n. 42; a female who laughs much ib. *Grienthrin*, *Hächelthrin*, *Huchelthrin*, *Kakelthrin*, *Lachthrin*, n. 1;—one who weeps much ib. *Jaugelthrin*, *Plinsthrin*, *Quarrthrin*, *Winselthrin* n. 2; *Flenntrine* SA. ERG.—Meckl. *Mämmelthrin* 'Frauenzimmer, das sich stets sorgsam einpackt' Woss n. 12.—LG. *Apentrine*, see WACK. 148 fn. 33.

A laudatory sense has ib. *Sälthrin* '[eine, die] stark und viel arbeitet' n 31.

Trude (< *Gertrud*) has the diminutives:

I. *Trudel* 'improper, or indecent woman' FLÜGEL-S.-T.; *dicke Trudel* 'kleine dicke Weibsperson' SA, associated with *trudeln* 'rollen' acc. to WACK 162.

II LG. *Drütje* 1. Bremen 'eine träge, langsame, ihrer Gemächlichkeit pflegende Frauensperson' BREM. WB, possibly influenced by such LG. words as *drusen* 'fallen' (*drunsen* 'langsam durch die Nase reden' etc.), *Drōwes* 'einfältiger Mensch, der keine Lebhaftigkeit hat' (p. 85), *Drōpsteert* 'Mensch von traurigem Wesen, eine Schlafmütze vom Menschen' etc. BREM. WB.—2. Hamburg (*dumme*) *Drütje* 'dumme, alberne Frauensperson' BREM. WB.; also sub *Drewes*.

III. *Trutschel*. 1. This form of the name occurs acc. to WACK. in South (?) G. (*dicke*) *Trutschel*; Swab. (Augsburg), Oberhessen *Drutschel(e)* 'gutmütiger Spottname für dickbeleibte Weibspersonen'

BIRLINGER, cf. CRECELIUS.—The associative influences here at work may be traced to words such as Hessian *Druschel* (acc to HAINEBACH, see Crecelius, a modification of *Droschel* [*Drossel*] 'a thrush'), Hess. *Druschel* 'dichter runder Busch' (thus VILMAR), or perhaps common G. *Trüsche*, *Trütsche* 'Quappe', a lote, burbot SA.

2. Possibly also Bav. *Trôsch(el)* etc. 'verächtlich, Weibsperson (cf. SCHM. I, 676; PAUL *Trutschel*).

3. *Trutschel*, 'kosende .. Bezeichnung eines weiblichen Wesens PAUL, Bav 'zärtliche Benennung einer lieben Person, besonders eines Kindes' SCHM. I, 681; 1779 Hölty: »Wenn in leisen Hutfilzsöckchen meine braune Trutschel geht» SA.[1]—

Univ. sl. *Trutschelchen* 'Mädchen das sich gern liebkosen lässt, besonders Tirolerinnen, die mit Galanteriewaren handeln' 1781 KLUGE ST.; cf. 4.

This sense seems due to the influence of *traut* < *trût* 'lieb', cf. *träuten* 'liebkosen'. Acc. to PAUL, *Trutschel* 2, 3 is derived from *traut*. Cf. MHG. *trutschel* f?, 'kokette Gebärde' LEXER.

4. Nassau *Drutschel* [?] 'eine herumziehende Weibsperson'. See CRECELIUS (who compares E. dial. *drotch(ell)*, *dratchell* 'a slatternly untidy woman' WR.). Cf. *Trutschel* quot. from Schlegel and Voss in SA.

Ursel (< *Ursula*), as a typical name *Mutter Ursel* ['das alte Weib'] 1705 Rockenphilosophie SA.—Appell.: *Ursele* 'Dirne', Garg. etc.; Bav. *Haus-Urschel* 'die immer im Hause hockt?' WACK. 174; cf. *fule Ussel* a lazy female Woss. n. 31,

Bav. *Walp(el)* (< *Waltburg*, *Walpurgis*) 'eine dumme Weibsperson WACK. 175.

The above lists (see also the Appendix) are meant to give the appellative senses of names without a qualifier, and of their current combinations or compounds. For a few casual variants see WACK. and the dictionaries.

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[1] Cf. H. Sachs: »Wil du mein holder *drütschel* sein?»; »das new liedla vom *holder* [!] *trüschel* und morgenstern»; which may be connected with *drüsserlin*, a term of endearment DWB.

I add a few Swedish examples, collected chiefly from the Swedish dialect dictionary of RIETZ and from BERG's collection of School and University slang.

I. Men's names:

August: school [and common] sl. *agust* [the vulgar pronunciation!], pl. *-ar* 'a simpleton' BERG.

Hans in comps.: *gnällhans* 'a whining fellow', *grinhans* 'one crying on the slightest provocation', *skrikhans* 'a noisy, brawling fellow', *smethans* 'a painter, dauber' ('målarkludd'), all given as Upsala school sl. by BERG.

Jakob, see *Jåp*.

Janne (< *Jan*), (at least Stockholm) sl. for 'a (funny) fellow' etc: »det var mig en *rolig* (or *livad*) *Janne*!»; »hvad är det för en Janne?»

In comps. common sl. *grilljanne* 'a dandy'; *trilljanne* 'a cyclist' (*trilla* 'to roll');—school sl. *gnälljan*, *skrikjan*, *grinjanne* (see *Hans* above), *supjanne* 'a fast fellow, a toper etc.', *brilljanne* a 'gig-lamps', 'a fellow wearing spectacles'; all given as Upsala school sl. by BERG.

(Da.) *Jens* (< *Johannes*): in dial. Skåne *boskajens* ('John among the bushes') 'a sluggard, a sly fellow' RIETZ.—Swe. *Jöns* in fam. *dummerjöns* 'a simpleton'. Cf. Holst. *dumme Jens* p. 97.

Jåp (< *Jakob*, pronounced *Jakop*) still in dial. Närpe (Finl.): appell. in many dials. *Jåper* 'a niggard'[1] RIETZ, gen. *snåljåp(er)* [hence derived fem. *snåljåpa*], also *Snål-Jakob* and—by association with *Job*—(Skåne, Blek.) *snåljob(b)*. See HJELMQVIST Bibl. Pers. namn, p. 129.

Lars (< *Laurentius*) *Anders* (< *Andreas*): school sl. (Upsala) »han ä en riktig *lars anners*», 'he is a real rustic» BERG.

Kalle (< *Karl*) in many comps., e. g. Stockholm sl. *ångbåtskalle* for a boy on a little steamboat whose duty it is to jump on shore and fasten the boat when it touches at a pier; and school sl. *bonnkalle* 'a peasant boy' BERG.

Masse (< *Mathias*, *Matts* NOREEN[2]; < *Magnus* RIETZ): hence

[1] It is not impossible that this sense implies an allusion to the patriarch Jacob and his cunning devices for increasing his flocks (Gen. 30: 37—43).

[2] 'Orddubletter i nysvenskan' n. 202, in Språkvetenskapliga Sällskapets Upsala förhandlingar (Proceedings of Philol. Soc. of U.) 1882—85, p. 108.

perhaps dial. Gotl. *byxmass*[1]=G. *Hosenmatz* p. 104; Blek. *drösemasse* 'a loiterer, lout'. RIETZ compares LG. (Holst.) *Drieselmaz*. Perhaps the two Swe. terms are meant to render the German terms.

From *Magnus* also *Måns*: north. dial. *dålmåns* 'lout, tom-noddy' etc., as a term of address RIETZ.—Common sl. *trögmåns* 'a lazy-boots'.

Mickel (< *Michael*): dials. (Svealand) *fittmickel* (*fitta* vulva) 'a stupid, forbearing man'; Vestml. *grinmickel* 'a grinner, fleerer'; Svealand *oxmickel* orig. perhaps a rustic driving oxen, now felt as a double, reinforced term of opprobrium, 'lout' etc. (cf. RIETZ 450 778 otherwise).

Nicke (< *Nicolaus*): sl. *döfnicke* 'a deaf person', probably associated with *nicka* 'to nod'.

Olle (< *Olof*): sl. *grinolle* 'a weeping fellow'; 'a funmaker' (*grina* both 'weep' and 'laugh', 'grin'). Cf. dial. Närke *bårolle* (*bår* 'bier') as a humorous term for Death RIETZ 76 (= G. *Freund Hein*).

Patrik may seem to occur in dial. Skåne *padrik*, *paddrik* 'a man who speaks much, fast, and indistinctly' RIETZ, by association with *paddra* v., of which it may as well be a derivative in *-rik*, like *mumrik*, see Fictitious symbol. names.

Per (< *Peter*): Skåne *drönepär* 'a slow person'; Skåne, Blek. *slätteper* 'a wheedling, insinuating fellow'.—Hypocoristic form *Pelle* Småland *slätepälle*, the same, ib. *skammpelle* 'an insolent fellow'; ib. Värend *äskepelle*, 'a still-born child' (from the *äska* or box in which it was taken to the churchyard) RIETZ, cf. G. *Frühpeter* p. 108.

Tobias school sl. (Upsala) 'a simpleton' ('kräk, fårskalle'): »du ä en riktig tobias» BERG; probably by association with *tok* 'a crazy fellow'.

Torgils, resp. *Torkel* may perhaps be the base of dial. (Vestergötland) *tôrgel*, Finl. *tortjel* 'rogue, scamp' RIETZ, and the sense developed by association with some other words.

II. Women's names.

Berta dial. Närke, Söderml. 'a term of opprobrium of or to a furious woman or girl, a shrew', reinforced *ilskberta* (Närke);

[1] The variant Södermanl. *byxmas* may support NOREEN's suggestion l. c. that dial. *mas* 'man' (esp. *dalmas* 'a Dalecarlian') is perhaps a variant of the name *Masse*, *Matts*. But *mas* may also be connected with South Swe. dial. *mase* 'a sturdy fellow'. RIETZ (sub *byxmass*) explains *masse* as dimin. of *mans* (cf. *mannse* 'a little fellow'), which seems equally plausible.

by association with equivalent *arg-birra, ilsk-berra* etc., RIETZ 33

Brita (< *Brigitta*): Skåne *argebrita* 'a shrew' (ib.), perhaps owing to the same influence. Blek. *slansabrita* 'a slovenly female' ib.

Elsa (< *Elisabet*): Smål. *snålelsa* 'a niggardly woman' ib.

Lisa (< *Elisabet*): (Skåne RIETZ, also in other dials.) *pipelisa* 'a little impatient puling girl'.

Maja (< *Maria*): Söderml. *slammermaja* 'a noisy chatterbox' ib.

Mätta (= LG. *Mette*, HG. *Metze*): Skåne *slättamätta* 'a false woman' ib.

I add at last a survey of the English and German class-names above with regard to their most important senses.

As some terms are hard to analyse exactly and some may be put under several headings, and as it seems unpractical to specify too minutely the manifold shades of sense, the following is only meant as a rough sketch and should be compared with the lists above. Terms within brackets owe their sense to a qualifying element, the name itself being often a mere formative element. Not all such cases are here given.[1]

I. Men's names.

A) As applied to men

1) Meaning 'man, individual' generally:

E. *every man Jack* etc. p. 67, *not a man John* p. 71 (the names pleonastic); *Johnny* 1; *dick*; cf. *Tom* —G. *Heine, Heinz*; mostly in a derogatory sense *Fritz*. Cf. names as suffixes or prefixes. With G. *Herr Urian* 'Herr so und so' (p. 97) and *Peter Meffert* etc. (p. 107) cf. p. 17.

2) Meaning a man of importance, or generally laudatory terms: E. dial. *dandy*;—G. »*Hans* heissen» etc. p. 89, *Kunz(el)* app.; LG. *îsern Hinnerk* app.—Mecklenburg terms for a good worker are given by Woss. n. 31.

3) Denoting men in some personal relation, e. g 'a fellow, comrade': E. *billy, bob*; cf. *Jimmy* 3;—'a sweetheart': E. *Johnny*,

[1] Terms given in the Appendix are marked app.

billy; cf. G. *Louis*;—'a superior': E. dial. *hobby* 'overlooker or bailiff', cf. *harry-gaud*, G. *Fritz* 2, and *Giftmichel*.

4) Denoting some special trade or social class, e. g. a clergyman: E. † *Sir John* p. 72, *a local Dick*; cf. *holy Joe*, *Jack at a pinch* p 68;—a University term is E. † *Harry Soph*;—a scribbler etc. G. † *Kilian*;—'a strolling minstrel' Sc † *Jockey* 2; musicians: E. *Tom-piper*, G. *Musikhans*, *Leiermatz*; *Schangel* 'Bataillonstambour';—a sailor: E. *Jack(-tar)*, *Johnny-Haultant*; cf. as referring to the sea: *dickey*, *Jack of the dust* p. 68, *Jack-nasty-face* p. 69, *Jemmy* (or *Billy*) *Ducks*; cf. also *Jack-in-the-water* p. 68;—a soldier: E *Tommy* (*Atkins*), *Joe*, *light-bob*; cf. Am. *John* 2, *Johnny Raw*, *J. Reb*: G. (Bav.) *Hannes*, † *Grosshans*, † *Kleinhans* etc. p 90 fn. 1, dial. *Schangel* (also for a civilian), collect. † *Bruder Veit*; cf. milit. sl. *Leichen-*, *Motten-*, *Portemonnaieheinrich*, and (for officers) milit. sl *Giftmichel* p. 105 and *feine Emils*;—a policeman: E. *Johnny* (*Darby*) p. 51 [*bobby*, *peeler* see p. 26 f.];—a watchman: E. *Charlie*, † *Jack-o'-lantern* p. 68;—a tradesman: E. *Cheap Jack* or *Ch. John*, † *Jack-in-the-box* p. 67, *Abraham* app., *billy-fencer*, (*dickey-diaper*); cf. *Jockey* 3; G. *Ellenpeter*, † *reisende Daniele*, *Fritz* as a suffix, *Plundermatz*; cf. *Knapphans*; —a tailor: E. *billy-button*, *Jack-snip*, (*Tom Tailor*); G. *Lüskenpeter*;—(a shoemaker G. † *Hans Pfriem* app.)—a cooper G. *Hans selten frölich* etc. app;—a butcher G. *Meister Martin*; a cook E. *Jack-nasty-face*; (G. *Küchenpeter*, *Hans Koch*, *H. Küchenmeister*);—a coachman etc.: E. *Jarvey* etc., cf. *jockey* 5 † and 6; cf. G. *Salzjodel*;—a barber G. dial. *Wenzel* (*Badewenzel*);—a waiter: E. *John*; G. *Schorsch*, *Markus*, † *Pontius*;—a servant: E. *Jeames*, *John*, *John Thomas*, *Jack* 3 b), *Jockey* 1, † *Andrew*; G. *Johann*, dial. *Grosshans*, *Mittelhans*, *Kleinhans* app.—a pitman: (dial.) *Geordie*, (*crowdyheaded*) *jock*;—a scavenger etc: E. *dusty bob*, *Tom Turd*; G. *Butthans* app.;—a chimney-sweep G. dial. *Rüpel* 5;—(a rag-picker G. *Lumpenmatz*);—a hangman: G. † *Meister Hans*, † LG. *mester Matz* app., *Meister Kilian*, *Meister Peter*.

For a countryman, peasant (mostly stupidity or clumsiness is implied): E. *Harry*, *Hodge*, *Hob*, *Hick*, *Jack*, Sc. *Jamie* and *Jock(ey)*, (*Johnny-wopstraw*, † *jack-upaland* p. 67, *John Trot*); the surname *Jobson*;—G. † *Jä(c)kel*, dial. *Jocki*, *Hansjockeli* p. 99 fn. 1 (*Burejocki*; *Karsthans*, *Hans Mist*, *H. Tölpel*, *H. Schollentritt*, *H. Ackertrapp* are here added; *Dorfmichel*).

An individual of the lower classes: E. *Jack* 1, 2; *'Arry* p. 65 and Ir. *Jackeen* for a vulgar fellow; G. † *Conrad*; cf. *Matz* 1 a, † *Melcher*, († *kleiner Nickel*); (*Gassenjodel* a rough).

For occupations etc. cf. also E. *Jack* 3 b, *Fidlam-Bens*; G. *Pulian*, and *Gregorius*.

5) Denoting nationality—a) in English:

For an Englishman sl. *Johnny-Bono* p. 72 fn. (cf. collect. *John Bull* p. 52 from literature);—a man from Cornwall *cousin Jack* p. 67;—a man from Tyneside (esp. a coal-pitman) *Geordie*; —a Liverpool man *Dicky Sam*;—a native of Lancashire *Tim Bobbin*;—a North Country man (spec. a collier) *Jock*;—a Scotchman: *Jockey*; *Sawney*, *Sandy* (esp. a Lowlander);—a Welshman *Taffy*;—an Irishman *Paddy*; Am. *micky*, *Murphy* (surname), cf. *Dick*.—In America a New-Englander is called *Johnny-Cake* app., cf. *Johnny* 4 (and the historical *Brother Jonathan* p. 22).

For a German or Dutchman E. *Hans*.—I add for a Spaniard *Don Diego* 1607 etc. Ox., and Am. *Dago* (perhaps a variant of the former) 'a name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish parentage; now extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general' Ox.; 'usually applied to Italians' GREENOUGH and K.—(For a Chinese *John Chinaman*).

b) In German the Swiss were formerly called † *Heini*, † *Rüedi* (collect.);—a native of Basel is called *Böppi;*—(a Tyrolese *Tiroler Wastel*);—a Prussian *Fritzchen*;—a Silesian † *Furmansclaus* etc. Fischart's Garg., see WACK. 129;—an Alsatian (soldier) *Schangel*;—a native of Nuremberg *Seibel* (implied; cf. also WACK. l. c.);—a native of Cologne, in Westphal. *en kölschen Drickes*;—cf. *Wenzel* perhaps orig. for the Slavonic inhabitants of eastern Germany.—*Der deutsche Michel* is the collective term for the German nation. —A Jew is designated by E. *Ikey*, *Mouchey*, *Smous*, *Smouche*, cf. *Abraham* app.; G. *Mauschel* (*Judenmauschel*), *Schmul*, cf. † *reisende Daniele*.—See also G. † *lateinische Görgen*, *Morian* p. 97.

6) Denoting religious creed: for a Quaker E. *Aminidab*, *Obadiah*; cf. Am. *Dick* 'Irish Catholic'.

7) Denoting people of a particular age: G. (Bav.) *Kaspar* 'a man of 40 years', see app.—To children refer: E *Jack-nasty-face* p. 69; G. (Austr.) *Balzer*, † *Dille*, (Swiss) *Michel* app.; *Hemdmatz*, *Hosenmatz*, (LG.) *Kekelmatz*, *Schreimatz*, dial. *Pumpernickel*, *Frühpeter*

etc. p. 108; cf. E. *Jack in the low cellar*, G. *Hänschen im Keller*. —Mecklenb. terms see Woss. n. 45.

8) Denoting neutral external characteristics; e. g. size etc. (often connected with the idea of clumsiness or stupidity!): E. (*Jack-a-legs* etc. p. 67, *Jack sprat* p. 69), cf. *Hodge* 'a big, awkward person, a fool';—G. *Nickel* (e. g. Swäb. 'kleiner, eigensinniger Mensch'), dial. *Rüpel* 1; (*grosser Hans, langer H.*);—esp. for plumpness: dial. *Pumpernickel*, Swiss *Michel* app., (LG. *en dicken Tonjes*); (LG. *knökern Hinrek* a thin fellow);—Bav. *Rüpel* 5, a swarthy fellow; (dial. *Schornickel* etc. p. 107); Mecklenb. terms Woss. n. 10.—(To dress refer *Hemedmatz, -lenz; Hosenmatz*).

9) Denoting bad external characteristics:

a) Dirtiness etc.: (E. *Jack-nasty-face*); G. *Rüpel* 5; (dial. *Dreckbartel, -matz, -merten, -michel, -peter; Kleckerhans, Misthans; Schmierfritze, -ian*, Bav. *Schmierjäkel;* dial. *Schmutzbartel, -peter;* Mecklenb. terms Woss. n. 12, cf. 4.—Dirtiness seems orig. to be denoted by the following opprobrious terms compounded with names of animals characterized by or connected with uncleanliness: dial. *Saubartel, -hans, -klaus, -kunz, -matz, -nickel, -peter; Säumichel* app.; *Schweinkunz, -nickel;* † *Cunz Ferkel*, † *Peter Ferkel* app.; North G. *Läusefritz*, † *leuszmichel*, (*Lausewenzel*).

b) Awkwardness, clumsiness etc. (mostly combined with stupidity and implied in terms for peasants, cf. also 8): cf. E. *Sawney;*—G. *Klaus, Michel, Rüpel, Stoffel* etc.; Swiss *Chasper* 'homo rudis' p. 100, *Görgel;* Swab. *Hanokel* p. 99, *Hans Leard* 'unbehilflich und träg und einfältig' p. 102; Bav *Lienel* ib; (*grober Hans, Heinz, Kunz, Grobian*, LG. *grawe Michel;* LG. *holten Hinrek, Knullmichel*, dial. *Pumpernickel;* with name of animal: Bav. *Geissbartel;* see further *Hans* p. 92, and for Mecklenb. terms Woss. n. 22).

c) Shuffling or irregular gait etc.: E. *Anthony*, cf. v. *hodge*; G., see Meckl. terms Woss. n. 11.

d) Weak eyesight: (G. *blinder Sixt*, LG. *blinde Joost*).

e) Noisy, fidgety etc. manners: G. dial. *Balzer* and *Jodel;* Woss. n. 24, 25.—Cf E *harry-gad*.

10) Denoting bad internal (intellectual or moral) characteristics:

a) Stupidity (often combined with clumsiness 10, b; cf. also 4): E. † *Ben*, † *Hick, Hob, Hodge, Jimmy*, the surname *Jackson* p. 67 fn. 2, *Johnny* 3, *Michael, Nickin, Nizzie, Sammy, Sawney*,

Simkin, (*Simple Simon*), *Teddy*, *Tommy* (cf. p. 67 fn. 1, and *Tom* 3 a), *Tony;* (*Jack-a-lent*, *J.-a-loon*, *J.-lout*, *J. malapert;* † *John Trot*, *billy-noodle*, *dickey-dido*, *Ned-fool* etc.); cf. *neddy*.

G. *Bartel* app., Swiss *Baschi*, Hess. *Debes* p. 110, LG. *Drewes*, Bav. *Gapper*, *Görge* etc., † *Götze* etc., Bav. *Haimerl*, *Hans* 4 a, Bav. *Heinel* app., *Heinz* etc., Bav. *Hiesel*, † *Jä(c)kel* etc., dial. *Jockel*, *Jürge*, *Kaspar*, *Hans K.*, LG. *Klās*, *Kunz*; Bav. *Lawel*, *Lippel*, *Lienel* etc., dial. *Lori* and *Lörl; Matz*, *Matzfotz*, *Ledermatz; Michel*, *Peter*, Swiss *Hans Ruodi*, *Blechseppel*, Bav. *stainen Steffan* ('einfältig, unbehülflich'), *Stoffel* etc., *Toffel* etc., dial. *Valten* etc., and *Veitl*.—(LG. *dumme Asmus*, *dummer Bartel*, LG. *Dûffritjen* app., dial. *dummer Heinz*, *Dummerjan* etc., *dummer Michel*, LG. *en dummen Olf*, *dummer Peter*, LG. *en dummen Ulerk*, *Hans Dumm* etc. p. 91; Bav. *Happerdidel* p. 85 fn. 1; dial. *Lachbartel*, † *Gigenheinz* app.; see *Matz*.—Compounded with terms for animals considered stupid: *Hans Eselein*, *H. Eselsohr*, *H. Hase(nzwirn)*, *H. Gans*, *H. Wurm* app., *Gauchmatz*, Meckl. *Ossen-Tews*; other terms Woss. n. 15, 16).

Cf. for a professional fool or jester: E. *merry-andrew*, *Jack-cheese*, *Jack-pudding*, *zany*;—G. *Hans Wurst* etc. p. 91 fn. 2, *Jan Posset* p. 97, *Kasper*, Bav. *Lippel*, † *Rūpel*, also † *Heine* app.

b) Laziness, sluggishness, etc.: E. *Johnny* 7; (Sc. *Jock Blunt*, *wood-and-water-Joey*, *lazy-Lawrence*, *Tom Long*).—G. (LG.) *olle Daniel*, *Heinz*, Bav. *Bach-Lienel*, Swab. *Hans Leard*, cf. *Jockel*, *Stöffel*, *Tewes;* (*Faul-Hans*, *fauler Heinz*, *Lenz*, *Peter; langsamer Peter*, *Hans sachte*, † *Cuontz Schlauraff* app., *Hans Unfleiss* etc. p. 93, Bav. *Klotzmichel* etc. p. 105, *Drehnickel*, *Drehpeter*, *Dudelpeter*, *Tranpeter* etc. p. 107; *Schnarchhans*, LG. *Schnobbemichel*, app.; Meckl. terms Woss. n. 27, 31).

c) Coarseness (cf. 'clumsiness' 10 b): E. *Jack* 2; G. *Benz*, *Rūpel* 2, (*Grobian*, *Knull-Michel* etc. 105; Meckl. terms Woss. n. 22).

d) Effeminacy: G. † *Frantz*, MHG. *gotze* p. 87, Swab. *Heinz* 3; (LG. *Miesepeter*, *Strohpeter* etc.; Woss. n. 13).—Cf. for a 'fop', 'beau': E. *dandy*, † *Jimmy*, cf. *Johnny* 7, *Jack-a-dandy* p. 67; G. sl. *feiner Emil*.

Cowardice etc.: G. (Swiss) *Kūri*, Bav. *Veitl*, *Matz von Dresden* —(*Flennebalzer*, *Flennhans* app. etc., p. 90 f. and 94, LG. *Hûlmichel* etc. p. 109, *Matz Fotz* etc.).

Cf. as implying silly, forbearing weakness etc.: E. *Martin*; G. † *Kunz* 2, Bav. *Heinel* app., dial. *sanfter Heinrich, Hornhans* p. 92.

e) Insolence, temerity, etc.: cf. E *Jack* 2, cf. *Jack in office, J.-in-the-pulpit* p. 67; G. *Jodel;* (*Grosshans, Hans Raufbold* (WACK. 136, n. 14), etc. p. 94; Siles *Trotzbartel;* Meckl. terms cf. Woss. n. 21).

f) Deceitfulness: E. † *Jockey* 4 (from the sense of 'horse-dealer'), † *Jack-in-the-box* p. 67, *Roger*, (*Tom-double*); cf. *Jerry*. —G cf. *Philipp;* (*Lügenpeter, Gaukelhans* p. 91 fn. 2).

g) Rashness, levity, etc: G. (Bav.) *Gaberl*, (Bav. etc.?) *Gidi, Rüpel* 4, Bav. *Wickel*. See *Hans* p. 93 and Woss. n. 29 etc.

h) Inquisitiveness, fussiness, etc.: (see *Hans* p. 93 f. and Woss. n. 18, 21).

i) Disorderliness: (*Hans* p. 93, *Liederjan* p. 97; for Meckl. Woss n. 28).

j) Dissoluteness, wantonness, etc.: G. (Swiss) *Rüedi*, cf. *Rüpel* 4 (*Hans* p. 93; *loser Fritz, wüester Sepp, Liederjan*, Bav. *Huerenjäkel; Säurüedi;* see also Woss. n. 8; and cf. terms for dirtiness 9, a).

k) Intemperance, gluttonness: (G. *Hans Nimmersatt* etc. p. 93, cf. *Hans Worst* p. 91, Bav. *Brennsuppenlenz;—Saufhans* etc; † *Farghans* p. 93 δ, cf. j) *Säurüedi*).

l) Bad temper: (E. *Peter grievous;* G. *trauriger Emil*, (Bav.?) *Schiefernickel*, Bav. *Schieferwastel, Giftnickel* (cf. *Giftmichel* 4 above), *Gronnickel* etc. p. 106, *Muckstoffel, Sporenpeter* etc. p. 108, *Veidhans, -nickel, Hans im Schnokenloch* etc. p. 94).

m) Pride, boastfulness: (E. *Jack bragger*, cf. *J.-in-the-pulpit, J. in office* p. 67); G. see *Ölgötze* p. 88, *Hans* p. 94.

n) Talkativeness (stupidity, deceitfulness, or boastfulness often implied): G. (cant) *Fabian, Fabel;* (*Fabelhans, Faselhans*, † *Fratzhans* etc. p. 94; *Märpeter, Maulhans, Plapperhans, Plaudermatz, Quackelfritz, -hans, Quasselhans, Quatschmichel* etc. p. 105, dial. *Schlabberfriede, -jan, -michel, Schwabbelhans, -jochen;* Meckl. Woss. n. 32, 34).

o) Futility, pedantry, etc.: (G. *Hans Lassdunkel* app., *Jan Gat, J. Hen* p. 96, *Umstandspeter*, cf. *petern* v, Meckl. *Hans Husenflyer* etc. Woss. n. 26)

p) Niggardliness: G *Knapphans* etc. p. 94, *Knickehans* app., Siles. *Schundian, Schmutzian*, Bav. *Filznickel, Hans Filzmaul* app.[1]

[1] For further groups with regard to the sense, see WOSSIDLO.

A general contemptuous sense is implied e. g. by the following abusive terms: Swiss *Dilli* p. 84, *Hans* p. 90 f., 95, LG. *Kurt* p. 101, *Matz* p. 103, *Nickel* 3.

B) Men's names as applied to women.

E. dial. *dandy* 2, *dick*, dial. *Harry* 3, *Johnny* 2, *Jack at a pinch*, *tomboy* are used both of men and women;—*common-Jack* p. 69,, dial. *harry-gad*, dial. *Harry-lion*, dial. *Meg-Harry*, *tomrig* are used only of women.—Cf. *Jack-whore* p. 66 fn. 4, † *Jack-gentlewoman* p. 68. See also Sc. *bob* p. 63 fn. 3.

G. *Balzer* 2, Swiss *Dilderi*(?) p. 84, *Hannes* p. 90, *Hanswurst*, † *Hennekîn*, † *Henselîn* app., † *Lutz*, *Nickel* 3 with comps., Swiss *Ruodi* (cf. *Rüedimaitli*); cf. *Sieman* p. 100.

II. Women's names.

A) As applied to women.

1) Meaning female individual generally, 'woman': E. † *Kit*, (Sc.) *Madge*, *tannikin;* cf. *judy* (see FA., esp. quot. 1886); *Mrs. Goff* p. 82.—G. *Käthe*, cont. *Durl*, cf. South G. *Trutschel* 2, 3, and Swab. *Dock-Annel*.

2) Applying to a particular age, esp. for 'girl':

E. *gill*, *jill*, Sc. Ir. *Jenny*, *Kate* (?), Sc. † *Kittie*, Sc. † *meg*, *moll(y)*, *Nan*, *sis(s)*, *tib*; cf. *tannikin*.—G. (Swiss) *Bäbeli*, *Grete*, (*Käthe* see above), *Liese*, † *Metz*, (†?) *Ursele*; cf. cont. LG. *Margelle* p. 117 fn. 2, dial. † *Dorfmadei* p. 117.

Am. *siss* a term of address to a little girl, E. *bessybabs* 'a spoilt child'.—G. *Gretchen in der Küche* for an unborn child; LG. *Puttelgret*, *Stangelgret* terms of endearment for children.

For an old woman: E. (Austral.) *gin;* G. † *Mutter Ursel*, cf. LG. *ahlkenwörde*.

3) For 'sweetheart, wife, concubine': E. *doll(y)*, *gill*, etc., *Jemima*, *Judy*, *Jug*, *moll*, *siss(y)*.—G. *Grete*, *Käthe*, *Liese*, *Metze* 3, cf. *Trutschel* 3.

4) For a woman of a particular social class or in some trade:

A servant: see E. *Jemima*; for a kitchen wench *malkin* etc. and *Molly;*—G. (MLG.) *kamerâlke*; *Grete*, *Kammerkäthe*, *Metze* (*Küchenmetze*).

A country girl or low-class female: E. (Sc. and Ir.) *Jenny*, *Joan*, *Jug*, *Kate* (?), *Molly;*—G. *Grete* (*Bauerngrete*, *Bauernmetze*,

LG. *Buur-taalke*, † *Dorfmadei, Dorfmetze*; Cf. *Trutschelchen* p. 121, *Wäscher-Annel* WACK. 158, typ. name?).

For a middle-class girl: E. *Jemima*, G. *Minken*.

For religious sects: E. *Rachel, Happy Eliza*.

5) Denoting especial origin or homestead: E. (Am.) *Bridget, Biddy, Gin*, cf. *Judy* 3, *tannikin*.—G. *Márgál*, cf. *Trutschelchen*.

6) Laudatory terms: LG. *Aleke* (cf. *Sondags-Aalke*) and Meckl. terms for a good worker, *Sällisch, Sälgret*, etc. Woss. n. 31.

7) Denoting some neutral external characteristics:

e. g. size, plumpness: E. dial. *siss*, (*long-meg* app., cf. *long Eliza*);—G. (South) *Trutschel* 1, (Swab. *dicke Bell*, (dial.) *dicke Trudel*; Bav. *Duttengretel*, cf. LG. *Jumfer Jitte mit de holle Titte*; LG. *lang Lisch, lang Len*).

(To dress refer E. *bessybabs*, G. *Susanne Preisnestel*).—(For a deaf female LG. *dove Jitte*).

8) Denoting some bad external characteristics:

a) Dirtiness, slovenliness, etc.: E *Amy Florence*, † *Florence, Dolly, mawk*(*s*), dial. *Molly-mawks*, (*Bessy-fruggam*), cf. dial. *Bess*;—G. (Bav.) *Appel*, (LG. *Drekkmetje, Schlappsuse, Schlumpergrete, Schlumperkäte*, Pruss. *Schlumperliese* or *Schlumslies*, Holst. *Metj fuul um den Soom* p. 118; cf. as referring to a slovenly way of eating: Siles. *Kleckerkättchen* app., Pruss. *Schlabberliese* (also 9 f); Meckl. terms Woss. n 12).

b) Shuffling gait etc: see Woss. n. 11; cf. E. *bessy*.

c) Ugliness etc.: E. (*homely*) *Joan, judy* 1; (G. (Swiss) *das wüstest Gret*).

9) Denoting some bad internal characteristics:

a) Stupidity or craziness: E. dial. *bessy, cousin Betty* app., Am. *gilly* app., *judy*;—G. (LG.) *Aalk*, Swiss etc. *Appel*, LG. (*dumme*) *Drütje* p. 120, LG. *Schön Jumfer Jütte*, Bav *Kordel*, Wetterau *Lisbeth*, Bav. *Mari-Kattel* etc, *Suse, Trine* etc., Bav. *Walp*(*el*); cf. LG. *agathen* v. and Swiss *Babi* p. 118 fn.; (dial. *alberne Käthe*, LG. *albern Trine* app, Bav. *damischs Miel*, LG. *dulle Mett*, LG. *dumm Ann in'n düstern* etc. p. 112, *dumme Grete, Jitte*, other dials. *d. Marge, Mieke, Liese, Suse, Trine* etc.; *Else Klunds*; see also *Hanne* p. 114 f.).

b) Laziness etc.: G. (LG) *Drütje, Lene, Suse*, (LG.) *ol Tälk* etc; (LG. *fule Gret, Thrin, Ussel; faule Marge*, LG. *'ne lâte mette*;

Siles. *Maerliese*, *Schlafsuse*, Meckl. terms Woss. n. 27; cf. Bav. *Hans-Urschel*).

c) Faint-hearted, puling disposition: Swiss *Greth* (and *Furcht-grete*; *Flennels*, *-trine*; Meckl. Woss. n. 2).

d) Wantonness etc.: E. see *brown bessie*, *gillian*, † *gillot*, † *jilt*, *Jude*, *Judy* 3, *jug*, *Kate*, † *Kit* etc, Sc. *Maggie*, *Molly*, *Nanny*, *poll*, † *tib*; (*flirt-gill* etc.); cf. *Mrs. Lukey Props* 'a bawd'.

G. † *Gretlin*, *Ketterlin*, *Kätgen*, LG. *Margel* (?), *Mette*; Swiss *Regeli*; *Trudel* app. and (south.) *Trutschelchen* p. 121 also denoting plumpness; († *geile Apfelkäthe*, *liederliche Kasche*, LG. *Trutengret*).—Cf. 3.

e) Intemperance: Bav. *Lutz(l)*.

f) Loquacity: G. (Bav.) *Appel* (also 8 a), Swiss *Gätschi*, South G. *Katte(r)l* etc., LG. *Taalke* (dial. *Klatschtrine*, *Plauderkäthe*, *Quackellotte*, † *Schlappergrete*, Pruss. *Schlabberliese* (also 8 a), *Schlabbersuse*, *Schwätz-Evel*; Meckl. Woss. n 32, 34; Bav. *Mari-Wasch*).

g) Disorderliness: (LG. *Flurten-Ev*, *Muddellisch*, *-thrin*, etc. Woss. n. 28). Cf. 8 a.

h) Bad temper: G. (Leipzig) *Mieke*; (*Brummsuse*, *Hadermetze*, † *Murrgret*, *boshafte Gret*).

B) Women's names as applied to men.

For 'a man who meddles in woman's affairs': E. (dial.) *bessy* 3, *Betty*, Am. *cotbetty*, (esp. Sc.) *Jenny*, *Molly* 5.

For an effeminate man generally: E. *Molly* 4, *molly-coddle* etc., Am. *sissy*, (*Nan-boy* perhaps formed in contrast to *tomboy*; cf. *Miss Nancy* p. 24);—G. (LG.) *Hanne*, Meckl. *Thalk'* p. 119, (Meckl. *ène olde Trine* ib. fn. 4).

For a sodomite: E. *Mary-Ann*, *Molly* 6, (*Madge-cull* app., *Nan-boy*).—For a hermaphrodite LG *Hansgreet*.

For a coward etc.: G. (Swiss) *Grete* (*Furchtgrete* etc. applying both to men and women), LG. *olde Trine*; (*Flennels* applying to either sex).

For a fool (male or female): E. (Am.) *gilly*, *judy*; cf. *cousin Betty* app.; G. (Swiss) *Appel*, LG. *Thalk'*; cf. Swiss *Babi* p. 113 fn.—General terms of reproach are E. *Jemima* (to a boy), *jug* (to either sex).

E. *jilt* 2, (also † *molly-puff* 'a gambling decoy' ?), G. *Katrin* etc. 'a chatterbox', and *Hadermetze* 'a quarrelsome person' apply to either sex.

For men in woman's dress: E. dial. *bessy* 2, *Bessy-fruggam* 2, *Molly Maguires*.

In most of the above class-names —whether denoting something in itself bad or something 'jenseits des Guten und Bösen'—the tone is derogatory or at least humorous.

But even the humorous tint seems to have worn off in the following, which are now used as quite neutral recognized terms: E. *dandy*, *jockey*; *jilt*.

The nature of a formative element is approached or adopted:

as prefixes by E. *Jack* 4, *John(ny)*, *Tom*; also *Billy*, *Harry*, *Peter*; *bessy*, *gill* etc.

as suffixes by E. *Jack* 3.—G. *Bartel*, *Friede*, *Fritz*, *Hans*, *Heinrich*, LG. *Hinerk* etc., *Heinz*, Bav. *Jägkel* (expressing fondness of the preceding element), *Jahn*, *Jochen* (expressing stupidity, laziness, etc.), *Jodel*; LG. *Jürn*, *Korl*, *Klas*; *Matz*, *Michel*, *Nickel* (esp. in terms denoting bad temper), *Peter* (esp. denoting slowness[1] etc.), etc.;—(LG.) *Fik(en)*, *Gret*, *Liese* etc., *Trine*.

Double names, two names conjoined, are: E. *John Thomas*; *Dicky Sam* and *Jack-a-dandy* perhaps with an original genitive for their last element; *Amy Florence*, *Mary-Ann*, *Molly-mawks*; cf. the 'bisexual' *Meg-Harry*.

G. *Fritzhänsel* app., Swab. *Hanokel* (< *Han(s) Jokel* p. 99), *Hans Kasper*, Swab. *Hans Leard* p. 102, Swab. *Han Lips*, Swiss *Hans Ruodi*, LG. *Hans-Toffel*; (only apparently *Hänselpeter* app.); —LG. *Anna Mariek*; Bav. *Mari-Kattel* etc., *Mari-Evel*, *Mari-Gredl*; 'bisexual' LG. *Hansgreet* (cf. E. *Meg-Harry*).

The sense is probably due to association with other words in E. *dandy* (: *dandilly*), *harry-gaud* etc. (: *harry* or *harridan*), (*Hodge* : v. *hodge*?), *Jemmy* etc. (: adj. *jemmy* etc.), *Joe* (: *jolly*), *Nickin* and *Nizey* etc. (: *ninny* etc.), *Roger* (: *rogue*).—*Florence* (: *flurry*), dial. *siss* 4 (: *size*?, app.; cf. *brown bess(ie)*, *siss* 3 < *sister*).

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[1] It is hard to decide whether the name itself has suggested a particular sense by some association, or, from being compounded or combined with words of that sense—perhaps first with one, then with others by analogy—it has been imbued with the sense, as shown by the derivative *petern* 'to work with difficulty'. Cf. *Heinzenbank* in relation to *fauler Heinz*.

G. *Balzer* (: *Balg*), *Bartel* (as suffix blended with *Bart*), *Benz* (: *Bengel*), (cf. *Bitterolf* WACK. 101), (*Diltapp*?, see p. 85 fn.), *Drewes* (: *dröwen*), (*Emil* : *Demel*?), *Fabian* or *Fabel* (: *fabeln*), † *Franz*, *Haimerl* (: *heimtückisch*), *Hans* 1 (: *Hansa*), *Heinz* (: *Heim*), *Jodel* (: v. *jodeln*), nonce-appl. ? *Kilian* (: *Kiel*), LG. *Klās* (: *Klōt* etc.), *Kunz(el)* (: *kund*) app., *Lauel* (: *lau* etc.), *fauler Lenz* (: *lenzen*, *lehnen*), *Lippel* (: *Lappe*, *Lips*, etc.), LG. *Lubbert* or *Lübbert* app. (: *Lubbe*), *Markus* (: *Markör*), *Matz* (: *matt*), *Nickel* (: *niedlich*, *niedrig*?), *Pontius* (: Fr. *point*?), *Rüedi* (: *Rüde*?), *Simon* (: *sie* + *Mann*), LG. *een dicken Tonjes* (: *Tonne*), *Utz* see p. 111, *Valten* etc. (: *Einfalt*), *Veitl* (: *feige*), *Scharwenzel* see p. 112, *Wickel* (: sb. *Wickel*); cf. *Christian*.—*Aleke* (: *Adel*?, cf. *Adelheit*), *Drütje* (: *drusen*, *dröwen*, etc.), *Durl* etc. (: *Thor* etc.), *Lutzl* (: *lutzeln*, *lutscheln*), *Suse* (: *suse* etc.), *Taalke* (: *taal*), (*dicke*) *Trudel* (: *trudeln*), *Trutschel* (1 : *Druschel* etc.; 3 : *trût* etc.).

The following names have been substituted by popular etymology for other words: (E. *Johnny Darby* < Fr. *gensdarmes*?); —G. *Gregorius* (< *chirurgus*), LG. *Pikmeves* (< *Pygmee*), *Portemonnaieheinrich* (< *Portépéefähnrich*), *Scharwenzel* (< It. *servente*, see p. 111 f.); LG. *Margell(e)* (< Baltic *margela* etc.) p. 117 fn. 2. —Cf. G. *Zimtliese* (with variant *Zimtfieke*), where the first element seems to be a fanciful variation of *Zimperliese*, possibly also implying a comparison of prim and prude manners with the pungent taste of cinnamon.

With alliterating or otherwise resembling adjectives or other qualifiers occur: E. *desperate*, *dainty*, *dapper*, *dirty dick*; *dicky-diaper*; (*lazy*, *lusty Lawrence*, *Simple Simon* lit?); *brown bessie*, *Molly-mawks*, (*bessybabs*); with the same vowel *holy Joe*.—

G. *Dildapp* etc.; *lang Lehn*, *lang Lisch*; (cf. *dumme Suse*, *Brummsuse*, etc.).

The feminine names in appellative use are fewer in number than the masculine ones Some of them seem to have been suggested as counterparts to a man's name: e. g. E. *Jane-of-apes* (to *Jack-anapes*), + *gin of all trades* (to *Jack of all trades*); G. *Gretchen in der Küche* (to *Hänschen im Keller*), LG. *Anke vör alle häle* [*häghe*?] (to *Hans vör alle hähg* etc.).—*Hänsin*, p. 91 fn. 1, and *Michelin*, p 105 fn., are derived from masc. names.

G. *Pontius* 'Markör, Kellner' may have suggested *Markus*, or vice versa. *Louis* 'a prostitute's fancy-man' may have suggested as

a variant *Ede* (< *Edward*), which may have been felt as being also out of the common run of names.

From a combination or phrase may have been developed: E. *Anthony* (< *cuff A.*), *Jerry* (< *Jerry-builder* or cf. p. 54). See p. 133 fn.

Borrowed from foreign languages are the following names: E. *John Company* from the Dutch, p 72.—G *Schorsch* < *George*; and *Louis* with the original sense misunderstood?, see app.—In English *Hans* is used to denote a German, *Diego* or *Dago* to denote a Spaniard or Portuguese (later an Italian); in German *Schangel* < *Jean*, to denote an Alsatian.— It. *zani* was introduced into English in its transferred sense. † *Hans-in-Kelder* p. 90 was analysed in English as to its elements, cf. quot. 17th c. »take out Hans from pretty kelder» FA.

Some of the 'class-names' above may perhaps actually be historical names, cf. E. *merry-andrew, Charlie, Jarvis* p 70 fn.; G. *Götze, Lienel, Philipp*;—or literary names, cf. (Scriptural) E. *holy Joe*; G. *Markus, Steffan, Metze* p. 118 fn. 2 (cf. the prohibitive influence of Scriptural associations in G. *Maria* p. 117 fn.); (from legends) E. *Laurence*, G. *Lenz*, (cf. *Götze, Lienel*), *Kaspar, Rüpel, Stoffel* etc.; (from a tale) E *Simple Simon*, (from a song) *Happy Eliza*, (from a puppet-show) *Judy*.—*Götze, Lienel, Steffan, Stoffel* may refer to statues.

At last may be gathered English class-names used as verbs and German verbs formed on class-names: E. *betty, florence, hodge* (?), *smouche* p. 104 fn. 2, cf. † *Don Diego* 'to cheat' Ox.

G. *benzen* 'to pick a quarrel', 'to annoy by begging', *görgeln* 'to behave clumsily', *rüpeln* 'to scuffle, romp'; 'to call »Rüpel»'; Swab. *verhansleartlen* 'to waste by laziness', Swiss *lörlen* 'to allure', *petern* 'to work slowly' etc.; *stoffeln* p. 110 fn. 3, *seibeln* p 100, *scharwenzeln* p. 111; 'to make a fool of, to hoax': *hänseln, hienzen* app., Bav. *hieseln*, Swab. *käsperlen, uzen* (*ulken*?, p. 111 fn. 1); 'to cheat': cant *kaspern*, Bav., Tyr. *käspern* etc., Bav. *lenzen*; Swiss *kaspern* 'to act as a fool', Leipz. *gaschpern* 'to flatter', Univ. sl. *kaspern* 'to beseech' (cf. *benzen*); LG. *agathen* 'to be ludicrously affected'.—Cf. *jodeln* p. 99 fn. 2, Swab. *lenzen* p 101.

Cf. as adjectives: *ikey* p. 66 (see also STOFFEL Studies in English p. 251 fn.), *dicky* p. 145 fn., and in attributive use e. g. *Simon-pure* (liter., p. 50) 'genuine, true', as in »the Simon-pure wild horse» quot. CE.

Fictitious names.

Of this mode of noun-formation there are early examples in West-Germanic, see KLUGE Nominale Stammbildungslehre § 32 and WACKERNAGEL p. 105 ff.

Particularly common are formations in *-ulf*, *-olf* (orig. *wulf* etc. 'wolf'), e. g. OE *feóndulf* 'furcifer', OHG. *rîhholf* 'dives'.

Further occur words in *-hart*, esp. MDu. and mostly depreciatory. To the collections quoted may be added: MDu. *plompaerd* Kiliaen, G. *Plumphart* 'plumper, tölpischer Mensch' DWB.; G. *Schluckart* 'gefrässiger Mensch' di. 1577, 1741 DWB. From Dutch and German this suffix was introduced into the Romance languages and there attained a great popularity. Ex. Fr. *criard*, *vieillard*, It. *beffardo*.

Later the suffix was introduced into English[1]—partly from Dutch, e. g. *drunkard* from Du *dronkârd*—but chiefly in words of French formation, e. g. OFr. *bastard* 'a natural or illegitimate child' from *bast* 'a pack-saddle' orig. 'a child begotten on an improvised bed made of pack-saddles' (cf. G. *Bankhârt*, *Bänkelkind* orig. 'a child begotten on a bench', see MAHN etc. KÖRTING), then introduced into English and German.

Names in *-bolt* (*bold*): e. g. *Raufbold* 'a bully, brawler' Adelung + DWB.; *Saufbold*[2] 'a drunkard', perhaps formed on the analogy of the old *Trunkenbold* (since the 14th c.); *Witzbold* 'a wit, punster'.

Names in *-rich*, e. g. late OHG. *wuotrîh*, NHG. *Wüterich* 'a furious or bloodthirsty person', cf. *wüten*. Other examples: *Schreierich* 'einer, der viel schreit', East and West Pruss. *ein kleiner Dummerich* E. MEYER; *Dingerich* (fam.) cont. 'ein seltsamer, widerwärtiger Mensch' etc. (Sax., Posen, Silesia) DWB.—The suffix seems adopted (from *Didrik*, *Henrik* etc.) also in Swe. dial. *dumrik* 'a simpleton, booby' (RIETZ with other explanation)[3].

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[1] Cf. MÄTZNER, Engl. Gram. I, 438 f.

[2] Introduced into Swe. from LG. as dial. *supbult* m. RIETZ; generally *fyllbult*, perhaps associated popularly with *bult* 'a bolt'.

[3] Is Swe. fa. *mumrik*, to be explained in the same way? Comp. fam. *snusmumrik*, dial. *snusmomrik* 'one whose nose is dirty from snuffing' RIETZ, possibly connected with *mumsa* 'to munch' etc.

From modern Germ. sl. may be added: *Fagottfried* 'a bassoonist', a comic welding together of *Gottfried* and *Fagott* n. 'a bassoon', (given as 'musikalisches Modewort' by BRENNERT Modewörter p. 51).

Bav. *Dillhelm* 'Dickkopf' SCHM. I, 499; cf. *Dilltapp* and *Wilhelm*.

A feminine counterpart to the old masculine name suffixes above is early ME. *-ild* (< *hild*, cf. *Aeđelhild* etc.): e. g. *fostrild* 'nutrix', *sunjild* 'a female sinner'. 'Charakteristischer weise' (KLUGE, Nom. Stammb. § 52), these formations are mostly to be met with in the 'Ancren Riwle'.

Later † E. sl. *Blowsabella*, a humorous variant of *blowze* (1. † 'a beggar's trull' 1573 + 1719; 2. di. 1731: 'a fat, red-faced bloted wench [association with *blow*, *bloom*, etc.], or one whose head is dressed like a slattern', 1588 + Ox.) in reference to *Blousalinda* p. 52. FA.

Flirtina cop-all sl. 'a wanton, young or old' FA; cf. *flirt* and *cop* 'to seize, ensnare'.

G. (?†) *Schlampetina* 'scherzhaft gebildete Bezeichnung für ein unordentliches Weibsbild'; 1707: »eine breite Schlampetina« DWB.

The names just given are formed on the type of christian names and date in part very far back.

In modern German as well as in New English we also meet with fictitious names coined on the type of family names and then used as common nouns.

In English names in *-ton* (cf. *Hamilton*, *Linton*):

† *Clumperton* 'a clown, clodhopper', c. 1534 + 1721 di. Ox., cf. *clump*, *clumsy*.—This may have been the earliest case, and the following formed on the analogy of it.

simpleton (now recognized) 'a silly fellow' (Pope + CE.) is a name derivative of *simple*[1].—SKEAT thinks of derivation from Fr. *simplet*, MÄTZNER Engl. Gramm. I, 452. derives from *simple*, both calling in the help of the French suffix *-on*. But this suffix is not productive in English, and there is no ready-made French word *simpleton*. The explanation of GR.-EG. from 'a simple *Tony*' seems also very improbable, considering the stress, which only later association with name formations in *-ton* would account for anyhow.—A variant † *sillyton* 1733 CE.

[1] Ox. seems also to suggest such an explanation by comparing *clumperton* with *simpleton*.

Other cases: *Boozington* Austral. thieves' cant 'a drunkard', acc. to FA. 'apparently a formation of *booze* 'to drink', on the model of the English equivalent':

Lushington sl. (a real name[1]) used for 'a sot, drunkard', by association with *lush* 'to drink' (also sb. 1819 + FA.), which may be an onomatopœic formation just as South Germ. *lutzeln*, LG. *lutschen*[2] p. 117.—FA. and BR. explain the noun and the verb from 'Lushington, a once well-known London brewer', but of the existence of that famous man not the slightest information is to be found in the DICT. NAT. BI.

Thirstington sl. is another variant, given as a synonym by FA. under the former.

Sulkington sl. (cf. *sulky*) is given by FA. as a synonym of *grizzle-guts* 'a melancholy or ill-tempered person'.

Names in *-(h)am* (cf. *Pelham* etc.):

slangam 'a lout'?: Minsheu ed. 1627 defines *lounger*: »a slimme, a tall and dull *slangam*, that hath no making to his height» (in SKEAT sub *lounge*). Cf. † *slangrill* 'a lout, fellow, a term of abuse' CE., probably formed with the same suffix as *gangrel*, *doggrel*, *wastrel* etc. on *slang*, the obsolete preterite gradation of *sling* (now occurring in the sense of 'vulgar language').

cunningham 'a punning appellation for a simple fellow' Grose ed. 1788 (quot. by JESPERSEN, 'Punning and allusive phrases in English', Tidskrift for Philologie, 3 ser. IX, 68).

fogram or *fogrum* 'an antiquated or old-fashioned person', 1775: »old fograms» Ox. + 1859 Matsell (Am. sl.) FA. (dial. Yorks. *fogrum* WR.), may be a name variant of *fogey*; for the name-type, cf. *Pogram* p. 24.

With *fogrum* may perhaps be compared, as far as the ending is concerned:

Am. sl. *hoodlum* (orig. Californian) 'a boy rough'; 'also, a rough of either sex' (polit. sl. 'a low-class voter') 1872 + FA.; explained in quot. 1877 'Los Angeles Express' from »their words of warning

[1] For the sake of convenience, I give this and some other actual names, *Hopkins* etc., here, although from a purely theoretical point of view they ought to have been placed under the preceding group.

[2] LELAND English Gipsies, p. 93 f., thinks *lush*, at least partly, due to Gipsy *losho*, *loshano* 'jolly'.

huddle'em», and in other ways (see FA., Ox.), but possibly influenced as to the ending by † and dial. (esp. Sc.) *skellum* 'scoundrel' (< Du. etc. *schelm*) CE.[1]

Names in *-ins*:

(*Mr.*) *Hopkins* (also *Hoppy*) ('old. sl.') 'a lameter' 1785 Grose FA.

Mr. Hawkins 'a hawker' etc. quot. 1895 ARONST. 251; 'perhaps from a popular song of Chevalier's (the coster-bard) »Mrs Henry Hawkins«? FUHRKEN—if that is not only the current slang term used as a typical name.

Juggins ('comm. sl.') 'a fool' FA. may be an enlargement of *Jug* p. 80 (acc. to Ox. q v.: 'a surname of plebeian origin, known in 1604, given to a Lancash. collier in Disraeli's Sybil 1845').

Muggins ('comm. sl.') 'a fool, borough-magnate, a local leader' FA. may be formed on sl. *mug* 'mouth', the primary sense being perhaps that of 'a gaper' or 'an empty talker'. Cf. Ox. sub *Juggins*.

Names in *-by*: *Sneaksby* 'a mean-spirited fellow, a sneaking cur' 1823 GR.-EG.

Mr. Wigsby 'a man wearing a wig' ib.

Other cases: *Plugson (of Undershot)* a name coined by Carlyle for 'an energetic and selfish manufacturer', quot. from 1852 ARONST. 256.—Cf. *Jackson* p 67 fn. 2, † *Jobson* p. 77.

Mr. Merryman 'a merry fellow' FA. sub the latter.

Sir Posthumous Hobby (old sl) 'one nice or whimsical in his clothes' FA.

In German slang we meet with:

Names in *-berger*[2]: e. g. *Drückeberger* 'a shirker', 'einer, der sich drückt' GENTHE; as milit. sl. quoted by HORN 78 (also *Dienstdrücker*); —*Schlauberger* 'schlauer Mensch' GENTHE, DWB.;—Cf. *Schreckenberger* 'Popanz, Schreckgestalt', 1795, 1841 KLUGE ST.

Compounds with *-meier* originally refer to *Meier* (< La. *major*) 'a major-domo, leader' (see further below), but now the old ones are felt as names—owing to the frequency of names in *-meier*, where

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[1] It may be possible to suppose some connection between the name-suffix *-um* and the suffix *-ums*: as in sl. *ginnums* 'an old woman, esp. one fond of drink' FA.; cf. also *little dorglums* (= *l. dog*) Kipling, 'The Light that failed' (E. L.) p. 165.

[2] These words may perhaps rather be felt as fanciful analogies to terms for nationalities, e. g. *Würtemberger*; cf. DWB. sub *Schlauberger*, and *Freiberger* below.

the word orig. means 'farmer, tenant'—and new compounds are formed on the understanding that they are names, cf. PAUL.

Angstmeier 'ängstlicher Mensch' PAUL.

Biedermeier 'Biedermann' SA. ERG.

Duselmeier 'a noodle, duffer' LEOPOLD p. 234.

Swab. *Entenmeier* 'ein unbefugter Schreiber von Memorialien und andern Schriften, der das Landvolk irre führet und betrügt' SCHMID; cf. *Ente* 'fälschlich verbreitete Nachricht'.

Dial. Westph. *Flassmaier* (= *Flachsmeier*) 'Kind mit flachsfarbenen Haaren' DWB.

Heulmeier 1. 'einer, der immer wehklagt' DWB., esp. 'Reaktionär' SA.; 2. 'Kind, das viel schreit' E. MEYER.

Kraftmeier SA. ERG.; cf. milit. sl. *Muskelmeier* 'ein guter Turner' HORN 59.

Sammelmeier KRUEGER 17 is one who has the craze of collecting objects of whatever worth or interest.

Schlaumeier = *Schlauberger*, 1872 DWB.

Schwindelmeier 'Schwindler' GENTHE.

Vereinsmeier 'der die Leidenschaft hat, an Vereinen teilzunehmen' DWB.

On the analogy of these names in *-meier*, there have later been formed fictitious names in *-huber* (*Huber* orig. 'Besitzer eines halben Hofes oder einer Hube' DWB., then forming part of real names): e. g. *Gefühlshuber*, *Geschäftleinhuber*, *Heulhuber;* esp. *Wühlhuber* 'jemand, der sich viel mit Wühlereien abgiebt' WAAG n. 589, 'a radical' SA. ERG.

The suffixes *-berger*, *-meier*, and *-huber* above seem still productive.

The same may be the case with *-müller*: it is used by Lichtenberg (1742—99) for 'tradesman', 'dealer' (cont) in *Büchermüller* LEOPOLD p. 234;—*Windmüller* is a later formation for 'Windbeutel, Windmacher' ib;—*Schwatzmüller* 'Schwatzhans' E. MEYER.

Other cases: cant ('Bordellsprache') *Liechtenstein*[1] *sein* 'Geld haben, bei Kasse sein' AVÉ-LALLEMANT (as opposed to *Nassauer*, see below).

Buckelinski (Univ. sl. MEIER 23, Leipzig sl. KLUGE) 'der Bucklige'; also with Italian ending *Buckolini* 1714 [nonce-word?], see KLUGE

[1] Cf. *Windischgrätz* among historical names, p. 27.

sub *Buckelorum*, a fanciful latinism of Hessian origin, used by Goethe in 1804. See also KLUGE St. p. 40.

As fictitious symbolical names may also be considered *Labander* p. 31; and perhaps nouns in *-ian*, if felt as formed on the model of La. *-ianus* (see p 97). Some other playful formations with Latin endings, e. g. *Schlürkus* 'Zecher, Schlemmer' DWB. (cf. MEIER 24, KLUGE St. 36) are perhaps also orig. meant and felt as names.

For the sake of comparison, also here some Swedish examples may be given.

Personal terms in *-in*, on the pattern of names such as *Wallin*, *Melin*, esp. in the dial. of Småland:

krabbelin m. 'a careless person', also 'a bad horse', cf. *krabba* 'to creep; to fumble' etc.;—*sabbelin* 'a slovenly, careless etc. fellow', cf. *sabba* or *subba* 'to make dirty';—*sekelin* 'a lazy, sluggish fellow', cf. *seka* 'to be slow at work etc.';—*trubbelin* 'a clumsy fellow, a lout' RIETZ.

Further names in *-dal* (on the type *Liljedal*, *Ekedal*): dial. *gökendal* m. 'a rogue, a scamp' RIETZ, cf. *gök* 'a cuckoo', 'gawk';—dial. *jämmerdal* 'one complaining and lamenting without reason' ib. (orig. a theological term 'the vale of tears');—*fräckendal*, Stockh. school sl. 'an insolent, cheeky fellow' BERG (*fräck* 'brazen-faced, insolent').

In *-vall*: dial. *buckvall* 'a stout, fat man' RIETZ.

In Swedish slang, the actual name *Lundkvist*, by its pronunciation *Lungkvist*, suggests *lugn* 'calm, quiet': hence the humorous phrase »Var du Lungkvist!», 'you may be quite at ease!'—On the analogy of this name is then formed *slökvist* 'a dull, indolent fellow'; also as predic. adj.; and on the analogy of both these terms are used predicat.: *slappkvist* 'dull, seedy, etc.'; *fyllkvist* 'drunk' (cf. *fylla* 'intoxication') quot. 1847; *knölkvist* 'slightly intoxicated'; the last three given as Univ. sl. by BERG.

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[1] A literary name of this order is Swe. *dumbom* 'a simpleton', probably formed on the analogy of *Bergbom*, *Lundbom*, etc. by Kellgren, and conferred on the hero of his 'Dumboms lefverne' (1790).

The fanciful *krikonlund* or *krikonkvist* (orig. 'a grove of bullace-trees', resp. 'a twig of a bullace-tree') are quoted as Univ. sl. for 'fellow', 'man' generally, by BERG.[1]

Here may be added South Swe. dial. *springfält* 'one who scuttles about and neglects his (or her) duties', 'a gadabout', evidently adopted from G. *Springinsfeld* RIETZ, but associated with names in *-fält*.

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[1] Cf. geographical names used as comical modifications or enlargements of personal terms in Swe. slang: *kvickjock* (orig. *Quickjock* in Lapland) 'a punster', cf. *kvick* 'witty' (and sl. *jycke* 'cove');—possibly also *drōback*, Univ. and school sl. 'a lazy, dull fellow' BERG, if suggested by the name of the Norwegian town as an enlargement of sl. *drōg* with the sl. sufflx *-back*, developed from *tobak* (hence *puback* 'punch'; as casual formation(?) *fruback* = *fru* 'wife' BERG, etc.). *Drōback* and its equivalent *slōback* may also be felt as formed on the analogy of personal names in *-bach*.

DIGRESSION.

It will seem convenient here to make a digression and add a few words on the use of personal names for animals or plants, parts or deformities of the human body, inanimate objects, and abstract ideas (as actions, qualities, etc.).[1]

For animals that are useful or otherwise dear to man, are used generically or quite appellatively both historical or literary names and such class-names as are generally given to animals, some of them of very early date.

For the historical name *Lackel*, see p. 23 fn. 1.

From the medieval beast-epics, e. g. the generical names:

G. *Hermann* fam. 'a buck' (Reinke de Vos: »Hermen de bok») WACK. 87;—*Meister Märtin* for an ape in Garg. (the name used already in French beast-epics) ib.; E. † *martin* the same, p 73 fn. 1;—(perhaps Bav. etc.) *Heinz* 'a cat' (Reinke de V.: *Hinze*) WACK. l. c;—*Lampe* (< *Lamprecht*) for a hare, appell. 1632 DWB.;—above all *Reineke Fuchs* for a fox, in French quite appell. *renard* (cf. MDu. *Reinaerd*).

From Cervante's Don Quixote: G. Univ. sl. *Rosinante* 'a horse' 1781 (hence 'meretrix' 1846) KLUGE St.—Cf. E *punch* p. 58 fn. 1.

Class-names:

For a horse: E. *hobby*, p. 66 fn.; *dobbin* 'a farm-horse' etc;—† *gill* 'a name for a mare' 1650 Ox.;—G. *Nickel* p. 106 fn. 2;—for *Lise* 'Stute' and other current names for horses, see WACK. 76, 67.

For an ass: E *cuddy*; *neddy* p. 73 fn. 2;—*dickey* 'he-ass'; *jenny* coll. 'a she-ass' FA., *jenny-ass*.—G. (*Meister*) *Märtin*, † 16th c. generic name (?) Garg. WACK. 87.—

For a cow: Sc. dial. *kitty* WR.;—† Siles. *Metze* a young cow, see p. 118 fn. 3.[2]—For a bull E dial. *billy* WR. by assoc. w. *bull*.

For a pig: E. *doll* 'the smallest pig of the litter' Ox.—also pop. *Anthony* 1867 (probably shortened from *St. A.'s pig*, St. A. being 'the patron saint of swineherds, to whom one of each litter was

[1] Some examples—esp. objects named after their inventors etc., see p. 147—are collected by E. L. Fischer 'Verba Nominalia', Engl. Studien XXIII, 70—3.

[2] Cf. the man's name *Barthel* as given to cows in the 16th c. WACK. 86. See ib. current names for cattle.

usually vowed'[1] Ox., and dial. (Cumb., Heref., Wilts, Kent) *Harry* (or *H. pig*) WR.—G. † and dial. *Kunz* DWB. co. 2752 f.; *Heintzlin* 'Schwein' WACK. 87, 152.

For a sheep: E. *Roger* 'ram' 1742 HALL. (cf. *R. of the buttery* for a goose).—G. (Swiss) *Benz* 'Lamm, Widder' STALDER.

For a goat: E. *nanny-goat* 'she-goat'.—G. (*Moses* † generic name (?), Garg. WACK. 87), cf. *Hermann* above.

For a dog: G. (Bav.) *Metze* 'bitch' WACK 168.—Cf. Spa. *perro* 'dog', perhaps a variant of *Pedro* < *Petrus* DIEZ (cf. KÖRTING).

For a cat: E. *tommy, tom-cat* 'male cat'; *tibby* GR.-EG., † or dial. *tib-cat* 'she-cat' CE. (cf. dial. *Tibert* 'a name for a cat' HALL.). —G. *Rüpel* 'Kater' (connected with the sense of 'devil' WACK. 173); *Peter* the same ib. 87 fn. 47, possibly with the same association; (*Heinz* above).

For a bear: G. (*Meister*) *Märtin* † Swiss (round Chur), Garg. WACK. 87.—Swe. *nalle* (< *Natanael*).

For a wolf: G. *Grauhans* SA. ERG.

For a fox: E. hunting sl. *charley* (as a generic name 1857 etc.) Ox. —Swe. *mickel*.

For a hare: Sc. and north. E. dial. *mawkin* WR.;—G. *Klaus* (Franc.), *Hänsel*, LG. *Kôrt* etc. DWB. V: 2753, LG. *Märten* WACK. 87 fn. 48.—Cf. Franc. Henneb. *Heinz* 'das Männchen der Kaninchen' DWB.

For an ape: E. *jackanapes* (= *Jack-a-Napes* < *Jack of Naples* 'Italian Jack', acc. to CHARLES SCOTT, Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc. XXIII, 189 ff.) meant perhaps first '(Italian) apeward', soon 'ape'—both senses, I think, due to association with *ape*—then, from the 'gaudy dress and lively manners' of the tame monkeys as shown at fairs, in personal sense 'pert fellow, ridiculous beau, fop', etc. The first quot.—c 1450: »Jac Napes wolde one the see a maryner to ben With his cloge and his cheyn, to seke more tresour«—seems to refer fancifully to an animal (Scott otherwise) (E. *martin*, G. *Märtin* above).

For a marten: E *martin* (pop. etym.);—LG. (Brem.) *Ulk* ('sonst *Ilk*', cf. Fris. *Ulke* BREM. WB; the original form may have been changed by association with the name).

[1] Cf. *Tony* p. 76; and G. *Antoniusschwein* (Bav. *Tönlschwein*, Hess. *Töngessau*) orig. a pig kept for the benefit of monasteries of St. Anthony (first at Vienne in Dauphiné) and tended by a wandering friar, who may have driven his herd with him, begging their food: hence the comparative leanness etc. of the animals. See VILMAR.

For a squirrel: G. *Heinz*, Westph. *Kouert* (< *Konrad*) DWB. V, 2753.

Cf. E. *joey* Austral. sl. 'a young kangaroo', an adaptation of the native *joe*, cf. Ox.

For several birds.—For a stork: Swiss *Heini*, see WACK. 89;—a goose: E. *Roger of the Buttery* HALL. (cf. *R.* 'ram');—a chicken, fowl: E. *biddy* (? the name) 1601 +, also *chickabiddy*, see Ox. (*biddy* also 'louse');—a pigeon: E. *jack* < *jacobin* Ox.

For a canary or other little caged bird: E. *dicky* 1851 + Ox. —G. *Piepmatz*, *Matz*; (Swiss *Männi* < *Emanuel* used to a canary WACK. 89);—a starling: G. *Staarmatz* ib. 169.

For a parrot: E. *Polly*, *Poll* as gen. name, *polly* appell. CE.; the recognized term *parrot* (*parat* 1570 SKEAT) is probably a modification of Fr. † *perrot*, *pierrot* < *Petrus*, like Spa. *perico*, *periquito*, It. *parrocchetto*, whence Fr. *perroquet* DIEZ I, 237.—G. *Jacob* WACK. 89.

For a 'sea-parrot': E. *tom-noddy* etc.—For an owl: E. *gill-hooter*.

E. *mag-pie* may be compared with Fr. *margot* LI.; in G. (Swab.?) *Gättl* (< *Katharina*?) Abr. a S. Clara DWB.—Cf. E. *jack-daw* with north-east. G. *Jacob* 'Dohle' WACK. 89 fn. 52; also LG. *Taalke* or *Klās* p. 119 fn. 2.

A cuckoo is called in E. dial. *hobby* (also for other birds) WR.;—for a wren: LG. *de korte Jan im Tun* WACK. 140; E. *Jenny wren*[1], a pop. and esp. nursery name: 'sometimes regarded in nursery lore

[1] Cf. double formations such as *jack-daw*, *mag-pie*, originating perhaps in juxtaposition of name and appositive subst. ('*Jack* the daw', '*Mag* the pie') with stress like G. *Reineke Fuchs*.—In Irish *willie-hawkie* 'the little grebe, or dab-chick' and local E. *willie-manbeard* 'the sea-stickleback, Spinachia vulgaris' CE.; *willie* may be popularly understood as meaning 'little' or implying endearment, and from such compounds [if there are many of them] a diminutive *willie* may have been developed. Cf. Sc. *willie-waught* 'a hearty draught of liquor' ('*willie* here used with diminutive effect') CE. *Jack* has diminutive force in some comps., see Ox. n. 33 b, and *jack* 'little flag'.—It seems not quite impossible that *dicky-bird* is a colloq. enlargement ('in nursery and fam. speech') of the name *dicky* 'a little bird': *dicky* may then have been felt as having diminutive force and may have been introduced in *dicky-daisy* local 'a nursery name for the common daisy. Ox., and dial. Pembroke *dicky-mide* 'a dear girl' WR. And from other expressions where the idea of smallness had developed to pejorative sense, there may have been abstracted as a back-formation the adj. (sl. or colloq.) *dicky* 'of inferior quality, sorry, poor' sl. di. 1812 + Ox. But such expressions are not recorded, and the pejorative adj. may have been abstracted from personal expressions such as *dicky-dido* app. (cf. *ikey* p. 135)—if it is not quite another word, which seems equally possible (Ox.: 'etymology not ascertained').

as the wife etc. of Robin Redbreast' 1648 + Ox.—E. *robin (redbreast)*, cf. p. 74.

For a sparrow: ME. *Phippe* (< *Philip*) c 1362 Langl. STRATMANN-BRADLEY. Cf. dial. *Philip* 'the common hedge-sparrow', Middleton, 'still so termed' HALL.—Fr. *pierrot*.

Further: G. *Kunz* for a salmon DWB. 2753;—E. dial. *biddy* (? the name) Ox. and G. † cant (Rotwelsch) *Hans Walter* WACK. 139 fn. 21 for a louse;—Swiss *Ohrennickel* 'Ohrwurm' ib. 172;—G. *Waldheinzen* 'Feldbienen' Adelung acc. to DWB.;—E. dial. *blackjack* 'cockroach' etc. WR.[1]

For plants: e. g. E. *sweet-john* Dianthus barbatus;—*sweet-william* Silene Armeria;—*gill* 'ground-ivy';—*billy-button* 'local name of the Bachelor's button, Double Daisy, and various other plants' Ox.; cf. p. 63;—*creeping jenny* Lysimachia nummularia;—(Am.) *blackjack* Quercus nigra Ox.

G. *stolzer* etc. *Heinrich*, see WACK. 151;—*Hans am Wege* ib. 139 fn. 21;—Bav. *Gretel in der Hütte* etc. Nigella damascena ib. 139;—LG. *fûle Lis* Anagallis arvensis ib. 160.

Cf. Fr. *marguerite* 'Chrysanthemum etc.

For fruits etc.: E. *apple-john* 'a kind of apple'; *murphy* or *donovan* 'a potato', p. 77 fn.

For parts or deformities of the human body:

Here may be given the historical name *charlie* ('com. sl.') 'a small pointed beard fashionable in the time of Charles I.' 1824 + FA.; —the literary *dundrearies* 'a kind of whiskers', p. 51, fn. 2;—and the following class-names:

E. *tibby* ('street sl.') 'the head' ('with no known etymology') SL. D.;—G. names for the fingers, see WACK. 153;—E. *charlies* sl. 'the paps' FA., G. (Bav.) *Peter und Pauli* the same WACK. 154;—for penis: E. *Jack, Dr. Johnson* ('old sl.') FA.; G. *Hans Matthäus* SA. ERG.; (Bav.) *Hemedlenz* (see WACK. 166); *Petermann* Garg. WACK. 154 fn. 46, still Westph. *pêter* (cf. *pêtern* 'beschlafen') WOESTE: *Zebedäus* Simplic. SA. ERG.;—for pudendum muliebre: E. *madge* ('vener. sl.' di. 1785—1811, south. dial. 1850; Am. 'private places'

[1] Here may also be mentioned E. dial. *harry* p. 65 fn. 1., and *tom* p. 75 fn. 1, denoting a male animal.

gen.?) FA.; ('vener. sl.') *mary-jane* FA.; cf. for the clitoris MHG. *der fritzlîn*, Heidelberg MS.: »Et ex hoc est quod adhuc quelibet vulva habet interius portiunculam, que vocatur ligua etc. vulgariter *der fryczlin*» BARTSCH, Germania XXIII, 344.

For deformities: E. dial. (Yks., Lanc.) *Charlie* 'a hump on the back' WR.;—G. *Kuonzen* etc. 'fettes Unterkinn' (from the sense of 'pig') WACK. 152;—*Baurenwenzel* 'Geschwulst des Gesichts' ib. 175;—(Swiss) *Urseli, Ursi* 'Gerstenkorn [sty] am Auge' ib. 174.—See also E *hodge* p. 153 below.

Inanimate objects of very different kinds are given personal names, both historical or literary and class-names.

Thus, in familiar speech, a work is generally named after its author, e. g. »I will look it up in my *Shakspere*»; »they have got a new *Rembrandt* in that museum».

Or an object often gets the name of the person who invented it or first introduced it, or it is named after the historical or literary character with whom it may be otherwise connected, whose image it represents, etc.

On the other hand, class-names[1] may indicate an article of dress as worn by a certain class or by people generally, instruments and tools doing duty for personal servants—or generally objects and things especially dear or familiar to the speaker, considered in a way as personal friends and hence affectionately personified.

A figure, an image:

Hist. names: E. *maumet* etc. (< *Mahomet*) 'idol', p. 87.[2]—G. perhaps *Götze*, see p. 87, 135; Carinthia *Paule* 'Leuchterknecht' DWB. sub *Ölgötze*.

Class-names. E. *jack*, see p. 68, fn. 2, cf. Fr. *jaquemart*;—*Jack-a-lent, Jack-in-a-box* p. 67;—cf. *Peter-waggy* p. 74;—*malkin* 'scare-crow' p. 81 fn.;—*Aunt Sally*, at fairs and races the figure of a woman's head with a pipe in its mouth, at which people throw sticks, cf. Ox.; hence fig. 'butt, laughing-stock' etc. ARONST. p. 257. —Esp. *doll*, now recognized and neutral.—G. *Jäckel*, WACK. 163; cf.

[1] Fictitious names from old German cant (Rotwelsch) are given by WACK. 114 fn. 14, 116.

[2] Cf. *guy* a doll representing *Guy Fawkes*, the author of the 'Gunpowder plot' in 1605, hence 'a person of grotesque appearance, esp. with reference to dress', 'a fright' (hence gen. 'man, fellow' 1898). See Ox.

Augsburg *Thurn-Michele* 'der Urautomat auf dem Perlachturme', WACK. 61;—milit. sl. *langer Israel* 'Figurscheibe' (target) HORN p. 79.

With these cases may be compared coins named after the person whose image is stamped on them: E. † *George* 'a half-crown'; † *a (yellow) G.*, Sc. and north. dial. † *a (yellow) Geordie* 'a guinea' (with the image of St. George); † *Elizabeth*, see Ox.

Cf. Fr. *louis* (after Louis XIII. LI.), *napoléon* (and possibly a similar development from personal sense in E. *sovereign*).

Of historical origin may also be *joe* (*joey*) ('com. sl.') 'a fourpenny piece', if named after Mr. Joseph Hume, to whose pressing instance they were said to have owed their existence (acc. to Hawkins 1876, see Ox.).—Here may be added *darby* ('old sl.') 'ready money' ('One Derby is supposed to have been a noted sixteenth century usurer') 1688 (cant) + 1811 di. FA.

Class-names denoting common coins of little value: E. *jack* ('old sl.') 'a farthing' di. a 1700 + 1785; Am. thieves' cant 'a small coin', now in gaming sl. 'a counter resembling in size and appearance a sovereign' FA.;—perhaps sl. *bob* 'a shilling' (cf. Ox.).—G. *Käsperlein* '1/4 Brabanter Thaler' SA., and Westph. *pêtermännken* 'eine alte Trier. Münze' WOESTE (cf. † *Peter* a coin with St. P.'s image DWB.) might belong to the former group.—Am. sl. *John Davis*, otherwise *ready John* for 'money' may also be given here (cf. *darby* above).

Cf. Playing-cards: E. *Jack* (old sl., now coll.) 'the knave in any of the four suits in a pack of cards' 1662 + FA.;—*Ned Stokes* 'the Four of Spades', 1791 from Lincolnsh. FA.;—G. *der schwarze Peter* 'the knave of Spades' (also a game) WACK. 154.

Articles of dress:

From historical names (in English partly by ellipsis of a noun): E. *mackintosh* a waterproof; *spencer* a kind of coat; *wellingtons*, *bluchers* (p. 22 fn. 1) special kinds of boots, etc. See GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE 255 f. and WACK. 60 fn. 1.

From literary names:

From the Bible: *Joseph* a coat etc., p. 31 fn.;—perhaps *Benjamin* ib. fn. 2, also *Benjy* or *Ben* 'a waistcoat' 1821 FA.;—*a rehoboam* 'a clerical hat', 1849 Ch. Brontë BR., perhaps chosen at random without obvious allusion (cf. 2 Chron. 10—12), or perhaps owing to its pompous size. Cf. *rehoboam* of a vessel.

From mythology: E. *Adonis* † 'a kind of wig' 1760, 1775 Ox.—From later literature: E. *knickerbockers* p. 53 fn. 2.

Class-names: E. *gill* † (rare) ?'apron', c 1440 Prompt. parv. : '*gylle*, fowle clothe, melota vel melotes' Ox.;—*dick* dial. 'a leather apron' (possibly adapted Du. *dek*), see ib.;—*dicky* 1. † 'an under petticoat' 1753 etc.; 2. 'a detached shirt front' 1811 +; 3. an apron or other protecting garment, see Ox.;—*tommy* = *dicky* 2 (cf. SCHRÖDER, Einfluss der Volksetymologie etc. p. 37);—*joan* 'a close-fitting cap worn by women in the latter half of the 18th c.' 1756 etc. Ox.;—*benjy* naut. sl. 'a low-crowned straw hat having a very broad brim' FA.;—*billy* thieves' cant 'a pocket or neck-handkerchief, chiefly of silk' ib.; dial. Yorks. 'a wideawake hat' (also *billycock*) WR.

G. (Henneberg) *Bartel* 'Mütze, Pelzhaube', perhaps associated with *Bart* WACK. 159;—Bav., Swab. *Hänsel*, 'unter Umständen' *Tanzhänsel* 'der Unterrock oder ein Oberhemdchen der Weibsleute' ib. 139;—Univ. sl. *Gotfried* 1. 'Kommers-und Hausrock des Burschen' 1831; 2. mod. 'Schlafrock' KLUGE St.

Fr. arch. *jaque* m. (f. acc. to the Di. Acad) 1375 DI. GÉN. (hence It. *giaco*, E. *jack* (c 1380 +) G. *Jacke*, etc.), dimin. *jaquette*, whence E. *jacket*—probably from the name *Jacques*, and denoting a garment orig. worn by the peasantry. Cf. *Jacques Bonhomme* as a name for the French peasants, orig. the name of the chief of rebellious peasants c 1358, themselves called *Jaques*, La. *Jacobi*. See DU CANGE sub *Jacke*, *Jacobi*, *-us* (and DIEZ I, 164).

Cf. Swe. sl. (at least Stockholm) *Olsson* (a very common surname) 'a sweater', 'a woollen vest'.

G. (Austr.) *Kaderl* f. 'spöttisch für Perücke' seems to be identic with *Katharina* DWB.

Weapons: After the manufacturer: E. † and rare *Andrew* 'a broadsword, an 'Andrea Ferrara'' Ox.

Class-names such as E. *brown bess(ie)* p. 77 f.; dial. Som. *black Bess* 'a gun' WR.;—perhaps *gun* acc. to SKEAT from such names as *Gunilla* (cf. 1330—1 at Windsor Castle 'una magna balista quæ vocatur Domina Gunilda') 1339 +, see Ox.—Cf. *roaring meg* ('old sl'.)

[1] It seems possible to explain OFr. *hamselin*, *hainselin* 'sorte de robe longue' 15th c. quots. GODEFROY, ME. *hanselin* ('a kind of jacket or 'slop' worn by men' c 1386 Chaucer Ox.) as an application of MHG. *Hänselin* or *Heinzelin*, although these names happen not to be recorded in such a sense.

'a monster piece of ordnance; hence, an unfailing antidote' FA.;—*long Tom*;—Cf. old G. names for pieces of ordnance, e. g. *Ketterlin, Metz* WACK p. 93 ff.;—*brown Bill* 'a kind of halbert' p. 78; *billy* 'a highwayman's club', 'a policeman's staff' Ox. and FA.;—*neddy* 'life-preserver' FA.

German soldiers call their rifles *meine Laura, meine Liddi* HORN 65. Cf. above for cammon.

Flags: E. *jack* (perhaps shortened from *jack-flag* cf. p. 145 fn.) 'a ship's flag of smaller size than the ensign' 1633 + Ox.; e. g. *union-jack*, recognized, for the national banner of Great Britain and Ireland; sl. *jolly Roger* 'the black flag of pirates' Ox.

Instruments, tools, etc.:

Hist. names, cf. Fr. *martinet* p. 21 fn.

Literary names.—From the Bible: E. *Jacob* cant 'a ladder' p. 30 fn. 1;—*Jonathan* (perhaps after David's friend, cf. p. 33) 'an instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with' HALL.—Da. *Abraham* p. 29 fn.

Alluding to a legend: G. *St. Anna*, in Ulm 'ein schmerzlich schimpfliches Strafgerüst für Weiber' etc. WACK. 158.

From Dickens: *Gamp*, see p. 55 fn.

Class-names.—A) In thieves' cant: E. † *ginny* 1673: »a g. to lift up a grate», sl. di. + 1785, 18th c also *jenny* Ox.;—*bess, betty, james, jemmy, jimmy* 'a crowbar' (cf. Fr. *jacques*) FA. (sub *jemmy*);—*kate* 'a picklock' FA. G. *Dietrich* (15th c. + WACK. 116), LG. *Diderik, Dîrk* (*Dierker* BREM. WB.)—hence Da. *dirk*, Swe. *dyrk*—'a picklock'; punning euphemism for *Dieberich* etc.? WACK;—(MLG.?) † *Peterken* the same BREM. WB., hence given by SCHILLER-LÜBBEN.

B) In ordinary sl., dials., or recognized speech:

E. *Jack* in many compounds, e. g. *boot-jack, bottle-j., roasting j.*, p. 68 fn. 2;—*Peter* 'a portmanteau' GR.-EG. 1823, Sc. *black Peter* the same, 1815 Scott WR.—dial. *billy* 'a tea-table, a work-table'; 'a tray used for carrying iron ore' WR.—Perhaps to A? (*Johnny-*) *darbies* 'handcuffs' FA., from the sense of 'policeman' p. 72, or from *Father Derbie's bands*, see FA. *darbies*.—*dolly* p. 78 fn. 2.;—*mawkin* 'a dish-clout' FA., cf. p. 80.—*gillet* 'a thatcher's tool' WR.—Possibly also from the name *gill* 'a flax-comb' 1839 + (acc. to Ox. from *gill* sb.).—*jenny* (< *spinning-jenny* 1789) 1796 + Ox.

[1] Possibly a modification by popular etymology of *gin* (< Fr. *engin*) 'machine' etc., 14th c. Thus OG.-AN., BR., etc.

G. *Hänsel, Heinz(el)* 'eine Vorrichtung zum Halten, Tragen, Ziehen u.dgl.', e. g. *Stiefelhänsel, -heinz* = *boot-Jack* (WACK. 139, 150);—Swiss, Bav., Swab. *Heuheinz* 'Vorrichtung zum Trocknen des Heus' ib.;—Bav. *Jagkel* 'nennen die Schlosser und Schmiede den grossen Schmiedhammer', Abr. a S. Clara SCHM.;—the punning *Klaus* naut. sl. 'Klotz der Grönlandsfahrer zum Abschneiden der Schwarte vom Speck' SA.;—*Lenz* Bav. 'der mittlere Kegel eines Spiels' DWB., probably meant as 'the idler', cf. p. 101 f.;—*Birkengottfriedchen* 'die Rute', 18th c. Seume WACK. 162, also *Birkenhans, -hänschen* SA. ERG.; *Birkengretchen und Karbatschenhänschen* 'Rute und Peitsche' ib.—Bav., Swab. *Feuernickel* 'ein gespitzter Stecken, der zum Kinderspiel dient' WACK. 171;—Westerwald *Nickel* 'ein geringes, im Heft immer nickelndes [cf. *Nickel* 2, p. 106], wackelndes Einlegmesser', Swiss 'Kreisel' ib.—† milit. sl. *Lise* 'das Strohbund, worauf sich vormals die Soldaten legen mussten um Stockprügel in Empfang zu nehmen' ib. 160, cf. for a vessel;—*Vilhelmus* 'Strohsack', in Fischart's Garg. [nonce-word?] implies association with *viel* (or *füllen*) and *Halm*, cf. WACK. 105.

Carriages.—Historical names: E. *victoria, brougham, Gladstone, handsom*—perhaps elliptical; *blucher* p. 22 fn. 1.—From Mythology Fr. *phaéton* p. 44.—Class-names: E. *Jack* sl. 'a post-chaise' GR.-EG. 1823;—sl. (orig. cant?) *black Maria* 'a prison van' FA.

Ships: Historical? E. *Andrew Millar* or *Andrew* nautical sl. 'a ship of war'; still Austral. smugglers' sl. for 'a revenue cutter' FA.

Class-names: E. *Billyboy* 'a Humber or east-coast boat, of river-barge build, and a try-sail' etc. 1855 + Ox.;—Sc. and north. dial. *Geordie* 'a collier-boat' ib.;—*Jack* 'a schooner-rigged vessel used in the Newfoundland fisheries' Ox. n. 25.—Cf. G. *Hans* of a ship as personified, Schlegel: »meinen reichen Hans im Sande fest, das Haupt bis unter seine Rippen neigend» SA. ERG.

Pots, drinking-vessels, etc.:

Historical: in Wales *a John Roberts* 'an enormous tankard holding drink for any ordinary drinker to last through Saturday and Sunday', introduced in 1886 and named sarcastically after one John Roberts M. P., author of the Sunday Closing Act BR.

Literary names (Bible): *Jeroboam* in allusion to Jeroboam, 'a mighty man of valour' (1 Kings 11: 28), 'who made Israel to sin' (14: 16): 'a large bowl or goblet'; 'a very large wine-bottle' 1816 + Ox.—I think the name suggested itself, by the Scriptural allusion,

as an apt fanciful enlargement or variant of *jar* (cf. also *Jerry-shop* etc. p. 54).

On the analogy of this, *rehoboam*, the name of Jeroboam's lawful sovereign (1 Kings 12 etc.), is used for 'a double jeroboam', holding 32 pints: »a r. of claret or rum» Br. Cf. *rehoboam* p. 148.

Class-names:

E. *jack* ('old sl., now recognized') 'a pitcher varying in capacity, generally made of leather' Fa.; esp. († ?) *black-jack* 1591 + 1840 Ox.;—*demijohn* (or *jemmy-john*) < Fr. *dame-jeanne* < Arab., see Ox.;—*billy* 'an Australian bushman's teapot' Ox.;—*toby* 'a small jug, usually representing in its form a stout old man[1] with a three-cornered hat' etc. 1841 Dickens Ce.;—dial. Devon *nan* 'a small earthen jar' Hall.;—*long Elizas* see p. 78 fn. 3;—dial. *Susan* 'a brown earthenware pitcher', see Skeat sub the following.—Esp. *jug*, cf. p. 80 (from the name acc. to Wedgwood, see Skeat) 1538 di. + Ox., now recognized.

G. (Bav.) *Jagkel* 'grossbauchiger Krug' Schm.; cf. *Jäkel* p. 96.—*Lise* 'grosser Trinkkrug' (like *Lise* 'bundle of straw' above, 'aus dem Begriffe der Geliebten, die stets zur Hand ist' Wack. 160).

Localities:

For a 'privy': E. *Jakes* 153. + Ox. (where explanations quoted from *Jaques* or genit. *Jack's*), punningly varied *Ajax* 1594 Shaks. + 1720 ib.;—dial. *tom* Hall.;—sl. *Sir Harry* Sl. D.;—sl. *Mrs. Jones* (cf. Fr. sl. *madame Bernard*, also *chez Jules*) Fa.

For 'prison': E. *jug* (cant), also *stone-jug* 1838 + Ox., may be given here, although derived by Skeat (see Fa.) and Palmer (see Schröder, Einfluss der Volksetymologie etc. p. 26) from Fr. *joug* 'yoke' (like Sc. *juggs*, *jougs* 'collar on the pillory').—Cf. Germ. soldiers' sl. *Vater Philipp* etc. after the man in charge of the prison Horn 74.

E. *Abraham* pop. sl., chiefly East-end 'a clothier's shop' Fa. cf. *Abraham* vulg. for a Jewish clothier Mu.

Jug Am. thieves' cant 'a bank' 1862 Fa. seems to be a fanciful application of the former *jug*.

E. *main-toby* old sl. 'the highway or main road' Fa., *the high toby* 'the high-road', *the low toby* 'the by-road' Br. possibly allude to the wanderings of the Biblical *Tobias*.

[1] Also some other terms may originally be due to the form of the vessel

The sea is personified by North G. *der blanke Hans* 'wie man [an der Nordsee] das Meer nennet' quot. in SA. ERG.

Victuals:

Esp. bread, cakes, etc.: Cf. hist. name E. *sandwich* from the Earl of Sandwich GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 255.—A literary name: E. dial. *black-eyed Susan* [cf. the ballad] 'a roly-poly pudding made with currants' WR.[1]

Class-names: E. sl. *tommy* 'orig. a penny roll; hence bread, provisions' CE.; hence *tommy-shop* (or *tommy* CE.) 'a shop where wages are paid to mechanics and others, who are expected to 'take out' a portion of the money in goods'; 'also, a baker's shop' SL. D.; and hence probably as a back-formation *tommy* v. 'to truck, barter'.

flap-jack now dial. or Am. 'a flat cake, a pan-cake; an apple turn-over or flat tart, *apple-jack*' c 1600 + Ox.

Germ. (Westph.) *Pumpernickel* 'grobes Bauernbrot' p. 107 fn.;—cf. South G. *Biernickel* 'Kalteschale von Bier und Brot' WACK. 172, see below;—Bav., Siles. *Babe* etc. 'Gebäck, Kuchen'; 'vielleicht nach der Gestalt, oder weil ihn alte Weiber zu essen pflegten' DWB.—Bav. *Kuchelmichel* 'eine Art Gebäckes' DWB.;—† cant *Hans von Geller* 'grob Brod' WACK. 139 fn. 21.—Cf. Bav. *Brotmannl* etc. ib. 156.—Bav. *Pauternickel* 'eine Art Pfannkuchen' ib. 172.—Cf. Bav., Swab. *Kuhpeter* or *Kuhpriester* 'Kuchen aus der ersten Milch einer Kuh' ib. 154;—Darmstadt *Kirschenmichel* 'Kirschenpudding' DWB.

Other terms: *Matz* east-midland Germ. 'geronnene Milch, Quark' is connected with *Matte* the same HE., but may show association with the name

E. *sanguinary James, bloody Jemmy* 'a raw sheep's-head' SL. D.—*hodge* midl. and North cy. dial. 'the paunch of a pig'; also, by extension, 'the stomach generally', see quots. WR.—*poor Jack* (or *dry, dried J., poor John*) 'dried hake' 1667 + Ox.—*sawney* cant 'a flitch of bacon' GR.-EG. 1823.

Drinks:—Historical is E. *grog*, acc. to tradition short for *grogram* and first applied to Admiral Vernon ('Old Grog') from his wearing a grogram cloak, and afterwards transferred to the mixture which he ordered in 1740 to be served instead of neat spirit, 1770 +, see Ox.

[1] Cf. dial. (Lakel. Westml.) *harry* 'the remainder of the porridge left in the dish after every one has been supplied' ib.

Apparently also historical: *John Collins* Austral. sl., 1865: 'a mixture of soda water, gin, sugar, lemon, and ice' FA.—And perhaps E. † *peter* 'a kind of wine' (also *peter-see-me, p. sameene* CE.) < Spa. *Pedro Ximenez.*

Literary (Bible): E. *Pharaoh* 'a strong malt liquor' GR.-EG. 1823.

Class-names: symbolical *John Barleycorn* 'beer', 1791 Burns »inspiring, bold J. B., what dangers thou canst make us scorn» FA.—*Jacky* sl. 'gin' 1799 + Ox.[1]—dial. *Johnny-raw* 'a morning draught';—Irish *Johnny* 'a half-glass of whisky' FA.—Cf. Sc. *willie-waughtie* p. 145 fn.

Simpson (cowkeepers' sl.) 'water used in the dilution of milk', cf. *Mrs. Simpson* 'the parish pump' Sl. D.

Germ. (Bav.) *Peterl, Heinzel* 'schlechtes Nachbier';—Bav. *Petermann* 'das zu Löwen gebraute Bier' WACK. 151, 154;—Bav. (Zips) *Kaspar* 'zweiter Aufguss oder drittes Bier' SCHM. (hence perhaps the sense 'a man of 40 years' p. 100 fn.!);—Berlin sl. *sanfter Heinrich* 'besondere Branntweinmischung' WACK. 151.

G. sl. *Jochem* 'wine' is from cant and a modification of Hebr. *jajin* DWB., perhaps suggested by *Rebenhänslein* the same, Garg WACK. 135 fn. 12.

Cf. MDu. *Jan de France* a popular name for French wine; *Hans van den Rijne* for Rhine-wine VERWIJS en VERDAM.

Cf. G. *Lausewenzel* 'schlechter Tabak', 'etwa darum, weil von seinem stinkenden Rauch die Blattläuse sterben' WACK. 175; p. 111 fn. 3 above.

Materials etc.—Hist. name: E. *pinchbeck* 'an alloy of copper and zink' (then adj. 'sham') after a London watchmaker of the 18th c.

Class-names: E. *black-jack* 'a miner's name for zinc sulphide or blende', 1747 + Ox.; dial. Ches. 'gunpowder' WR.

G. *Matz* miner's sl. 'matte Zeuge, untüchtig Zinn' WACK. 170, by association with *matt,* see p. 103;—*Nickel* (from the name of a demon) ib. 72; cf. *Kobold* 'a goblin'; 'a certain mineral'.

[1] It seems possible that this term and others were developed in part by the influence of *gin* < *geneva,* which may have been considered identical with the name p. 79 f.—Or the shortening *gin* from *geneva* may partly imply a punning reference to the name *Gin* and to the above names for liquor.

Other senses: Bav. *der hohe Rüepel* 'das Ende einer Holzrise' see WACK. 173.—*Fensterpeter* 'Fensterkreuz' ib. 154.

fauler Heinz 'Ofen mit schwachem Zuge bei Chemikern und Apothekern' ib. 150.

Swiss *Samiclaus* (< *Sankt Nikolaus*) 'ein Geschenk, das Eltern ihren Kindern durch eine vermummte Person, so genannt, machen' WACK. 60 fn. 1, by a curious causal connection; cf. *heiliger Christ* for 'Christgeschenk' PAUL.

At last some terms of application to inanimate objects generally:

E. *dandy* 4 'anything superlatively fine etc.' p. 64.—

every man jack applied e. g. to grapes, 1846 Thackeray, Van. Fair, ch. VIII: »Rose and Violet introduced me ... to the gardener, ... from whom they begged hard a bunch of hot-house grapes; but he said that Sir Pitt had numbered every 'Man Jack' of them».—

G. *Nickel* (cf. p. 106) 'verdriessliches Hindernis' WACK 172.

dial. Henneberg *Dingericht* 'eine widrige Sache'—also perhaps LG. (Brem.) *Dingerijes* 'gebraucht, wenn man geringschätzig von etwas redet'—may be a modification of *Dingerich* p. 136 (given by DWB. under the latter).

Phrases, e. g. with literary names: E. »that is the real *Simon pure*» p. 50, 135;—G. »das ist *der wahre Jakob*» p. 30.

Punning terms are *Richard* (= *Dick* = *dick*, abbreviation of) '*dictionary*';—*William* (= *Bill*) '*bill*', see SCHRÖDER, Einfluss der Volksetymologie p. 17.

Abstract ideas, phenomena, etc.:

Diseases: E. *yellow Jack* 'the yellow fever';—Am. *bronze John* 'a Texas name for yellow fever' FA.—

G. *das laufend Katterl* (*die schnelle Kathrine*, e. g. 1669 Simplic.) 'der Durchfall', by punning association with *kât* 'Koth' WACK. 148; cf. Bav. *Jungfer Kattel* 'monatliche Reinigung', perhaps associated with Gr. κάθαρμα SCHM.—† *Valtin*, *Valten* (or *S. Valtins Krankheit*, *Veltens Tanz*) 'das fallende Weh' Agricola etc. WACK. 104;—Swiss *Ohrenniggeli* 'Ohrenzwang', connected with *Ohrennickel* 'Ohrwurm' WACK. 172. Both may perhaps be connected with the sense of 'demon', cf. ib. 155.—† Univ. sl. *Cornelius* 'Kater' 16th c. MEIER p. 3.

Cf. for Death G. *Freund Hein*[1]; cf. Swe. dial. *bårolle* p. 123.

A quality is named after a person of whom it was characteristic.

E. g. E. *namby-pamby*, perhaps an old rhyming phrase [cf. *hurdy-gurdy* etc.], applied to the verses of the poetaster *Ambrose* (*Amby*) *Philips* † 1749, characterized by shallow sentimentality: 'silly verse; weakly sentimental writing or talk' (also adj. 'weakly sentimental', and v. 'coddle'). Cf. Pope's Dunciad 1728: »And Namby-Pamby be preferred for wit», later changed: »Lo! Ambros Philips is preferr'd for wit»; cf. 1729 Carey: »Namby-Pamby, or a Panegyric on the New Versification». See CE.

G. *der alte Adam* 'symbolisch für die angeborene sündhafte Natur' PAUL, e. g. »den alten Adam ausziehen».

The symbolical literary name *braggadocio* p. 51 f.

Cf. Fr. *phébus* (< *Phœbus*) 'galimatias prétentieux' (also pers. 'homme faisant le beau parleur' Rousseau) LI.

Or the quality is personified by a class-name: G. (Bav.) *Gidi* 'fear' p. 87 fn. 1;—in phrases *Hans Unfleiss* 'Nachlässigkeit', *Kunz ohne Sorgen* 'Sorglosigkeit' WACK. 176 f.; *Hans Obenhinaus* 'overbearing manners' p. 94;—† *Heinz Essmichwol* 'Betrug' 15th c. WACK. 176;— *fauler Lenz, Faulenz, Lenz* p. 101 f.;—*Schmalhans* 'knappe Lebensweise', esp. in the phrase »Da ist Schmalhans Küchenmeister» WACK. 176 and p. 94 f. above;—now exclusively abstract *Schlendrian* († also *Schlentrian*) 'ein träges Tun und Gehenlassen nach Herkömmlichkeit' WACK. 177, cf. *schlendern* (*schlentern*) 'von behaglichem Gehen, überhaupt von nachlässigem Benehmen' PAUL.

Symbolical names, e. g. *Nîthart, Neidhart*, see WACK. 102 f., 98 ff.

An action:

E. (Am.) *Roorback* 'a campaign lie', named after 'The Travels of Baron Roorback', a fiction intended to injure Polk when he was a candidate for the presidency in 1844' GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 375.

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[1] Acc. to WACK. 150 connected with *Heinrich, Grauheinrich*, etc. as names of the devil.—Other names for the devil or for demons: G. *Benz* ib. 148, *Kaspar* etc. p. 100 fn. 1 above, *Konrad* etc. WACK. 151, *Martin* ib. 153, *Nickel* ib. 171, *Peter* ib. 153, *Rüpel* ib. 173, p. 109 fn. 3 above, *Veit* p. 111 fn. 2 (for goblins etc.: LG. *Wolterken*, Du. *Wouterken* etc.; *Katzenveit* WACK. 175);—E. (dial. Yorks.) *black Sam* WR.; *old Harry*; *dickens* etc., meant as a euphemistic modification of *devil*.

Am. *Morgan* 'a bare-faced imposture', explained from a rather loose connection with the name in 1826, see FA.

Joe Miller (from 'Joe Miller's jests, or the Wit's Vade-mecum', published in 1739 by J. Mottley and connected without sufficient reason with the name of Joseph Miller, a comedian † 1738) 'a jest book' 1784 +; '(esp. a stale) joke' Ox.

The class-name *Katharina, Käthe* meant † 'Verschwörung, geheimes Einverständnis', e. g. Luther: »wo dieselbigen [die schelke] eine heimliche Katherin oder Kethen zusamen machen wider iren herrn, derselbig mag denn wol heiszen an eine schöne eiserne jungfraw Kethe gebunden» DWB —evidently by pun upon *Käthe* and *Kette* : cf. Mathesius: »*hundsketten* schmiden» with a similar sense, etc. ib.

Swe. *padrik* etc. 'a buffet, blow', cf. *paddra* 'to patter'; 'to chatter' RIETZ, see p. 123 above.

Further for quantities: *ampère* (from *Ampère*, a French electrician) a unit of electrical current: 'the current that one volt can send through one ohm'; the term adopted by the Paris Electric Congress in 1881 Ox.;—*volt, ohm, watt* other units of measurement in electricity GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 384.

Cf. the class-name E. (Ir.) *neddy* 'a large quantity' FA.

At last may be given some cases where an abstract sense is developed in verbal phrases:

† *grosse Popen sagen* or *Poppen schiessen* p. 25, perhaps developed as an abstract back-formation from v. *poppen*, or direct from the personal term[1].—The same development in G. (Leipzig) *einen Rüpel machen* 'einen losen Streich machen' DWB.;—*Uz treiben* WACK. 174;—*Mätzchen machen* 'Possen treiben';—*den Kunzen treiben*;—? *einen Ulk machen*, see p. 111 fn. 1.

[1] Cf. also *Fanten* 'Grillen, Possen' from *Fant* 'Schalk' v. BAHDER Beiträge XXII, 531 f. (see app. to p. 10).—For the development of nomina agentis to nomina actionis in Parent Germanic (e. g. **banan*-'killer', then 'death': both senses in ONo. *bani*, only the first in OE. *bana* etc., only the second in OHG. *bano*) see v. BAHDER, Die Verbalabstracta, p. 45 f.

II. TERMS ORIGINALLY DENOTING NATIONALITY OR RELIGIOUS CREED.

A.

Language seems to prove that every nation or community thinks itself the best and most honest of all, and is apt to look down in contempt upon others as wanting in honesty, intelligence, manliness, culture, etc.

Thus the adj. *English* is often laudatory, e. g. 1539 Tonstall, Sermons! »take an englyshe hart vnto the»; 1695: »truly English, that is, sincere and honest» Ox.—*Deutsch* 'bezeichnet das Edle und Treffliche' DWB, 2.—In Swedish dialects *svensker* is used for 'an honest man' RIETZ.—In French[1] *franc*, orig. 'a Frank', early developed the sense of 'noble', 'free',[2] early 11th c. St. Alexis: »jo l'en fereie franc» GODEFROY; now '*frank*'. Cf. Span. *godo*, orig. 'a Goth', then 'one of old nobility' THOMSEN, p. 40.

And on the other hand, many terms for foreign nationalities have developed into terms of depreciation.

Thus the Romans coined *punica fides* (Salustius, Livius, etc. GEORGES) as a term for treachery and dishonesty.[3] Esp. neighbouring nations, with which conflicts are frequent, seem to be looked upon with contempt or aversion: see E. *Dutch*, Fr. *anglais*, etc.

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[1] Many of the French terms given below are to be found in O. THOMSEN's sketch of appellative names, p. 36—42. An interesting collection of French phrases, proverbs, etc., characterizing different nations, esp. the inhabitants of different parts of France, has been made by H. GAIDOZ and PAUL SÉBILLOT, Blason populaire de la France (Léop. Cerf) 1884.

[2] Cf. on the other hand the developement of OE. *wealh* p. 161; and of Gr. Ἐσχλαβηνοί for the South Slavonic peoples (cf. OSlav. *slověninŭ*), which was introduced into Italy as La. *s(c)lavus* and there, owing to historical reasons, adopted the sense of 'slave' in the 8th or 9th c. (BAIST, see KLUGE): It. *schiavo*, Fr. *esclave* (12th c.: »qui estoit franc est devenu esclave« LI.), late MHG. *s(k)lave*. E. *slave*, first quoted from Gascoigne († 1577) SKEAT, may have been introduced by the intermedium of German, or early Du. *slave*.

[3] Cf. also La. *Allobrox*, orig. one of a barbarous tribe in south-west. Switzerland, then 'one who cannot speak Latin', Juvenalis (KLOTZ Handwb.); whence Fr. »parler françois comme un allobroge» 1680 Richelieu; *allobroge* 'homme grossier' DI. GÉN.

Objective facts, e. g. outward characteristics and chief occupations or trades of a nation, may also make a term denoting that nation adopt various neutral senses.

In some cases—e. g. E. dial. *Dane*, G. *Schwede* 1 and 2, *Krabat*, below—the new sense is to be accounted for by intercourse and close relations with the people in question in times past, and is thus of historical interest.

What is said of nations applies also to smaller unities within each nation.

So in most countries some particular town or province is singled out as the homestead of simpletons or of people notorious for some other fault. The Greeks had their *Bœotia*—whence Fr. *béotien*, E. *Bœotian* 1649 + Ox. 'a thickhead'—and their *Abdera* (cf. Cicero: »Hic Abdera», 'here is stupidity at home'[1] FREUND Wörterb.), whence universally *Abderite* for 'a stupid, narrow-minded man'. Universally *sybarite* means 'a person devoted to luxury and pleasure'.

In England and Germany similar terms of native formation also occur.

1) In English:

Gotham a) 'the name of a village proverbial for the folly of its inhabitants' (iron. »*wise men of Gotham*»), though it is 'not certain that a village in Notts. so named was alluded to'[2] (Ox., cf. BR.): c 1460 Towneley Mysteries: »the *foles of Gotham*»; 1526 'C merry Talys': »of the iii wyse men of gotam» + 1765.—b) Hence by ellipsis, † for 'a man of Gotham, a simpleton', 1685: »what a society of *Gotam's*»; also † *Gothamist* 1589, 1660, *Gothamite* 1802 +.—Gotham has been localized to Newcastle, di. 1825 ('cant'), and New-York, 1807 W. Irving, 1852 Ox.

On the other hand, from the North-countrymen being 'proverbially »longheaded and cannie»', the phrases »*I'se Yorkshire too*», 'I am as deep as you are, and am not to be bamboozled' BR.; cf. *to Yorkshire,» to come Yorkshire over* any person», also »to *put Yorshar* etc. *to* [*of* HALL.] a man »(the latter phrase 'from a work in the

[1] *Büchmann* p. 361 traces the transferred use of *Abderite* to Lucian, much too late a source as ist seems.

[2] Cf. from the little town of *Coggeshall* in Essex, in the dial. of that county and gener., cf. BR.) *Coggeshall job* 'a stupid piece of work, a foolish action', see WR.—*Gotham* seems to have got its bad repute by association with *Goth.*

Lancashire dialect, 1757') 'to cheat or cozen' SL. D. To North country »thriftiness» allude the phrases *Yorkshire compliment* 'a gift of something useless to the giver', also a *North-country compliment*; a *Yorkshire reckoning* 'a reckoning in which everyone pays his own share' ib.

Norwicher ('old sl.') 'an unfair drinker,.. who taking first pull at a tankard, does not draw breath till he has pretty well emptied the pot', 1896 FA. The reference to Norwich, the county town of Norfolk, is obscure. Cf. SL. D.

Of historical interest is *Banbury man* (from B. in Oxfordshire) † 'a Puritan; a sour or severe man' ('B. was at one time a center of Puritanism') CE., 1614 B. Jonson: »The reverend elder, you told me of, your B. man»; 1863 Sala: »I did ever hate your sanctimonious B.-man» Ox.—Cf. mod. sl. (tailors') *Liverpool tailor* 'a tramping workman' FA.

Here may be added the punning phrases »a member or candidate for *Barkshire*», 'said of one troubled with a cough, vulgarly styled barking';—»I am in for *Bedfordshire*», i. e. 'for going to bed' GR.-EG. (1823).

2) In German: *Potsdamer* in Berlin sl. 'der, welcher sich leicht übertölpeln lässt', KRUEGER p. 9: because belonging to a smaller town, or possibly by abstraction from the punning adj. *potsdämelich* [*dämlich* 'silly', and intens. *potz*-?] given by ANDRESEN p. 128. Cf. *Schildbürger*. *Pappenheimer* a) 'Einer aus Pappenheim' in Bavaria; b) Nuremberg since the 14th c. = *Nachtkönig* 'cleaner of privies etc.'—Here may also be given the proverbial phrase (from Schiller's 'Wallenstein's Tod' III, 15): »daran erkenn' ich meine Pappenheimer» etc., orig. denoting cuirassiers of the regiment Pappenheim, so called after its most famous chief. DWB.

Nassauer cant ['Bordellsprache' AVÉ-LALLEMANT] and Univ. sl. 'ein unanständiger Mensch, namentlich einer, der sich um das Zahlen zu drücken sucht' PAUL; hence *nassauern* v., acc. to BORCHARDT-WUSTMANN p. 344, orig. to sponge at the free board of the Nassau students at Göttingen. But probably the term is due to popular etymology and connected with the dial. phrases (Erfurt) *für nass hineinkommen* 'unentgeltlich hineinschleichen', (Halle) *das geht für nass*, (Berlin) *per nass*, *vor nass* 'umsonst', perhaps also with early NHG. *nass* 'verschmitzt, verschlagen'[1]. See O. WEISE ZfdW. I, 273—5.

[1] This (or a generally laudatory) sense may possibly have been developed from phrases such as *nasser Bruder* 'wet brother', i. e. a drunken man, being

Freiberger Berl. sl. 'einer, der sich »freien» Eintritt zu verschaffen weiss' is associated with *Freiberg* acc. to the same. Other similar terms in *-berger* which have been given among the personal symbolical names p. 139, may also be quoted here or in the VII. group.

Labander, the variant of *Laban* p. 30 f., may owe its ending to *Labander*, an inhabitant of the village *Laband* ANDRESEN p. 123.

Here may also be mentioned dial. Hess., Bav., Swiss, Tyr. *schwabeln* 'albern viel und geschwind schwatzen', orig. 'to speak like a Swabian', cf. H. Sachs: »so sind die Suppen der Schwaben Schatz, darzu die Klapperey und Schwatz»; and *Schwabenstreich* m. 'lustig-dummer Streich, wie sie von den Schwaben erzählt werden', late quots. DWB.[1]

The main bulk of the examples refer to foreign nationalities.

I—Terms for European nationalities are generally arranged here according to their vicinity to England or Germany resp.

Here I also give terms for non-English inhabitants of Great Britain.

OE. *wealh* a) 'properly, a Celt'; then, 'a foreigner'; b) hence—from the point of view of the Saxon conquerors—1. 'a slave, servant'; 2. then also 'a shameless person', cf. *wealian* 'to be impudent, bold, wanton', *wealh-word* 'a wanton word'. BOSW.-TOLLER. Cf. p. 158 fn. 2.

With this word may be etymologically connected E. *welsher* (*welcher*) 'a swindling better or book-maker on a race-track.. who absconds without paying his losses' etc., from the verb *welsh* (*welch*),

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applied in eulogy among »boon companions». Also *für nass* might have meant orig. 'as a jolly companion or friend'?—From the above phrases and from *nassauern* may possibly have developed cant (vener. sl.) and Univ. sl. *nass* 'schlecht, unanständig', 1794 quoted from Halle students (J. MEIER 10 f. otherwise), and Berlin sl. *nass* 'arm' BERGHAUS.—Or *nass* in the latter sense may be of foreign (Gipsy or Hebrew?) origin and have given rise to the phrase *für nass* etc., orig. 'as a poor wretch'? Or lastly *nass* may be used punningly for LG. *niet* 'nichts'.

[1] E. Meyer supposes that *schwabeln* is a modification of north. G. *schwabbeln* 'to chat', as associated in South and Midl. Germ. with *Schwaben*. But cf. *seibeln*, *mauscheln*.—*Schwabe* also means a German generally; thus in Alsatia during the French reign, and in Hungaria ('besonders ihre deutschen Mitbürger, wobei die Bezeichnung gehässig gemeint ist'), see DWB.—For derogatory characterization of the population in different parts of Germany, see DWB. IX, 2143 f. and IV:2, 1268 (*blinder Hesse* perhaps referring to their proverbial obstinacy).

which CE. derives from *Welsh* († also *Welch*), 'either from the surname, or in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen'.

Cf. E. *Irish* apparently for 'stupid', 'funny', 'absurd', cf. 1725 Swift: »an irish blunder»; 1891: »If we fail in anything, people say, how Irish!», cf. Ox [1]

E. † *flanderkin* a) 'a Fleming' 1694 + 1821 (also *flounderkin* by association with *flounder* 'to stumble; struggle violently and clumsily', a 1668); b) a 1700 sl. di.: 'a very large Fat Man or Horse' Ox.—Cf. Fr. *flandrin* 'grand corps mou, sans énergie' DI. GEN.; G. *flämisch* below.

Cf. E. *Dutch* often with an opprobrious or derisive application, largely due to the rivalry and enmity between the English and the Dutch, e. g. in the 17th c: as in *Dutch consolation*, *D. palate* 1678, *Dutch widow* 'a drab' 1608 Ox., *D. nightingale* 'a frog' WR., etc.[2]— In the colloq. phrase *I'm a Dutchman* (as the alternative clause to an assertion etc., e. g. 1837 Thackeray: »If there's a better-dressed man in Europe, Im a D.» Ox.), *Dutchman* may stand for 'a cheat', 'a worthless fellow'[3]; hardly for 'some one that I am not at all' (thus Ox.), which seems too weak: cf. clauses such as »*I am damned, hanged*».

G. *Holländer* 'Pächter des Viehstandes auf einem Gute' (cf. *Schweitzer*) 1840 SA., LG (Mecklenb., Cit. Pom., Holst.) Berghaus (hence introduced into S. Swe. dials.: *holländare* RIETZ). Deriv. *Holländerei* f. 'Wirtschaftsgut bei dem die Hauptsache in Viehzucht und im Wiesenwachse besteht', 1798 J. Paul DWB.—Cf. the phrase *durchgehen* etc. *wie ein Holländer* 1669 Simplic. DWB, 1847 ('ein Mainzer Sprichwort') SA., or *holländisch durchgehen* 1682 DWB.—perhaps from the swift sailing of the Dutch ships SA. ERG., or implying that Dutchmen are considered cowardly: cf. E. *Dutch defence* (see Ox.), and LG. *denesch*, *deensch* ('Danish') *lopen* of 'Durchgehen flüchtiger Pferde' BERGHAUS.

Cf. G. *flämisch* 1. *ein flämischer Kerl* 'ein stark gewachsener, derber, etwas plumper Mensch' KRUEGER 9; 2. 'verdriesslich, mür-

[1] Cf. G. *Irrländer*, a punning modification of *Irländer* (in allusion to *irre* 'crazy' etc, *irren* 'to err'), used by Abr. a S. Clara 1689. WACK. p. 122.

[2] Cf. *double Dutch*, † *High Dutch* (orig. German) for 'a language that one does not understand' Ox. Cf. Swe. dial. *tyska* (orig. 'German') 'any foreign language', *tysk* 'incomprehensible', *slabbertyska* ('babble- G.') 'gibberish' cf. E. *pedlar's French*; RIETZ.

[3] Cf. also the opprobrious sense which may be implied in the use of *Dutchman* by carpenters as 'a playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault in a badly made joint' Ox.

risch, abweisend', Chr. Weise († 1708): »macht ein flämisch Gesichte» HE.—G. *flandrisch*, »ein Mädchen *aus Flandern*», for 'flatterhaft' is due to association with dial. Bav. *flandern* 'flattern'. See ANDRESEN, p. 116 f.

From *Alsatia* having long been a 'debatable ground' between Germany and France, the name was given in E. cant to 'the precinct of White Friars in London, formerly a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers', then gen. to any 'asylum for criminals'. Hence *Alsatian* 'an inhabitant of Alsatia, a debtor or criminal in Sanctuary' 1691 + 1822; adj. + 1882. OX., FA.

From French may here be quoted *anglais* † 1. 'créancier', Cretin († 1525), Marot († 1544), etc. GODEFROY Complément; 2 1611 Cotgrave: 'créancier qui n'est jamais payé' DI. GÉN.

To the Norse invasions and rule in England in the middle ages must be traced the origin of E. dial. *Dane* 'a red-haired man; a term of reproach', being found both within the old 'Danelag' and the sphere of the Scandinavian influence (Notts., Hertfs., E. Angl.), and outside it (Wilts., Berks., Som., Cornw.). E. g. quot. 1865 concerning Cornwall: »Certain red-haired families are often referred to as Danes, and the dark-haired people will not marry with 'a red-haired Dane'». WR.

To traditions from the Thirty Years' War seems partly due G. *Schwede* ('a Swede') 1. † 'meist der Typus des grausamen Feindes', e. g. in Swabia, acc. to BIRLINGER: '*Schwed* hiess alles, was Grausamkeit übte, oft hiessen »gartende Knecht», Kaiserliche, Räuber geradezu Schweden';—2. Swiss *en rechte Schwed* 'ein breitfurchig und grossmaulig angelegter Prahler'.—3. Whereas these meanings in remote German districts[1] refer to times past, North Germans, who were always in frequent intercourse with the Swedes, may have formed also later LG. *en rechten Swêd* 'ein betrunkener', *ne rechten Sweid* 'durstige Gurgel, Säufer' DWB.—4. The most common phrase, *alter Schwede* 'alter, ehrlicher Kerl', esp. as a term of address (quot. from Leipzig, Thuringia, Bav., Tyr., etc.) DWB. and dating perhaps from

[1] Cf. also LG. curse: »dat di de *Swede*!» DWB.; Pom »Du warst den Sweden krigen», 'es wird dir übel gehen' DÄHNERT (1781). In many dials. (Bav., Swab., Hesse, Thur., Leipz.) the phrase *der Schwed kommt* etc. is used to frighten children, see DWB.—Cf. Fr. dial. ('Franche-Comté') *chvède* 'un brigand, littéralement un Suédois, souvenir de la guerre de Trente ans' GAIDOZ-SÉBILLOT p. 376. To the same period may also be traced Spa. *hacerse sueco* ('to make oneself, or become, a Swede') 'to make as if one does not understand'.

the 18th c. SCHM., may, acc. to the latter, have originally denoted a man from »*des Schweden Zeiten*», i. e. 'of a former and better generation'—and is then due to abstraction (back-formation) from this phrase. v. TREITSCHKE explained the phrase in 1879 from the fact that 'The Great Elector' of Brandenburg (1640—88) made old Swedish soldiers enlist in his army, where these '*alte Schweden*' often became sergeants, see BÜCHMANN p. 515. Other explanations quoted in DWB., as orig. meaning 'klugberechnender Mann', from the siege of Vienna by the Swedes in 1645 (HÜGEL), or as a modification of vulg., Univ. sl., or dial. (Leipz., Switz.) *Schwitier* 'Possenreisser, durchtriebener Kerl, leichtfertiger Mensch' etc. < Fr. *suitier* (rejected by DWB., lately offered by H. SCHRADER, Scherz und Ernst in der Sprache, p. 49), are impossible, as not accounting for the actual sense.—5. *Postschwede* 'volkstümlicher Ausdruck für Postbeamte', from the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War using dragoons as carriers of military correspondence and of communications with Sweden. MEYER'S Conversationslex. 5. ed.

To the trades of the Swiss in their own country and abroad refers G. *Schweizer* 1. 'Trabant, Türsteher', 1780 Wieland, Oberon (of »zwei hochgewaltige metallene Kolossen, durch Zauberei belebt») + SA., from Fr. *suisse* 'concierge' 1668 Racine + LI.—2. † North G. 'Konditor', 'da Konditoren vielfach aus den französischen Kantonen kamen' DWB., quot. Heine SA. ERG.—3. 'Personen, die Viehzucht und Molkerei nach Schweizerart zu treiben verstehen, auch wenn sie nicht aus der Schweiz sind', 1873 advertisement: »ein Schweizer oder eine tüchtige Viehmagd gesucht» DWB., hence Da. Norw. *sveitser* 'a cow-feeder'.

Fr. *savoyard* 'populairement d'un homme grossier' LI.

G. dial. *Prager* 'herumziehender Musikant'; that sort of people coming formerly chiefly from Bohemia. SÖHNS, Parias etc. p. 24, fn. 1.

G. Univ. sl. *Forstpolack* (orig. 'forest-Pole') 'Student der Forstakademie' 1846 KLUGE ST. was perhaps first meant as a term of abuse[1]; cf. the mock-heroic *Forst-löwe* ib.—Cf. *polnische Wirtschaft* 'lüderliche Wirtschaft' (KRUEGER p. 8, cf. BORCHARDT-WUSTMANN), Austr.

[1] Cf. *Polack* dial. Silesia, Franc., Swab. and † Univ. sl. 'Rest von Tabak in der Pfeife oder von Getränken' DWB., probably meant as 'something valueless'. Cf. *Philister* Univ. sl. for the same. SA.—Bav. *Polack* or *Bandur* 'grosse Kartoffel' SCHM. refers to potatoes being the staple food of the Poles. Cf. E. *Murphy* 'Irishman' and 'potato', p. 77 fn.

Bollakenstreich 'dummer Streich' (cf. *Schwabenstreich* above), *bollaken, bollakia'n* v. 'hinters Licht führen', *polakieren* 'prellen', see SCHM.

G. dial. East. Pruss. *Padóllak, Podóllak* (also *padólscher Ochse*) 'ungeschickter, plumper Mensch, Tölpel', adj. *padólsch, podólsch* 'ungeschickt, schwerfällig, ungefügig' (Mecklenb., Cit. Pom. *perdolsch*) are explained by FRISCHBIER, Ndd. Corresp.-bl. IX, 57, as meaning orig. 'a native of Podolia', 'Podolian'.

Austr. milit. sl. *Radletten* 'Eisenbahner' [i. e. 'railway soldiers'] 'des Rades auf dem Kragen halber' HORN p. 32, may refer to *Letti*, the Baltic tribe, and imply that those soldiers do as hard and rough work as Lettish workmen.

G. *Russe* 1. Bav. (*Rus*) 'grober Bengel, Flegel' DWB.; (esp. Bav., Wurtemb.) milit. sl. 'Rekrut', HORN 36; Swiss (*Russ*) 'wilde, ungeschlachte Person'; 2. dial. e. g Leipzig *ein wahrer Russe* 'ein abgehärteter, gesunder Mensch' DWB —Cf. MHG. *ungetriuwer Rûz* ib.

Cf. with 1. Swe. dial. common *ryss* for 'an impudent, boisterous, unruly person', *rysk* adj. RIETZ, and Fr. dial. (Quercy) *acos un Russo* ('c'est un Russe') 'se dit de quelqu'un qui a le caractère difficile' GAIDOZ-SÉBILLOT p 375.

G. *Presskosack* 'Soldschreiber', 'wegen ihrer knechtischen Unterwürfigkeit' KRUEGER p. 9.

E. *Cossack*, comm. sl. 'a policeman', mod. quot. FA.

G. *Krabat, -e* a) † and dial. (for the modern *Kroat*) a Croat. b) As the Croats were known as fierce warriors in the Thirty Years' War: *kleiner Krabat, wilder Krabat* a playful term for 'ein wildes Kind', current in all parts of Germany and G. Austria[1] DWB.; now vulgar and only pl. for 'ungezogene Kinder' PAUL. Bürger uses *Kroaten* in the same sense DWB —SÖHNS Parias etc. p. 22 f. explains *Krabat* as properly meaning a child begotten by a Croat trooper. The word may have been associated with *Krabbe* ('a crab'; 'a brat'), with which Adelung assumed etymological connection. ANDRESEN p. 283.—We meet with the same word in Fr. *cravate* (cf. in orig. sense »pousser à la cravate» 16th c.) † 'soldat de cavalerie légère', e. g. Voiture († 1648) LI. (hence from their dress 'a cravat').—Cf. *Pandur, Heiduck* among terms for warriors below.

Fr. *bougre* < *Bulgarus*, see terms for religion p. 182 fn.

E *Lombard*, from the numerous Lombards or Italians in England

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[1] Also in Da., Swe., and Flemish (*krawaat* for 'a bad fellow') DWB.

engaged in money-lending etc., developed the sense of † 'a banker or money-lender', cf. Chaucer CE. Hence also *Lombard-Street*[1].

G. † Univ. sl. *Kalaber* 'Kerl, Bauer' KLUGE St., acc. to. P. BECK, ZfdW. I, 272 f., alludes to *Kalabrien* (orig. *Calabria* in Italy), by which are designated in some parts of Swabia and Baden 'die von den Ärmsten bewohnten, entlegensten Stadtteile' (*Galabre, Kalarum, Kalaberich*), 1837 + (perh. from their site, 'wie Kalabrien—eine arme Provinz—am äussersten Zipfel Italiens hängt'). Beck also quotes (Upper Swabia) *kalabrische Hitze*, (Altmark) *kalabeorsche Hitte* etc., [and perhaps as a later analogy] (Alleman.) »er hat *kalaberisch* gsoffe» ('gesoffen').—If a comparison with the Italian province is really implied by the words above, this comparison can only have originated in Univ. sl , and later the phrases may have been introduced into dialects.[2] But it seems at least equally probable that these words do not directly allude to the province, but owe their present form only to association with its name (probably in University sl.).

From *calabrinus* is perhaps formed Fr. *carabin* 1. † [also *calabrin* KÖRTING] 'soldat de cavalerie légère au XVIe siècle' (whence *carabine*); 2. 'fig. et fam. au jeu, celui qui hasarde volontiers un coup sans jamais s'engager réellement'. Probably identic: 3. † (*c. de Saint-Côme*) 'frater, garçon chirurgien'; 4. 'aujourd'hui, fam. etc., étudiant en médecine'. 5. 'par injure, fat, animal'. Cf. LI. (DIEZ otherwise).

To an Italian town refers E. *milliner*, † also *millaner, millener* etc. a) prob. orig. *Milaner* 'a trader from or with *Milan* (formerly *Millaine* etc.), famous for its silks and ribbons, as well as for its cutlery'; b) 1. formerly 'a man who dealt in articles for women's wear', 1598, a 1611 Shaks.: »no Milliner can so fit his customers with Gloues«;

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[1] In the same way ODu. *lombaerd* 'a broker', OFr. *lombart*, Fr. † *lombard* 'prêteur sur gages' DI. GÉN.—The Fr. *lombard* developed the sense 'a broker's shop', whence E. *lombard* 1. the same, 2. 'a public institution for lending money to the poor' CE. From the E. variant † *lumbard* developed *lumber* 1. † 'a pawnbroker's shop', 2. † 'a pawn', and 3. (perhaps developed from 1. by association with *lumber* 'to stumble,' rumble, etc.') 'things thrown aside as of no present use or value' 1699 +. Cf. CE.—*Lombard fever* 'laziness', 1767, 1785 sl. di. FA., i. e. readiness to pawn anything at the Lombard broker's or pawnbroker's, cf. BR.

[2] Cf. *Kaffer* below, p. 171 fn. 4, and what is stated concerning introduction of phrases and terms from University slang into general vulgar or familiar parlance by BURDACH, Studentensprache und Studentenlied in Halle, p. XII, and by KLUGE Studentensprache, p. 2.

now 'a woman[1] who makes and sells bonnets and other head-gear for women'; and (not Am.) 'also furnishes dresses or complete outfits'; 2. † 'a dealer in armour' (of Milan) CE.

E. *Greek* 1. 'a cunning or wily person; a cheat, esp. at cards': 1528, in enumerating the vices of a bishop, it is said: »In carde playinge he is a goode greke» + Ox.—Cf. Fr. *grec* 'un homme qui filoute au jeu' 1758 LI., then also Spa. *griego*, and G. *Grieche*. GAIDOZ-SÉB. VIII think the term an ellipsis of *grec au jeu*, *grec* meaning first only 'habile'; cf. *être grec en quelque chose* 'y être habile, trop habile', 1651 LI. But it seems the Greeks were especially clever at some games. Cf. OFr. *griesche* etc. f. 'sorte de jeu'; hence 'probablement malheur au jeu, et malheur en général' GODEFROY.

2. *a gay Greek* 'a merry fellow, a roysterer', etc., 1536: »smythes, coblers, tylers, carters, and such other gay grekes»; esp. a *merry Greek*; a 1553 Udall, Royst. D., the name Mathewe Merygreeke; then appell. 1583 + 1694[2]; *a mad Greek* 1597; 1635 Heywood: »A boon companion, a mad Greeke, a true Trojan». Acc. to Ox. (*grig*) these phrases, although quoted a little earlier, are probably transformed by popular etymology from a *merry grig* 'an extravagantly lively person' 1566 + (dial. WR.). Cf. them placed side by side 1820: »a true Trojan, and a mad merry grig, though no Greek» FA.—Common are the phrases *as merry, lively* (dial. *blithe, brisk, happy*, etc.) *as a grig*[3] Ox., WR. Also † *a mad grig* 1638.—*Grig* alone 'rarely' means the same, a 1652 + 1868 G. Eliot: »When I was a young grig». Orig. *grig* seems to mean 'anything below the natural size' (Dr. Johnson), hence a) † and dial. 'a short-legged hen' 1589 +; b) 'a species of eel'[4], 1611 +, and c) dial. 'a grasshopper or cricket' Ox. WR., cf. dial. Cornwall *griggan* 'a grasshopper' (also Chesh. *griggy* 'a louse') WR. Cf. *as merry* or *pleasantas a cricket* 1596, 1592; 1616: »*a merry cricke and boon companion*»; 1612: »*the maddest cricket*» Ox.—As a counterpart to *merry Greek* was then perhaps formed *Trojan*, see quot. 1635 and below.

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[1] Cf. 1757 Murphy, Upholsterer (Coll. m. est. Farces, Edinb. I 1792, p. 209: »an eminent *man-milliner.*»

[2] Swe. fam. *en glad grek*, meaning the same, may be due to literal translation from English.

[3] From such phrases is abstracted, I think, the adj. sense dial. Suss. 'merry, lively, happy', WR.

[4] SCHRÖDER, Einfluss der Volksetymologie auf den Londoner sl.-Dial.', p. 16, derives *merry Greek* from *grig* in this sense.

It is, however, not quite excluded that *a merry Greek* etc. may refer to the renown of the Greeks for high living—cf. La. *græcari* 'to live in luxury' (Horace, Tertullian), *græco more bibere* 'to drink some one's health' (Cic.), *congræcare* 'to spend in luxury', *pergræcari* (Plautus) FREUND, and *Ephesian, Corinthian* below[1]—or that both *Greek* and *Trojan* are to be traced to medieval poetry based upon ancient tales the heroes of which impressed the popular mind as 'boon companions'. Or may such an idea have developed from classical studies directly, and the terms have originated in, say, public school or college slang? Cf. *Trojan* (*Volsci*) p. 176.—3. *Greek* = *Grecian* 1.

Grecian 1. a) († also *Greek*) the biblical term for a hellenizing Jew as opp to a genuine Hebrew (e. g. Acts 6 :1) may be referred to, I think, in the sense b) sl. 'an Irishman' 1853 (*Greek* 1823 +), cf. 1879: »in many places, e. g. London, Liverpool, and Manchester, young Irishmen on their first arrival in England, are known as Grecians', cf. Ox.—2 (Christ's Hosp.) 'a boy in the highest class' 1820, 1851 Ox.

G. *Lappen* (orig. Laplanders) Rhenish Hesse, milit. sl. 'dreijährig Freiwillige' HORN p. 37 f. Cf. *Eskimos* below; but it may also refer to *Lappen* m. 'a patch', like pop. *Lappländer* ANDRESEN p. 137.—Cf. Swe. dial. *travalapp* a) 'a Laplander wandering about the lowland districts'; b) 1. 'a wanderer'; 2. esp. Finl. also jestingly 'a boy' RIETZ; the last sense is perhaps due to association with *lapp* 'a patch'.

Punning terms are also:

E. *Hungarian* † sl. 'a hungry person, a great eater', 1600—12 + 1632[2]; cf. adj. † sl. 'thievish, beggarly', 1598 Shaks.: »O base hungarian wight». Ox —For *ogre*, perhaps < (*Hunn*)*ugar*, see WIENER Angl. XXIII, 107 f., cf. Ox.

G. *Macedonier* 'Jude, Matzenesser?' KLUGE St.; cf. *Matze* m. or f. 'das ungesäuerte Brot, das die Juden zu Ostern essen' DWB.

I add the adjs. *French* (*French leave* etc. Ox.), Swe. *fransk* 'fine, magnificent' Rietz[3]; E. *Spanish honesty*, cf. BR. '»Punish faith» is about equal to »Spanish honesty»'. Swe. dial. *spansk* 'proud, haughty'; 'well-dressed' RIETZ.

II. To peoples of Asia refer:

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[1] Also *Grecian* (old) 'a roysterer' FA., no quot.

[2] Also perhaps 1893 National Observer: »Mr. Gladstone's Hungarians» (FA. 'freebooter'; cf. the adj. sense).

[3] Cf. G. *Franz* contemptuous, p. 86.

E. *Turk* 1. 'a Mohammedan', Book of Com. Prayer: »Have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics»; 2. 'a savage fellow': »he is a regular Turk» CE.; 'a cruel, hard-hearted man', cf. *Turkish treatment* 'barbarous usage' 1823 GR.-EG. 3. Hence *You young Turk*, 'a playful reprimand to a young mischievous child' BR.; cf. Thackeray, Miscell. (T.) V, 123: »For a young man about town, there is only one woman in the whole city (. . . very few of the *young Turks* dare to have two or three strings to their wicked bows)».

G. *Türk* (genit. *-en*) 1. 'Mohammedaner'; 2. fam. 'wilder, grausamer Mensch' SA.; 3. as a playful term of address, Univ. sl.?, cf. 'Bilder aus dem Universitätsleben von einem Grenzboten', p. 180: . . . »Dich *alten Türken* wiederzusehen».

Cf. Univ. sl. *Kümmeltürke* '(namentlich Student,) der nicht aus der nächsten Heimat weggeht' (hence 'Philister', see DWB.). The term is first quoted from Halle 1781, 1795 and owing to cumin, *Kümmel*, being largely cultivated in the neighbourhood, esp. formerly (see quot. in SA. and FABRICIUS, ZfdW. III, 99)—or rather from Halle Univ. sl. (still in the »Waisenhaus») *Kümmel* 'Lebensmittel' (MEIER[1] p. 17): 'a man who can get his supply of food from his neighbouring home and may lead an easy and indolent life like a Turk'. Later the word is quoted from other universities KLUGE ST —Whatever the details of explanation, the term apparently alludes to the inertness of the Turks.

Cf. Swe. *turk* 'a savage fellow'; Fr. *Turc* 'homme rude, sans pitié'; *fort comme un Turc*, etc. LI.

E. *Tartar* 1. 'a savage, intractable person', 'a shrew', Whyte Melville: »[his] first wife had been what is popularly called a Tartar» CE.; then laudatory 2. sl. 'an adept at any feat or game': »he is quite a Tartar at cricket or billiards» GR.-EG, cf. app.—Sense 1 'still carries a faint suggestion of the terror inspired by the Tartar invasion of Europe in the thirteenth century' GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 379. —Cf. as a memory of the Crusades It. *assassino*, Fr *assassin*, orig. a member of a fanatic Eastern sect of murderers DIEZ.

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[1] MEIER himself p. 16 suggests connection with Univ. sl. (orig. cant, 'Rotwelsch') *verkümmeln* (< *verkümmern, verkimmern*) 'verkaufen'.—*Kümmel* 'Lebensmittel' may possibly mean cumin-brandy, and imply playful reference to that liquor as a very essential article of food?—From *Kümmeltürke* the neighbourhood of Halle is called *Kümmeltürkei* (not inversely, as acc. to quot. in SA.). Cf. Halle Univ. sl. 1831 *Türkei, Meierei, Sauerei* for taverns etc. ('Studentenquartiere') kept by the hosts *Türk, Meier, Sauer*. KLUGE ST. p. 68.

E. *Tartarian* † cant 'a thief', 1608 Merry Devil of Edmonton (Dodsley, Old Plays 1825, V, 227): »There's not a Tartarian nor a carrier shall breathe upon your geldings«; 1640 CE.

G. *Tartar* 'roher, grausamer Barbar' E. MEYER.

Fr. *tartare* 1. 'se dit des courriers employés par la Porte ottomane et les ambassadeurs européens à Constantinople'; 2. Voltaire: 's'est dit des valets militaires de la maison du roi, parce qu'ils pillaient pendant que leurs maîtres se battaient' [cf. also G. *Heiduck*]; 3. [perhaps 2 comically applied] 'chez les tailleurs, l'apprenti' LI.; 4 then also (acc. to THOMSEN p. 37 from 1) fam. 'false, incorrect news', of histor. origin SACHS-VILLATTE[1] (not in LI., DI. GÉN, or VIRMAÎTRE).

Cf. with 4 G. *Tartarennachrichten* 'falsche, absichtlich in die Welt geschickte Nachrichten', acc. to KRUEGER p. 9 since the Crimean War, possibly from *Tartaren* = *Presskosacken*.

To nomadic peoples refer:

E. *Arab*, orig. *Arab of the City*, *City Arab* (1848 +), *street Arab*, 'a child in the street' Ox.

E. *Bedouin* 1. 'one who leads a B.-like life elsewhere', 'a gipsy', 1863: »the dingy bedouins of England« Ox.; 2. esp. 'a vagabond boy' CE., this probably as a variant of *Arab*.

Cf. Fr. *arabe* 'un homme rapace', Boileau: »sois arabe, corsaire« DI. GÉN.; and *bédouin* 'homme sauvage et brutal' LI., from another point of view.

To special classes among foreign nations refer:

G. *Kuli* a) a coolie, an East Indian carrier, etc.; b) 1. a term of abuse almost equivalent to *Kaffer* below: »Was ist das für ein Kuli?«; »Was hat der Kuli gesagt?« E. MEYER. It may have been suggested as a variant of *Kaffer*, cf. *Mohr* b) 2 below;—2. Navy sl. *Kulis* 'Matrosen' HORN p. 38.

Bonze, 'a term applied by Europeans to the Buddhist clergy of Japan, and sometimes of China, and adjacent countries' Ox, seems to have been adopted in German: 1. Milit. sl.: 'seinen unmittelbaren Vorgesetzten nennt der Offizier seinen Bonzen' HORN p. 54; with obvious allusion *Kommissbonze* 'Feldgeistlicher' ib. p. 58.—2. Also gen. sl.: »ein par Bonzen sassen da« ('z. B. ein par fremde Leute'); »Du bist mir ein *Oberbonze*«, 'ironisch oder gutmütig tadelnd': 'das hast du

[1] Fuhrken reminds me of Fr. sl. *tarte* 'mauvais, faux' (Jean La Rue, Dict. d'Argot), which may also have caused this sense.

gut gemacht!' E. MEYER [cf. *Kaffer*].—3. esp. 'kleiner Knabe' ('schmeichelhafter, spasshafter Ausdruck'): «der kleine Bonze» E. MEYER. In this sense the word may be a variant—associated with the foreign term—of LG. (Pruss.) *Bonsch* 'kleiner Junge' FISCHBIER, if this word is not instead a modification of the sl. term.[1]

III. Peoples of Africa are referred to by the following terms:

G. *Mohr* a) 'a Moor (orig. a native of Mauretania, then a man of the black race generally)', hence b) 1. a man of swarthy complexion[2] etc., e. g. Univ. sl. (Jena), cf. 1804 Goethe: »Man nannte sie [boys who ran errands] Mohren, wahrscheinlich, weil sie von der Sonne verbrannt, sich durch eine dunklere Gesichtsfarbe auszeichneten»; 2. Univ. sl. 'ein Student. der sich zu keiner Verbindung hält', 1846; from a), or from the Univ. sl. phrase *Mohren haben* 'to funk' (orig. cant from Hebr. *more* 'fear'. MEIER p. 11), or from denoting a man 'der keine Farben trägt', i. e. 'schwarz geht' E. MEYER. A variant of 2 is *Neger* VOLLMANN.[3]

Like *Mohr* b) 1, G. *Nigrizier* (orig. an inhabitant of Nigritia (Soudan), hence, a negro) † Univ. sl. Göttingen 'Student der sich schwarz malt, um unerkannt auf den Strassen zu sein' 1785 KLUGE St.

Mameluck, see names for religion, p. 181 below.

Cf. Fr. *zouaves* orig. a tribe of Algerian mountaineers, see LI.

E. *Kaffir* sl. 'a prostitute's bully, hence a general term of contempt' FA., no quot.[4]

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[1] Under this group may also be mentioned E. sl. *levanter* 'a defaulting debtor' (1598 Florio: *levante* 'a shifter, pilfrer'), 1781 + FA.; from *levant* 'to run away without paying debts' (possibly an adaptation of Spa. *levantar* (*la casa, el campo*) OX., but) perhaps now associated popularly with the Levant. Cf. the explanation from that name in SL. D.

[2] Cf. also MHG. *hellemôr* 'the devil', and E. 1663 Cowley: »the *Blackamores* below» OX.

[3] Cf. for *Mohren haben* the variants *Neger haben* or *Juden haben* MEIER loc. cit.

[4] G *Kaffer* (pl. *-n*), dial. (Swab., Rhinel.) and Univ. sl. (1830 +) for 'Bauer' DWB., WEIGAND, KLUGE St., and hence 'einfältiger Mensch' PAUL, seems now to be felt as identical with the name of the people—cf. the reinforced variant *Zulukaffer* (in ANDRESEN p. 278 fn. 1) and *Kuli*, *Bonze*—and may have adopted its form by association. But WEIGAND seems to be right in tracing it to Rabbinic Hebrew *kaphri* 'Dorfbewohner' (from *kâphâr* 'Dorf', cf. † soldiers' cant (Feldsprache) *Gfar*, now Sax. *Kaff* the same HORN p. 104), as introduced into cant (1723 + MEIER p. 7).

E. *Hottentot* 1. 'a person of inferior intellect or culture', 1726 Amherst: »Surprized ... to find a place ... so much renown'd for learning, fill'd with such grey-headed novices and reverend hottentots» + 1763 Ox.—2. East Ind. sl. 'a stranger (come from the West)', acc. to G. R. Sims, quot. by FA.

Also G. *Hottentott* (infl. *-en*) 'roher, dummer, stumpfsinniger Mensch', with deriv. *Hottentotterei* f. SA.

A punning term is G. milit. sl. *Kameruner* for 'Kammerunteroffizier' HORN p. 54.

IV. From America I can adduce only:

Yankee 'a keen or tricky trader' GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 379.

E. *Mohawk*, formerly also *Mohock*, *Mohack* a) one of an Indian tribe of the Huron-Iroquois family settled along the M. river;—b) 'a ruffian, spec. one of those who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the 18th c.', 1711 Swift to Stella: »a race of rakes, called the Mohocks, that play the devil about this town every night» +. CE., cf. BR. and FA

E. *Mohican* 'in Cadonian phraseology, a tremendously heavy man, who rides five or six miles [in an omnibus] for sixpence', see quot. from 1848 in FA.

Cf. Fr. *iroquois* 'individu dont la conduite, les paroles, paraissent baroques' DI. GÉN. (perhaps from suggesting by its form the last word). —*algonquin* a) 'nom d'une tribu indienne'; 'sauvage du Canada'; b) 'homme peu civilisé' DI. GÉN.

G. *Fusslappenindianer* (Austrian navy sl.) 'Infanteristen' HORN 32, perhaps in reference to their training in marching.

Here may be given Pruss. soldiers' sl. *Eskimos* 'Ersatzreservisten der Friedenszeit' HORN 36, perhaps from their being so far out of the way.

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and hence into Univ. sl. and dials. (thus also SA., HE., PAUL). 'Schulmässige Übertragung' of the people's name DWB. seems rather improbable. In cant, *Kaffer* has developed the general sense of 'Mann' and 'Kamerad' MEIER l. c. [hence, I think, possibly Swe. dial. (Skåne, Småland) *kaffe* 'old man' RIETZ] The degradation to an opprobrious term in sl. is comparable with that of G. *Tölpel* and E. *churl*, but may perhaps partly be due to the influence of a strong sb. *Kaffer*, a variant of *Gaffer* 'gaper'. This *Kaffer* is quoted in the sense of 'a sentinel, watch' 1691 Stieler DWB., and may also have occurred for its doublet *Gaffer* in a wider sense.

V. To nationalities settled in no particular country refer:

E *Jew*, 'a name of opprobrium, spec. a grasping moneylender, a trader who drives hard bargains or deals craftily', 1606 'Sir G. Goose cappe': »If the sunne of thy beauty doe not white me, I am a *Jewe* to my Creator» + Ox.; 1608 Merry Devil of Edmonton (Dodsley, ed. 1825, V, p. 249): [Bilbo, to the two scheming fathers:] »A plague on you both for a couple of *Jews*!»—Cf. v. 'to cheat', a 1845.

G. *Jude* 1. the same, 1749 Lessing 'Die Juden': »Es giebt doch wohl auch Juden, die keine Juden sind» + DWB.; *ein unbeschnittener, christlicher Jude*: 'Christ, der wuchert und schachert' He;—2. from this term of opprobrium, or because the Jews belong, in a way, to no particular European nation, Zurich Univ. sl. *Juden* 'Nicht-Verbindungsstudenten' 1846 Kluge St.)—3. Bav. and Austr. milit. sl. *Pulverjuden* 'Artilleristen, bald für Fuss-, bald für Feldartillerie' Horn 31.

Fr. »*c'est un juif*» 'un usurier, un marchand qui trompe' Gaidoz-Séb. 362.

E. *Hebrew* † seems to have been used as a kind of familiar epithet (perhaps chosen on the analogy of *Ephesian, Corinthian, Trojan, Greek*, and meant as 'boon companion' as opposed to bailiffs, »*Philistines*», see below). E. g. 1608 Merry Devil of Edmonton (Dodsley ed. 1825 V, 271): Sir Arthur: »Is breakfast ready, mine host?»—Host: »'T is, *my little Hebrew*». Cf. next group.—Otherwise *Hebrew* colloq. 'unintelligible speech' 1705 + Ox.

Gipsy 1. † 'a cunning rogue', 1627 E. F., Hist. Edw. II: »this Gipsie [Spenser] had marshall'd his cunning practice»; a 1635;—2. specialized: cont. 'a cunning, deceitful, fickle, etc. woman' Ox.; cf. Shaks.: »To his lady, Dido [was but] a dowdy, Cleopatra a gipsy» Ce., see fn.; 1673: »cursing her for a dissembling hypocritical Gypsie»;—'in more recent use merely playful, and applied esp. to a brunette' Ox.;—3 *the Gipsies of Science* literary sl. for 'The British Association', 1816 Fa., from their meetings being held at different places.

Bohemian, by influence of Fr. *bohémien*, has developed the senses a) 'a gipsy'[1], 1696 + 1841, and hence b) 'esp. an artist or

[1] Cf. other names for this vagrant race, tracing their origin to various countries: E. *Gipsy* < *Egyptian* († in the same sense) and from the same etymon G. *Zigeuner*, Fr. *tzigane*; Swe. dial. *tattare* (orig. 'Tartarian').

literary man etc., who leads a free, vagabond, or irregular life, despising conventionalities', in this sense introduced into English by Thackeray, Van. Fair 1848 + Ox.

G. *Zigeuner*, the same SA. ERG.

VI. Also peoples now extinct, but known from history, have supplied names for appellative use.

1) Scriptural names (cf. p. 28—40 above):

E. *Philistine* 1. from the phrase (Judges 16 : 9): »the Philistines be upon thee», has developed the [†?] sense of 'an unfeeling foe; humorously e. g. of a bailiff or sheriff's officer'—cf. 1608 Merry Devil of Edmonton (Dodsley ed. 1825, V., 255): [Blague to his fellow poacher on hearing the gamekeepers approaching] »The Philistines are upon us.»—1757 Fielding, Amelia: »If he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs)» CE.; 1771 Smollet, H. Clinker SCHMEIDES, ZfdPh. XXIX, 431; GR.-EG. and quot. 1886 in FA. *Cossack*.—Cf. *Moabite*.

2. Then *Philistine* has been used to translate G. *Philister* 2[1], esp. by Math. Arnold CE.—3. Acc. to GR.-EG. 1823 it also means 'drunkards'; perhaps owing to their riotous behaviour.

Cf. with 2: *Gath*, a city or district in Philistia, in colloq phrases such as *to be mighty in Gath*, 'to be a Philistine of the first magnitude', *to prevail against G.*, etc. FA.—*Dagon*, the god of the Philistines for 'Philistinism' etc. ARONSTEIN Engl. Studien XXV, 249.

G. *Philister* a) 'a Philistine'; b) 1. perhaps in allusion to Goliath, † a tall man, e. g. 1672 J. Prætorius: »Ist der Mann lang, so heisset man ihn einen Philister, einen Roland, einen Hunnen» BEHAGHEL ZfdW. I, 369; KLUGE ib. adds the punning variant *Vielister* 1656.

Esp. 2. Univ. sl. 'a non-student', referring, acc. to tradition, esp. to Judges 16 : 9 (like E. *Philistine* 1)[2], and said to have originated in 'Town and Gown' rows in Jena at the end of the 17th c. The word may have partly implied sense 2, see KLUGE l. c., and seems to have designated any enemy of the »chosen people», i. e. the students. First quot. 1687 at Jena for 'Musketier, Wächter',

[1] For much the same, the term *gigman* was coined in 1830 by Carlyle: orig. 'a man who can afford to keep a gig', 'a respectable person'; see Ox.

[2] It is quite impossible to explain pl. *Philister* from the modern *Civilisten* (in popular pronunciation '*Zifilisten*'), as is tried in v. d. GABELENTZ 'Die Sprachwissenschaft' Leipzig 1891, p. 231.

occasionally 18th c. for 'Stadtsoldat'.—Then it means townsman, 'Bürger'[1], 1697 »Philistrus quidam», 1706 +. See KLUGE ZfdW. I, 50 ff. Comps. *Bierphilister* 'Bierwirt' 1728 DWB., now 'der bei Biere sitzende und kannegiessernde Bürger' etc. HE.; *Pferdephilister* 'Pferdeverleiher' 1749 + (also *Philister* alone, 1761 Zachariä etc.)[2]; *Hausphilister* 'Hauswirt' 1831 + (also *Philister* 1813).—*Philister* has then been extended to mean 'Student nach dem Verlassen der Universität' 1781 +. See KLUGE St., DWB.

3. From the end of the 18th c. also colloq. 'nüchterner, pedantischer, beschränkter Mensch', used by Wieland and esp. popular since Goethe —Cf. comps. *Bierphilister* (see 2), *Skatphilister*: 'wie einem B.-ph. das Bier, so ist die Krone des menschlichen Daseins für einen Sk.-ph. der Skat' [a game at cards] A. HEINTZE Deutscher Sprachhort;—*Bildungsphilister* coined in 1873 by F. Nietzsche: 'der sogenannte Bildung mit engem Denken verbindende Mensch' HE, see R. M. MEYER Schlagworte p. 74.—*Philister* is then occasionally used as a general term of contempt, e. g. by Voss, see HE.

E *Moabite* a) one of a tribe hostile to the Jews (e. g. 2 Sam. 8: 2); b) (perhaps on the analogy of *Philistine* 1) 'a bailiff' sl. di. 1785, 1811; 'a constable' 1859 Matsell FA. (no quot. from literature).

Jebusite a) 'name of a tribe of Canaanites, dispossessed of Jerusalem by David' (cf. Josh. 15: 63); —b) 1. 'in the 17th c. a nickname for Roman Catholics, esp. Jesuits' [by sound association], see Ox. and BR;—2. hence perhaps—as a term of abuse, the allusion being no longer felt—Am. 'a mischievous child' GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 375 fn.

sodomite (see Genesis 19: 5 etc.); now universal, in French since the 13th c. LI.

E. *Levite* 1. † (from frequent rhetorical use in MLa.) 'a deacon', 1393 Langland + 1604; —2. † somewhat cont. 'a clergyman' 1640 + a 1704 (Ox.), 1823 GR.-EG.; 'also, in allusion to Judges 17: 12', 'a domestic chaplain', e. g. 1655 Ox.—*Adullamite*, see app.

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[1] As fem. counterpart is formed *Philistresse* 'Bürgersfrau' 1846, 'Hausfrau' 1831 + (also *Hausph.*) KLUGE St., DWB.

[2] Cf. *Philister* 'Mietpferd' 1756 + 1795, probably shortened from *Philisterpferd* 1776 KLUGE St.—*Philister* also means 'Hut oder gewöhnliche Mütze im Gegensatz zur Farbenmütze [a student's cap]' E. MEYER, and from its depreciative use, 'Hefenreste im Bierglase' 1747, 'Rest Tabak in der Pfeife' 1781, 1825 KLUGE St. Cf. *Polack* p. 164 fn.

From the New Testament:

Bereans (Acts 17: 10 f.), 'believers, confessors'; quot. 1875: »the *noble Bereans* of the press and pulpit» ARONSTEIN 247. As the name of an English sect, see BR.—*Laodicean* app.

See also *Grecian, Greek* 3; *Ephesian.*

2) From ancient history or poetry:

From Homer *Trojan* below and

E. *Myrmidon* a) one of the tribe over which Achilles ruled and which followed him to Troy—b) *myrmidon* 'a devoted follower who executes without scruples his master's commands' CE.; esp. for 'the constable's assistants' 1811 sl. di. FA, 1823 GR.-EG. Also *Bow Street myrmidons* 1809 Byron FA.; *myrmidons of the law* coll. 'bailliffs, policemen' etc. Thackeray CE.

G. *Myrmidonen* 'jede, mit dem Schwerte, der Feder oder der Zunge kampfbereite Gefolgschaft' BÜCHMANN 320 f.

Fr. *myrmidon* 'un jeune homme de petite taille', from the Myrmidons having been changed from ants; then 'individu de peu de force, de crédit', Molière + LI.

Lesbian, see FA.

And the following inhabitants of cities:

E. *Trojan* 1. coll. 'a plucky fellow', c. 1838 Thackeray, Yellowpl.: »He bore it like a *Trojin*»;—2. 'a boon companion'; 'sometimes a term of opprobrium', 1596 Shaks.; 1633: »the cook [is] a reverend *Trojan*» + CE. See *Greek* 2, quots. 1635, 1820 and end.

Westminster School sl. *sky* 'a disagreeable person, an enemy' is explained by SL. D. as shortened from *Volsci*: 'Winchester boys being of course understood to be Romans'. A very daring explanation, but perhaps supported by school tradition.

Corinthian, 'from the proverbial luxury and licentiousness of ancient Corinth'[1]. 1. † 'a profligate, idler', 1596 Shaksp., 1 H. IV: »I am no proud Jack, but a *Corinthian,* a lad of mettle, a good boy». [here almost = 'a boon companion'] + 1879[2];—2. 'a shameless fellow', a 1700 B. E., 1785 Grose Ox.—3) 'a swell' ('in the third decade of the 19th c. at the height of its popularity, also adj.') 1785

[1] Cf. Greek κορινθιάζεσθαι 'to fornicate'; E. *Corinth* † 'a bawdy house' 1785 Grose Ox., still Egan 1823.

[2] As an adj. 'profligate' 1642 + Ox.

Grose FA. [1823 Egan], 1819 + a 1847 Ox.—4. 'a wealthy[1] amateur of sport', esp. (Am.) 'an amateur yachtsman'.—Cf. Ox.

Ephesian † 'a boon companion', 1597 Shaks., 2 H. IV: Prince: »Where suppes he? What company?»—Page: »Ephesians, my Lord, of the old Church»; 1598 Merry W.: »thine Host, thine Ephesian.» Ox. The first quot. may imply that the term refers to the Eph. congregation as warned by St. Paul against foolish talking, jesting, etc. (Ephes. 5: 3, 4); cf. Scriptural terms.

See also *Abderite* and *sybarite* p. 159.

3) From medieval history:

E. *Goth* 'a barbarian', often associated with *Vandal*, e. g. 1663; 1735 + 1870: »a horrible *Goth* of a Scotchman». Cf. *Gothic* 'barbarous', 1695 Dryden: »a barbarous and *Gothic* manner» + 1841 (now *gothic*) Ox., cf. FA.—See also *Gotham* p. 159 fn. 2.

Cf. Fr. *ostrogot, -e* 'homme, femme qui ignore les usages, les bienséances, la politesse'; *gothique* 'se dit de ce qui est trop ancien ou hors de mode'; 'qui dévaste en barbare', Boileau + LI.; orig. the same sense in † *l'ordre gothique* (La Bruyère, 1 ed 1688), *architecture gothique, style gothique.* Also *Goth* 'barbare', Voltaire, see ibid.

Universally *Vandal* (G. *Vandale*) is used for a barbarian, esp. 'one who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art, literature, or the like', from the Vandals sacking Rome A. D. 455.

Cf. G. *altfränkisch* 'aus der Mode gekommen' PAUL, already MHG. DWB.; and Fr. *tudesque* 'qui appartient aux anciens Germains'; 'par dénigrement, qui a quelque chose de rude, de grossier, sans élégance' LI.

MHG. *Hiune* (OHG. *Hûn*), LG., now HG. *Hüne*, a) † 'a Hunn', (identified w. MLa. *Hunnus*), e. g. 1561 Maaler: »die Hunnen, Hünen»; —b) then, as the popular mind is apt to look upon the warlike races of former ages as being of very high stature, the word developed the sense of giant,[2] from the 13th to the end of the 16th c. (South

[1] Ox. gives also the sense † 'a wealthy man', but the only quot., 1577 Fenton, is historical and refers to Asia.

[2] Probably owing to their dreadful appearance rather than to high stature. Cf. the description by Ammianus Marcellinus (end of the 4th c.) XXXI: 2: »spadonibus similes, conpactis omnes firmisque membris et opimis ceruicibus, prodigiosæ formæ et pauendi, ut bipedes existimes bestias uel quales in conmarginandis pontibus effigiati stipites dolantur incompte».

G. and literary *Heune*,[1] Midl. and LG. *Hûne*), e. g. 1587 Mathesius, Sarepta: »Solche grosse *Heunen* waren auch vor der Sündflut». Later the word was extinct in South G., but still kept in LG. (and partly Midl. G.), from where it was then reintroduced as *Hüne* into HG literature by the antiquaries of the 17th c. It was then made popular in poetry esp. by WIELAND, e. g. 1789 Oberon: »bekämpft die Hünen und die Drachen».—Now also in general speech »ein Kerl wie ein Hüne», *Hünengestalt*, etc. See HE., KLUGE, SCHADE, DWB.

MUCH, Archiv CVI, 366, adduces as correspondent the development of Slavon. *obrŭ* 'a giant', orig. 'Avarian', *Avarus*: 'die den Slaven gegenüber früher eine ähnliche Rolle gespielt haben wie früher die Hunnen gegenüber den Germanen'.

E. *Saracen* 1. in ME. frequently 'pagan', and substituted for 'heathen Dane', e. g. in one version of the romance of 'King Horn' GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 374 fn. 2.—Cornwall and Devon *attal-Sarsen* etc. (also *Jews'pits* etc.) for the ancient piles of attle[2] in those old mining districts CE. may be compared with G. *Hünengräber*.—2. Technically it also meant † 'one who continued to use the old Saracenic loom in the production of arras or Saracenic tapestry, as distinguished from those who adopted the high frame' CE.

VII. To fictitious countries or places allude the following terms:

From Swift's Gulliver (1726):

E. *Lilliputian* coll. 'a dwarf' 1823 GR.-EG. and CE.; G. *Liliputaner*; Swe. *lilliputt* (stressed ´ `), associated with *lille* 'little' and *putte* 'a little boy'.

Yahoo a) a creature human in form, but brutal in its passions, affording a sort of caricature of man;—hence b) *yahoo* 1. 'a rough, brutal, uncouth character', e. g. 1772 »a yahoo of a stable-boy»; 2. south-west. U. S. Am. 'a greenhorn, a back-country lout' CE.

G. *Krähwinkler* a) an inhabitant of *Krähwinkel*[3], a fictitious town chosen, perhaps at the suggestion of actual village names, by

[1] Adj. *heunisch* meant † 'ungeschlacht, unflätig, grob'; still Bav. and Swiss 'heisshungrig', also 'sauer' (of wine and, already OHG.. of grapes) DWB. These latter senses may be developed from that of 'savage', 'uncivilized'.

[2] Hence elliptical Wilts *Sarsens* 'round bolder stones' HALL.

[3] Cf. Swe. † *Kälkestad*, 1733 Dalin (*Tjelkestad*) + 1844, whence *kälkborborgare* 'a Philistine'—by ellipsis from *Kälkestadsborgare* acc. to HJELMQVIST, Bibl. pers. namn, p. 19.

Jean Paul as the scene of his satire 'Das heimliche Klaglied der jetzigen Männer' (1801), and by Kotzebue as the scene of his plays 'Deutsche Kleinstädter' (1803) and 'Des Esels Schatten oder der Process in Krähwinkel' (1809), and probably from these sources proverbial as the type of provincial narrowness and stupidity, thus applied as early as 1805;—b) *Krähwinkler* then gener. 'beschränkter Kleinstädter', 1854 G. Keller. DWB., BÜCHMANN 223.

As symbolical names may be given:

E. *Grumbletonian* ('formed from *grumble* in imitation of *Muggletonian* and *Grindletonian*'—from Grindleton in Yorkshire?—'names of religious sects in the 17th c.') 1. † in the latter part of the 17th c., one of the 'Country Party' in Engl. politics, actuated, acc. to the 'Court party', by dissatisfied personal ambition; later applied to the Opposition generally, 1690 Andros Tracts: »the great Sect of Grumbletonians in the Countrey» + 1838;—2. 'a grumbler' generally, 1773 + 1864: »Her old grumbletonian of a husband». Ox. Cf. terms for sectarians, p. 182, and *gothamite* p. 159.

G. *Schlauberger, Drückeberger*, see p. 139, 161.

Symbolical use of real or fictitious names for nations or countries is treated by O. JESPERSEN, 'Punning or allusive phrases in English', Nordisk Tidskrift for Filologi, III. ser. IX, 65—72.—For German, see WACKERNAGEL 125—7.—For French, see TOBLER, 'Verblümter Ausdruck und Wortspiel in altfranzösischer Rede', in Vermischte Beiträge zur altfranz. Gram. II, 192—202.

B.

In connection with national terms may be treated personal terms orig. indicating a religion, religious sect, etc.

1) In countries where all individuals are 'christianized', it comes quite natural to designate any one as a 'Christian'. Hence:

E. *Christian* 1. coll. and dial., 'a human being, as distinguished from a brute', 1591 Shaks. and 1601 Tw. Night: »I haue no more wit than a Christian, or an ordinary man has» +; dial. »that dog is as cunning as a Christian»;—2. then more pregnantly, coll. or sl., a 'decent', 'respectable' fellow, 1844 Dickens: »You must take your passage *like a Christian*[1]» Ox.;—3. perhaps as an application of 2

[1] Cf. adj. (mod. coll. or sl.) for 'decent' etc, 1682 d'Urfey: »*Christian breeches* without hole»; »*Christian food*» + Ox.

or punningly 1811 L Bal.: 'a tradesman who has faith, i.e., will give credit' FA.

G. *Christ* (genit. etc. *-en*) with qualifiers: *ein wunderlicher Christ* 'a queer fellow', Goethe + DWB.—perhaps on the analogy of *ein wunderlicher Heiliger* (E. MEYER), which means the same and acc. to BÜCHMANN 33 (cf. GRÜNBERG Biblische Redensarten 15) is due to the Scriptural passage, Psalms 4: 4: »Erkennet doch, dass der Herr seine Heiligen wunderlich führet» (acc. to SA. and DWB. co. 1830, from the miracles and strange conduct of the saints, cf. *Patron* below).

On the analogy of the first phrase has perhaps been formed *ein toller Christ*, 1854 Freytag HE., see ANDRESEN.

In the same way in Romance languages as equivalent of 'man':

It. *cristiano*, e. g. 1541 T. Berni, Orlando inam. TOMMASEO-B.; Spa. *cristiano* 'fam., hombre o alma viviente' DI. ACAD. ESP. 12. ed.; Fr. e. g. *bon chrétien* 'un homme facile, accommodant', *dur chrétien* LI.

Especially remarkable is the sense development in Fr. *crétin* (orig. from a Swiss dial.): acc. to GÉNIN etc. orig. 'Christian', then it may have meant 'innocent', whence the mod. sense of 'idiot, also physically deformed', see KÖRTING and SCHELER. Cf. for the last development Fr. and E. *innocent*, E. *silly* < OE. *sælig*.

On the other hand, words for unbelievers are often made to imply vices or want of culture, or they are applied to some special nationality.

G. *Heide* a) a pagan; also generally a heterodox, c. 1216 Wolfram +, or (e. g. dial. Bav.) an unbaptized person.—b) It was formerly often particularly applied: 1. † to a Mohammedan[1], c 1216 l. c. + 16th c. Zimmer Chronicle, or—2. † to a gipsy, 15th c., still in dials. Switz., Alsatia, Tyrol. Cf. MDu. *heiden* 'a gipsy' VERWIJS en VERDAM. Du. † *heyd-lieden* 'zeugitani... ægyptii et id genus hominum vilissimum, .. incertis sedibus vagabundum .. mendicatione, chiromantia et furtis clandestinis se exercens' KILIAEN quot. ib., hence by a further development mod. Du. *heiden*, f. *heidin(ne)* 'Landstreicher';—or 3. † to 'herumziehende Kaufleute maurischer und sicilischer Heimat', Zimmer. Chron.—4. Then also, by characterization, *ein wilder Heide* 'a savage fellow', (see Zimmer. Chr. +), cf. »er schwöret und fluchet wie ein Hayd»; Du. † *heyden* 'homo agrestis

[1] Cf. the specialization of Arab. *kāfir* 'infidel' to the *Caffres* of South Africa.

et incultus' Kiliaen[1]. *Heide* in Wieland's Oberon varies with *Riese* of a savage giant[2].—See DWB.

E. *pagan* 'an ungodly person'; † sl. esp. 'a prostitute', 1659: »In all these places I have had my several pagans billeted . .« CE., cf. FA.

gentile is applied to any sort of stranger, e. g. in the phrase (from Scripture) »in the land of the gentiles«. FA., no quot.

Heathen is sometimes punningly applied to persons belonging to places bearing the name *Heath*, as *Blackheath*, 1891 + Ox.

miscreant a) 'an unbeliever', e. g. 1303 »myscreantes and Turkes« + 1787;—b) 'a vile wretch, scoundrel', 1593 Shaks.: »a traitor and a miscreant« CE.

I here give G. *Mameluck* a) a slave, then one of the body-guard of the Egyptian sultan; born of Christian parents, but brought up in the Mohammedan religion (WEIGAND, cf. SA., DWB.), quot. Luther.—b) 1. Since the 16th c. very common for 'Abtrünniger' etc., 1579 Fischart, 'Bienenkorb': »er [der Papst] . . soll für ein ehrlosen Ketzer und Mamelucken oder apostatam gehalten werden«; 1580 B. Krüger: »der Lucifer, Von Got geschaffen ein Engel zart, Der bald zum Mamelucken wart' . . + Wieland; cf. (ed. 1673) Hoffmannswaldau: »last die Natur doch nicht zur *Mameluckin* werden«—2. Hence, by extension to other qualities often combined with the former, dial. Westerwald 'heimtückischer, verschlossener Mensch' DWB.

The term in sense 1 seems to have come to Germany by way of Italy. In Italian, however *mammalucco* (also fem. *-a*) has a transferred sense of 'a fool, simpleton' (quot. 1726), possibly by association with *mammolo* 'a little boy' etc., cf. TOMMASEO-BELLINI, or simply from being used as a term of abuse. In the latter way seems developed Spa. *mameluco* a fool, 'hombre necio y bobo' DI.

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[1] Du. *heiden* may have been introduced in this transferred sense into English (acc. to SKINNER, see Ox.): *hoyden* 1. † 'a rude, ignorant, or awkward fellow' 1593 + 1708; 2. 'a rude, or ill-bred girl (or woman)' 1676 + 1744, or, more harmlessly, 'a boisterous girl' 1809 + (adj. 1792). For the sound development of *ei* into *oi*, cf. Ox. *hoise* (= Du. *hijschen*). For the sense, Ox. hesitatingly suggests connection with *hoit* 1. 'to indulge in riotous and noisy mirth, to act the hoyden', c 1600 +; 2. Sc. 'to move clumsily'. To association with this verb may at any rate be due the idea of boisterousness, cf. *hoiting girl* 1676. See Ox.

[2] Cf. *heiden* as a reinforcing prefix: *Heidenangst, -lärm* HE.; »einen *Heidenhunger* haben«, *heidenstark* E. MEYER.

ACAD. ESP. 12. ed.—To the mamelukes as a body-guard refers Fr. *mamel(o)uk*: 'se dit depuis quelque temps pour désigner les partisans fanatiques du pouvoir' LI.

2) Names of religious parties:

G. *Ketzer* a) a heretic. b) 'As heresy was the worst sin, incomprehensible as it were, heretics were credited with all sorts of vices': hence in many transferred senses (esp. in Swiss): 1. † 'a sodomite', Bav. quot. 1453 +; Swiss in compounds; deriv. *Ketzerei*[1];—2. 'Fälscher' (from heretics adulterating religion DWB.): *Metallenketzer* 1572 Fischart, hence *ketzern* 'fälschen';—3. Swiss 'unwahrer, untreuer Mensch', 1781 Pestalozzi: »Du bist ein Ketzer, dass du das sagst»;—4. more innocently, Swiss 'Wagehals';—5. Swiss gener. a term of opprobrium ('pöbelhaft derb', sometimes *Käpper* as a veiling substitute) also of animals and things;—6. then in pity, esp. Swiss *der arme Ketzer*, probably first applied to a heretic at stake. Cf. *armer Teufel, poor devil, armer Schlächer*; see DWB.—7. Lastly, *Ketzer* is used by extension for one who upon any subject holds opinions contrary to those generally received, e. g. 1691 Stieler: *Sprachketzer*; 1774 Heynatz: »Grammatische Ketzer (ein gottschedischer Ausdruck)» DWB.; still usual E. MEYER.

Like 7 E. *heretic*, 1599 Shaksp.: »an obstinate *heretique* in the despight of Beautie» + OX.

By punning allusion:

G. *Manichäer* a) orig. the gnostic sect of the third cent. b) in Univ. sl. 'a creditor' 1728 + Heine (still usual E. MEYER), by association with *mahnen* 'to dun'. Deriv. *manichäern*, † *manichiren*, KLUGE ST., DWB., ANDRESEN 126.

Jesuit 1. means universally 'a dissembling person, a prevaricator', e. g. E. 1640: »reproached by the name of Jesuit and Traitor» + OX.—In Engl. also 2. ('venery sl.') 'a sodomite' FA.; and 3. by punning allusion in Cambr. Univ. sl. 'a grad. or undergrad. of Jesus College', 1771 Smollet + 1856 FA.

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[1] Cf. Fr. *bougre* (orig. *Bulgarus*, hence) 'heretic'; 'sodomite' 1172 (acc. to DI. GÉN. with esp. reference to the Bulgarian sect of the *Bogomiles*, accused of this vice); now a vulgar term of abuse (with fem. *bougresse*), La Fontaine +; humorous »c'est un *bon bougre*», 'un bon diable' DI. GÉN.

In the above terms for nationality[1] used in transferred senses, the points of comparison are:

Outward characteristics: see E. *flanderkin*, [Fr. *flandrin*], *Mohican*, *Lilliputian*; G. *Hüne*, [OSlav. *obrŭ*], *Nigrizier*, *Mohr*, *Philister* 1; cf. also *Russe*. [Fr. *myrmidon*].

Coarseness: E. *Goth* [Fr. *ostrogot*], *yahoo*; G. *Russe*, *Schwede*, *Padollak*, *Kalaber*, *Hottentott*. [Fr. *allobroge*, *savoyard*].

Savageness, fierceness: *Turk*, *Vandal*; spec. E. *Tartar*, *Mohawk*, G. *Schwede*, *Krabat*. [Swe. *ryss*].

Intemperance: E. *Norwicher*, G. *Schwede*.

Boastfulness: G. *Schwede*.

High living, effeminacy, etc. E. *Corinthian*; (*sybarite*).

Shamelessness, vices: (*sodomite*), E. *Corinthian*.

Laziness: G. *Kümmeltürke* [cf. Fr. *flandrin*].

Stupidity: E. *Gothamite*, *Hottentot*, cf. *Irish*; G. *Potsdamer*, *Krähwinkler*; (*Abderite*), *Bœotian*. [Fr. *béotien*].

Avarice etc.: *Jew*, cf. E. *Yorkshire*; [rapacity: Fr. *arabe*].

Cunning, 'sharpness', etc.: E. *Yankee*, cf. *Yorkshire*.

Deceitfulness, dishonesty: *Jew*, *Greek*; esp. E. *Tartarian*, *Gipsy*; cf. *Dutchman*, *Welsher*, *Norwicher*; G. *Mameluck* p. 181.

A similar function, attitude, or mode of living, etc. is referred to by: *Cossack*, *myrmidon*, *Samaritan*; E. *Levite*, *Lombard*, *milliner*; G. *Fusslappenindianer*, *Schweizer*, *Holländer*, *Prager*, *Bonze*;—E. *Philistine*, *Moabite*, ?*sky* p. 176 ('enemies'), *Bereans*, *Alsatian*[2], *Adullamite* app., G. *Philister*;—E. *Arab*, *Bedouin*, *Gipsy*, *Bohemian*.

Farness seems implied in E. *Hottentot* 2, G. *Eskimos*.

Worth or worthlessness perhaps in E. *Grecian*, *Laodicean* app. —Terms of general opprobrium are E. *Kaffir*, *Dutchman*, OE. *wealh*, cf. ?*sky* p. 176; G. *Radletten* (?), *Kuli*, *Mohr*, *Neger*.—Laudatory epithets are: E. *Tartar*, *Trojan*, *Ephesian*, *Hebrew*; G. *alter Schwede*.

Of the above terms the following denote a trade: E. *Cossack*, *myrmidon*, *Levite*, *Lombard*, *milliner* (the last without sense of

[1] Terms without 'E.' or 'G.' prefixed occur in both languages or seem to be universally current. Terms evidently borrowed in the transferred sense from other languages are put within ( ), foreign terms within [ ].

[2] *Alsatian* has got its transferred sense from *Alsatia*, just as *alter Schwede* may be abstracted from *Schwedenzeit*.

its original meaning), *Saracen*.—G. *Forstpolack*, *Holländer*, *Postschwede*, *Prager*, *Pappenheimer*, *Presskosack*, *Schweizer*, the last with fading of its original sense, as an ordinary neutral term.—Further the military nicknames *Eskimos*, *Fusslappenindianer*, *Kulis*, *Lappen*, *Pulverjude*, *Radletten*. [Fr. *tartare*, *carabin*; for soldiers also *cravate*, *zouaves*].

Denoting social class, rank, etc.: G. *Philister*; for 'slave' OE. *wealh*, (*slave*); [cf. for a free man etc. OFr. etc *franc*, Spa. *godo* p. 159].

Denoting religion: ME. *Saracen*, [cf. Fr. *bougre*]; cf. E. *Banbury man*.—For a political party E. *Adullamites* app., *Grumbletonians*.

Terms of historical interest are: OE. *wealh*, E. *Dane*, cf. *Dutchman*; *Tartar*; G. *Hüne*, *Schwede* etc., see also app.); (*slave*, *assassin*, *ogre* app., Slav. *obrŭ*).—The idea implied seems not always to be based on real facts, see G. *Hüne*. G. *Schwede* for a cruel, devastating warrior or a bragger may perhaps be traced to the bad repute of the mercenary troops of the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, cf. SCHM.

To sematological analogy seem to be due: E. *Bedouin*, *Moabite*, *Trojan*, *Hebrew*; G. *Kuli*, *Tartaren*.—*Schwede* 4 may have been abstracted from *Schwedenzeit* etc.

Not by comparison, but by punning allusion or popular etymology is developed the transferred sense in: E. *Hungarian*, *Grumbletonian*, *levanter*, *Gotham*(*ite*), (*ogre* app.), perhaps *merry Greek*; cf. *Barkshire*, *Bedfordshire*;—G. *Nassauer*, *Freiberger*, *Labander*?, *Irrländer*, *Macedonier*, partly *Krabat*; *Kameruner*, cf. *Kaffer* [Fr. *iroquois*];—Swe. *tungus* 'a slow fellow' (associated with *tung* 'heavy'), *gascognare* (at least Lund University) sl. 'a fast fellow' (associated with sl. *gaska* 'to revel, carouse' etc.).

III. PERSONAL TERMS FOR RELATIONSHIP.[1]

These have developed transferred senses of the same character, it seems, in different languages.

'*Father*' or '*Mother*' is used figuratively for 'originator' generally, e. g. E. naval sl. *father* for 'the builder of a man-of-war' FA.;—*name-father* 1. (rare) 'an inventor of names' 1749 Richardson; 2. Sc. 'one after whom a child is named' CE.

'*Son*', '*daughter*', '*child*' may denote origin from a country, e. g. G. poet. *Alpensohn*, inhabitant of the Alp districts; or be correlative to '*father*' etc. above, as E. *name-son* 'one who is named after another', 1762 Smollet CE.

Richer meanings are derived from the (so to speak) sentimental elements in the sense of these terms.

The word '*father*' implies to us authority, protection, etc. with regard to the children; '*mother*' implies protection and tender care; '*son*', '*daughter*', '*child*' imply dependence, deference, etc. These terms may then be very aptly applied figuratively to persons characterized by these things. Thus Goethe speaks of »ein frohes Mädchen, das Mütterchen des Hauses» DWB. 2815.

Often in such senses these terms may be called vocative terms, i. e. developing their sense from use as terms of address to persons to whom we look for protection etc., whom we wish to show filial respect, paternal kindness, etc.; or to whom we simply want to stand on a footing of familiarity.

As familiarity is often a sign of condescension or even of slight, the terms in question are occasionally used in a rather free-and-easy or mocking way. Such an accidental application in addressing or mentioning a person may, by frequent occurrence, have developed a fixed sense startlingly different from the original one.

I shall here give a short survey of the various uses.

1) As terms of address to people not related to the speaker may particularly be noted (besides cases below passim) the following:

[1] Below I also give words for 'spiritual affinity', such as *godfather*, and words such as *wife*, *widow*.—A short sketch of the subject is given by J. LEOPOLD in Taalstudien IV (1883) p. 237—43.

G. *Vater, Mutter* as used by the 'Landsknechts' in addressing the peasants they were quartered upon. The latter called them in return »*lieber mein Sohn*» HORN 18.

'Noch jetzt »*mein lieber Sohn*» als Anrede in ironischem, überlegenem Ton üblich' E. MEYER.—E. *son* is used in addressing a servant in Gammer Gurton's Needle (1575; see Dodsley 1825 II, p. 81), here correlative to *gammer* p. 187 below.

E. † and arch. *daughter*, and G. *Tochter*, e. g. H. Sachs: »liebe Tochter» (also in sacred style, from Scripture) DWB.

E. *cousin* 'a friendly or familiar term of address or designation; now esp. in Cornwall; hence *cousin Jan, cousin Jacky* nicknames for a Cornishman' Ox.;[1] cf. † *my dirty cousin* (still Devon WR.), *my cousin the weaver*, a contemptuous form of address, c 1706, 1749 Ox., possibly of literary origin; dial. Suff. *cousin-kiss-them-all*, 'a colloquialism for a wheedler' Ox.

G *Vetter* † or dial., e. g. 1781 Schiller, Räuber HE.; Univ. sl. *Vetter, Frau Vetterin* 'Anrede an den Wirt und die Wirtin auf dem Jenaer Burgkeller' 1831, 40 KLUGE ST., cf. *Gevatter*; still dial. e. g. Austria: »*Vetter* nennt man jeden Bauer, zu welchem man nicht 'du' sagen kann»; a peasant's wife is ib. addressed *maem* 'Muhme' (DWB. *Muhme* co. 2646).

E. *nuncle* (< *mine uncle*) 'once the customary address of the licensed fool to his superiors' (also *nunks, nunky*) FA.

G. *Schwager* was formerly used as a familiar term of address, as early as the 16th c. Zimmer Chron.; still occasionally among artisans.—Particularly common in Univ. sl., between students and townsmen, peasants, etc., esp. in address to coachmen: hence in reference, cf. 1697 Ettner: »*Hans Schwager* der Kutscher»; in the 18th c. very common for a mail-guard, post-boy, 'Postillon'[3], now

[1] But in the Cornwall dial. itself, *cousin Jacky* is 'a term of contempt: a fool, coward' WR., this on account of the very frequency of the name in that district. —*Cousin Tommy, c. Betty*, see Appendix to p. 75, 78.—In such terms as *cousin Jonathan* 'an American of the U. S.', *cousin Michel* 'a German' (BR. sub. *Biddy*), *cousin* is meant to indicate relationship with the English.

[2] It seems probable that the E. and G. familiar use above is introduced from France. Cf. Fr. *être cousins* 'être en bonne intelligence': »ils sont *grands cousins*» DI. GÉN. From Fr. also Swe. *kusin* † in addressing friends.—Very old is the use of Fr. E. *cousin* as the term of address between sovereigns, or used by the sovereign to one of his nobles, 1418 + Ox.; DI. GÉN.

[3] The explanation of O. SCHRADER, Bilderschmuck der deutschen Sprache,

recognized ('völlig eingebürgert') and also introduced into dials. See DWB., KLUGE St.; FABRICIUS ZfdW. III, 100.—ANDRESEN 12 fn. 1 compares Fr. dial. *cousin* for the same. Cf. also that It. *vetturino* 'a carter' is changed to *Vetter* in the Tyrol ib. 148.

E. *gaffer*, orig. 'godfather', was used in addressing an old man, e. g. 1575 Gammer Gurton's N. IV (Dodsley 1825 II, 56): [Hodge to Dr. Rat, the Curate] »God morow, *gaffer vicar*».—In the same way *gammer*, orig. 'godmother', in address to women ib.—Cf. G. *Gevatter* compater, patrinus, as a familiar term of address still in dials., hence e. g. *Gevatter Schneider und Handschuhmacher* 1798 Schiller DWB., see below p. 197 f.

As *gaffer*, *gammer* are developed to familiar titles before the name, so also *goodwife*, (probably first used in address, then) e. g. Gam. G.'s N. (Dodsley I, 76): »*goodwife* Chat he set to scold». Cf. Swe. *godfar*, *godmor* p. 189 below.

2) The sense of 'a master, superior', is developed in the following terms for elder relatives of a certain authority.[1]

'*Father*', '*Mother*' is the traditional respectful title and designation among Roman Catholics for a priest, resp. an abbess or other woman at the head of a religious establishment. MLa. *pater*[2], *mater* DU CANGE, etc.—Cf. G. *Beichtvater* a confessor, to which J. Paul Hesp. (1795) coined the humorous fem. *Beichtmutter* DWB. As correlative *Beichtkind*.

Partly in allusion to the use just quoted E. ('old. sl.') *mother*, also *mother abbess*, *m. Midnight*, *m. Damnable*, *m. of the maids* 'a bawd', sl. di. a 1700 + 1811 FA. Cf. *nun* sl. 'a prostitute'.

In G. dials., e. g. Upper Palatinate, the master of the house and his wife are called also by their servants *Vater*, *Mutter*, and call each other so[3]. In the same way in Swe. dial. *far*, *mor*.

54, from the frivolous sense below p. 194, by allusion to the mailguard's horn, seems very far-fetched.

[1] Cf. the inverse development of terms for superiority to denoting 'father', 'mother', etc., e. g. E. *sire*, *dame*, G. dial. *Herrchen*, *Frauchen*, *Fräulein*, see below.

[2] Cf. the old ecclesiastical titles *pope* and G. *Pfaffe*, due to a similar development of sense in Greek, see KLUGE sub *Papst*, *Pfaffe*.

[3] The course of development may also rather be this that these terms, as used in their original sense by the children—who may be considered in a way the chief members of the household, being the centre of its interests—are then adopted by the household generally.—Cf. *family* p. 4 fn. 1.

In general use G. *Hausvater, -mutter* (Swe. *husfader, -moder*). *Hausvater* also means 2. in many North G. districts 'Leiter eines Gefängnisses, eines Arbeitshauses, eines Spitals, einer Herberge'; cf. *Armenvater* 'Armenpfleger'[1]—3. 'Hausbesitzer', 1669 Simplic. DWB.

E. *father* printers' sl. 'the chairman of the 'chapel', the intermediary between master and men' FA.

daddy 1. gener. sl. 'the superintendent of a casual ward, gen. an old pauper'; 2. theat. sl. 'a stage manager' FA.

LG. *Baas* is related to HG. *Base* 'paternal aunt' etc. (KLUGE) and seems to have meant orig. 'father' or 'uncle'. From being used as a respectful term of address by servants to their master (e. g. Lower Rhine and Westphal.) it has developed the sense of 'master, foreman' etc.; hence also (Cologne) 'der beste, erste', Westerwald. »ein *Baas* im Ringen» (BLUMSCHEIN Streifzüge durch unsere Muttersprache 1898)[2].—Cf. La. *patruus* 'a severe guardian' (cf. *nepos* p. 197. fn).

3) For 'nurse' etc. the following female terms:

E. *mother Midnight* 'a midwife' a 1700 etc. FA. (also 'a bawd', see above).

G. *Bademutter, Weisemutter, Wehmutter* the same.[3]

Muhme a) orig. maternal aunt; b) † 'ältere Kinderwärterin' 1691 Stieler; 'auch Amme', Luther;—dial. *Duttenmuhme*, LG. *tittenmöme* 'a wet-nurse' (*Dutte, titte* 'teat') DWB.;—*Kindermuhme* 'Kinderwärterin' Stieler, dial. DWB.; 'weil von den Kindern *Muhme* angeredet' PAUL; also 'Hebamme' 1680 DWB., like MLG. *wise mome, bademome* SCH.-LÜBB., † HG. *Bademuhme* 1519 ib. (cf. *Weisemutter, Bademutter* above).

In Am. E. *aunt* is used 'endearingly of any benevolent practical woman who exercises these qualities to the benefit of her circle of acquaintance', 1861 Mrs. Stowe: »nobody's aunts in particular, but aunts to human nature generally» Ox.

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[1] Acc. to GRÜNBERG Bibl. Redensarten 23, perhaps from the Scriptural *Vater der Armen* (Job 29: 16); and hence analogically *Herbergsvater, Waisenvater.*

[2] Then introduced into Swe. as *bas* 1. an overseer of bricklayers, builders, etc. 2. 'the best of a set of people' RIETZ;—and (from Du?) into Am. E. as *boss* 'a master, employer of labour, business manager' 1822 +; in England it means 'in workmen's sl. 'a leading man, a swell, top-sawyer' Ox.; School sl. (Shrewsbury) 'one who excels in any game, work, etc.' (PASCOE, Every Day Life in our Publ. Schools). This *boss* may orig. have been the E. word *boss* 'a knob' etc. (or Sc. *old boss* 'a term of contempt', see Ox.), which adopted the sense of *Baas.*

[3] To the tender care of a mother refers G. *Muttersöhnchen* 'a mother's pet, a milksop' 1741 di.; † *Muttersönlein* 1691 Stieler DWB.

E. *granny* (Am. local) 'a nurse or midwife' 1794; cf. as verb 1897: »she grannied yore mother when you was born» Ox.

Cf. *sister, Schwester* for a nurse (from denoting a nun, p. 192).

4) Elderly individuals are denoted in a familiar way as '*father*', '*mother*'; the words seem now to be applied fam. or dial. to persons of the lower classes.

See *Mutter* DWB.; cf. Freytag, Verlorene Hschr. I, 46: »sie erfrugen von einem *Mütterchen* den Weg nach dem Schloss».—E. sl. *old mother gum* 'an old woman, in derision' FA.

G. *Papa* as a familiar title before the name, e. g. Benedix, Störenfried I, 3 [Alwine to the old Lebrecht Müller:] »Hüten sie Ihren Läufer, *Papa* Lebrecht!»

Not from address, and also implying respect E. *father* for 'the oldest member of a society, etc.', e. g. *the Father of the City* 'the senior alderman of the City of London' 1705 Ox.

For E. *sire, dame* a) 'father, mother' resp. b) 'old man, woman', see Terms for superiority etc. below.

Cf. Swe. dial. *go(d)far, go(d)mor* ('good father' etc.; 'grandfather' etc.), a respectful term of address to elderly people RIETZ.

Esp. remarkable is Swe. dial. *käramor* ('dear mother') orig. a familiar address or title given to an elderly married[1] countrywoman, (*kärafar* the corresp. masc.); then also in reference—with the definite form of the adj. kept—*en bondkäramor.*

Playful humour has formed Swe. dial. (Skåne) *lillefar* ('little f.'), *lillamor* as endearing terms for a little boy or girl RIETZ; Norw. *lillemor*, e. g. J. Lie, Et Samliv, p. 101 (4. ed. Copenh. 1901): »Det var ikke værd at bry sig hverken med Guttemand eller *Lillemor* mere!» etc.—Cf. Swe. dial. *faje* orig. father, then both 'an old man' and 'a boy', *liten faje* RIETZ.

In G. dials., e. g. near Marburg (at Frauenberg) *Onkel* and *Tante* are used to and of friends (not related) much older than the speaker.[2] In Swe such a use is general.

G. sl. *Onkel* 'gemütliche Bezeichnung für ältere Menschen': »er

[1] As in Swe., *mother* in this sense in E. and G. seems to imply married state, and the title seems to be given to middle-aged or old wives, whether they really have any children or not.

[2] Acc. to M. WEINBERG a graduate of M, sometime Lector at the University of Upsala.

ist ein riesig gemütlicher Onkel» GENTHE; hence milit. sl. 'Reservist, zu einer Übung eingezogen' (*Onkelei* f. 'Reserve') HORN 36.—Many comps., e. g. '*der Omnibusonkel*', the title of one of M. Kretzer's Berliner Skizzen, for an old gentleman fond of riding in 'busses'; ib. 29 'jene beneidenswerte Bühnenautoren, für die man neuerdings die hübsche Bezeichnung »*Tantièmenonkel*» erfunden hat'; milit. sl. *Bureauonkel* 'der Schreiber in einem militärischen Bureau' HORN 28, *Reserveonkels, Landwehronkels* 'Offiziere des Beurlaubtenstandes' ib. 54.

Goldonkel 1. orig. 'ein reicher Onkel (Verwandter), besonders ein solcher, der weit entfernt (in Amerika z. b.) wohnt, und von dem man eine reiche Erbschaft erwartet' E. MEYER, cf. *Erbonkel*;—2. as a humorous term of address to a friend, see Budde 'Aus meinem Skizzenbuch', ed. Rodhe p. 36; cf. *nuncle* etc. p. 186, and p. 8 fn. above.

E. *aunt* † 'an old woman, a gossip' 1590 Shaks.: »The wisest aunt, telling the saddest tale, sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me» Ox.

G. *Base*, e. g. Goethe: »er ist umständlich wie eine Base» SA.; cf. Swiss *Fraubas* 'Memme', also 'Klatsche' (see below) DWB.

E. *granny, -ie* a) 'a familiar endearing or contemptuous synonym of *grandmother*', b) also 'an old woman' 1816; hence dial. Chesh. 'a stupid person', of both sexes Ox.

In the same way E. *grandam(e)* 'a grandmother'; b) 'an old woman, a gossip', c 1550 + Ox.—*beldam(e)* † 'a grandmother' c 1440 + 1628; b) 'an aged woman' ('in 16th c. used in addressing nurses') 1580 + 1856; hence c) esp. depreciatively 'a loathsome old woman, a hag', a 1586 +, and d) the fourth stage of development, without the notion of age: 'a furious raging woman' Ox.

grandsire (< OFr.) a) dial. and arch. 'a grandfather'; b) arch. 'an old man' 1596 Shaks. Ox[1].

G. *Grossmütterchen* 'auch Bezeichnung einer alten Person' SA.

E. *gaffer* (see p. 187) 'an elderly rustic; an old fellow; also simply, a fellow', 1589: »all my gaffers of the rayling religion» + Ox.

gammer (see p. 187) 'an old wife', 1706: »the pious dames and gammers» FA., late quots. Ox.—Cf. Sc. *gimmer*, perhaps meaning orig. 'a ewe', but associated with *gammer*, see Ox.

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[1] See Terms for a relation of superiority, next chapter.

5) On the other hand, youth is denoted by terms for '*son*', '*daughter*', etc.

Cf. E. *son* for 'boy', 1575 Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle V, 11 (Dodsley 1825, II, 82): [Hodge to his mistress:] »Cham I not a good sonne, gammer?»; cf. *son* in address p. 186.

Cf. ONo. *sveinn*, OHG. *swein*, OE. *swán*, orig. perhaps 'der seinige', i. e. 'Knecht', or 'Sohn' (acc. to NOREEN Urgerm. Lautlehre p. 46, 218; 'Norden' 1902 p. 85), later gen. 'a youth, lad', etc.

G. *Tochter* 'Mädchen, Jungfrau', 15th c. + DWB., now southwest. Germ. PAUL; very common (orig. Swiss DWB.) *Töchterschule* 'girls' school', in playful familiar speech *höhere Töchter* (back-formation from *höhere Töchterschule*) 'young ladies (still at school), missies'.—Other combinations: Swiss *alte Töchter*[1] 'alte Jungfern' Gotthelf; † *gemeine Tochter* 'Hure'—cf. from another point of view *Töchter der Lust* Schiller DWB.

E. *daughter* † or arch. 'a girl, young woman', 1382 Wyclif, Solomon's Song: »As a lilie among thornes, so my leef among dogtres» + 1818 Ox.

Cf. Fr. *fille* a) 'daughter'; b) 'girl', now *jeune fille*, p. 3, 10 above.

Am. *bubby, bub*, 'a familiar name for a little boy', is acc. to BARTLETT and WEBSTER a corruption of *brother*, acc. to Ox. possibly connected with G. *Bube*. Like this word, it may be a formation in children's talk, cf. *bubby* † or dial. 'a woman's breast' 1686+1728.

† or Sc. *may* 'a maiden, virgin' (if < OE. *mǽʒ* 'kinswoman') CE., influenced by *maid*; but probably a Scand. loan-word, see BJÖRKMAN, p. 64 f.

6) Husband and wife are denoted by G. dial. *Vater, Mutter*, see p. 187.

Cf. E. dial. North cy., Midl. *gaffer* 'the husband, head of the house' WR.

7) To members of a community are applied—partly from mutual address—the terms *brother*,[2] *sister*.

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[1] The idea of daughter, as correlative to the idea of parents, her elders, is apt to develop the association of youth. And when daughters of a house were spoken of, particularly the young unmarried ones were considered, as being still at home and under the authority of the parents. Such a tendency of specialization may perhaps still be felt.

[2] 'Handwerksgesellen, Schüler, Studenten, Jäger, Soldaten reden sich *Bruder*

Since the early days of Christianity, the members of a religious congregation are so called. Therefore La. *frater, soror* and corresponding words in every language are used to and of monks and nuns (cf. for the older or leading among them *'father'*, *'mother'* p. 187).

Esp. in compounds and combinations, *'brother'*, *'sister'* have become equivalents of 'monk', 'nun' (see also p. 189).

G. *Klosterbruder*; *Waldbruder* 'a hermit'; *barmherziger Bruder*; *Bettelbruder* 'a beggar, mendicant friar'; by specialization *Bruder* alone in Swiss 'Bettler', *brudern* 'betteln' DWB. Cf. † *Blotzbruder* 'Leichenbegleiter' etc. 1494 Brant's Narrenschiff, see ib.

'Brother' was further used between and of soldiers:

G. † *Bruder Veit* was the term for 'Landsknecht' esp. in the 16th c., see p. 111; still perhaps *Bruder* as term of address between fellow-soldiers (solemn or literary?), see Horn 24; *Waffenbruder*; *Stallbruder* (MHG. *stalbruoder*) 'contubernalis' He., now 'fellow' generally.

Cf. ME. † *sword-brother* a fellow-soldier Ce., *brother-blade* (cf. *sworn brother* c 1386 Chaucer +); *brother at, in* († *of*) *arms*, etc. Ox.

From the use in artisans' guilds etc. (e. g. E. *brother* 1362 + Ox.):

E. *brother chip*, 'formerly a fellow-carpenter'; now provinc. workmen's sl., 'one of the same calling or trade' Fa.; —*brother-smut*, pop. 'a term of familiarity': also *brother* or *sister smut*. Fa.—Hence for 'one in a trade or occupation' without reference to his fellows: 1653 Walton: »I am a *Brother of the Angle*»;—*brother of the quill*, author, 1680 +;—*brother of the brush* an artist 1687 + [all in Ox.]; —*brother of the bung* ('old') 'a brewer, one of the same trade' Fa.;—*brother of the buskin* ('in allusion to the cothurnus worn by actors in tragedy among the ancients') 'old', 'a player, actor—one of the same profession' Fa.;—*brother of the coif* 'a sergeant-at-law' (from the white cap formerly worn by them) 1640—4 Ox. + 1785 Grose Fa.; —*brother of the gusset* ('old') 'a pimp or ponce' Fa.;—*brother of the string* ('old'), 'a fiddler';—*brother of the whip* ('old') 'a coachman', 1756: »his brother-whips» (all given as 'old' by Fa.).

G. *Fechtbruder* (< *fechten* fam., orig. cant?, 'betteln' Paul, Borchardt-Wustmann) 'fechtender Handwerksbursche' Sa. Erg., 'a beggar', e. g. Kretzer, Berliner Skizzen (Duncker 1898) 132.—

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an' DWB.—In English, the old plur. *brethren* is now applied exclusively to co-religionists and fellow-members of societies etc.

Kreuzbruder † Leipzig 'Eckensteher', 'Packträger', in contempt DWB.—Cf. *Sonnenbrüder* † Breslau 'Eckensteher' SA. ERG.; now sl. 'obdachlose Bummler' GENTHE.

8) For persons united in conviviality, 'boon companions':

Esp. G. *Bruder* (an old term of address also between students) in combinations: *nasse,*[1] *trunkene Brüder, voller Bruder,* or compounds: *Bierbruder, Saufbruder,* LG. *supbroder* Woss. n. 7 (cf. LG. *swirbroder, broder Liederjan* ib. n. 8), *Schnapsbruder, Zechbruder* (Du. *drinkebroer* LEOPOLD 237); *Dutzbrüder* men who address each other by 'Du'.

On the analogy of these masculine terms, partakers of female social gatherings etc. are designated by terms such as G. *Kaffeeschwester* c 1700 DWB., also of men occasionally GENTHE (cf. LG. *kaffeetanten* Woss. n. 32, Du. *theetante* LEOPOLD 237);—*Klatschschwester,* LG. *klaetersüster, snacksüster* (also *schnackwäsken* ib., *wase* = HG. *Base*).

From 'the good old times' may also be quoted † *Saufschwester* (LG. *supswester*), *Zechschwester* (DWB. sub *Schwester* 5) as counterparts of the masc. terms.—In the same way *Dutzschwester* is formed on the analogy of *Dutzbruder.*

On the model of *Klatschschwester* is on the other hand formed the masc. counterpart *Klatschbruder,* LG. *klatschbroder* Woss. n. 32.

The sense of 'partaker' is also perhaps prior in *Betschwester* (orig. a woman joining a prayer-meeting or the like, cf. PAUL) 'simulatrix pietatis', e. g. Gellert († 1769) DWB.

On the model of *Kaffeeschwester, Klatschschwester* are formed: *Lügenschwester*; *Plauderschwester* SA.; *Modeschwester* Günther († 1723) DWB.

Zechbruder, Saufbruder etc. (Berl. sl. *warmer Bruder* 'a sodomite' E. MEYER) may also have suggested the following fem. formations for a prostitute:

G. *Freudenschwester* 'mereticula' 1691 Stieler—cf. *Freudenmädchen*—; generally *Buhlschwester* 'Buhlerin' 1755, 1776 DWB.—Also *Kebsschwester* SA.—In Univ. sl. *Galanterieschwester* Leipzig 1708 KLEEMANN ZfdW. I, 42; *Mitschwester* ib. 45; *barmherzige Schwester* 1728; *Landschwester* 1744 (Göttingen) KLEEMANN ib. 44, 1747 KLUGE St.

[1] See p. 160 fn.

—*willige Schwester*, Lessing; *leichtfertige, lose, tolle Schwester* 'puella petulans, lasciva' 1691 Stieler (DWB. *Schwester* n. 5 etc.).

G. *Schwager* for 'Mitbewerber um die Gunst eines Weibes oder Mitgeniesser' seems connected with *Schwester* in such a frivolous sense: meaning the man whose 'Schwester', i. e. concubine, is the other man's wife. Cf. 1605: »es wil kein Schwager wissen, das ein ander sein Schwager gewesen ist» + Goethe DWB.—He. gives as modern *sich bei einem zum Schwager machen* 'sein Weib verführen'.—dial. Pruss. *Schinkenschwager* one having sexual intercourse with another's wife DWB.—Cf. *Tausendschwager* 'de persona levi et libidinosa' 1691 Stieler etc. DWB.

9) The general sense of 'fellow', 'one having something in common with another' is also met with in G. *Spielschwester*; ME. *bedsuster* 'the mistress of a married man in relation to his lawful wife', 1297 Rob. Glouc.: »Astrilde hire bedsuster (hire lordes concubine)». Ox.

Another term for 'fellow, one of a kind' is *cousin*—already mentioned as a familiar term of address like *brother* etc.—e. g. c 1386 Chaucer: »the wordes moote be *cosyn* to the dede»; 1538: »I proue ye a lyar next *cosyne* to a friar»;—† *to have no cousin*, 'no fellow or equal' 1542 Ox.; c 1530 (?, ed. 1543—7, see Di. Nat. Biogr.) Heywood, The four P's (Dodsley 1825 I, 78): »Lo, here be pardons halfe a dosyn, For gostely ryches they have no *cosyn*»;—dial. (Nott., west. Somers.) *cousins* pl. 'friends, allies': »they are such c.» etc. Wr., cf. p. 186;—*cousin-trumps* ('old') 'one of a kind' 1825 (in address) Fa.

G. *Namensvetter* or *-bruder* 'a namesake'.

With *Buhlschwester* etc. may be compared E. *cousin* 'strumpet', see below p. 196.

From G. *Base* 'a female relative on the paternal side, aunt etc.': *Klatschbase*, also *Kaffeebase* quot. Sa., cf. Du. *theetante* etc. p. 193.

Other terms denoting fellowship are:

E. *gossip* (< *god* + *sib*[1]) a) a 'godly', spiritual relative by acting as sponsor at a baptism, hence † either 'godfather, -mother' or—in relation to the parents—'one's child's godfather' etc., c 1325 + 1625, cf. 1698; or a 'fellow-sponsor';—b) hence, particularly from the rela-

[1] The explanation offered by Sarrazin, Engl. Stud. XXII, 329, from *gôd* + *sib* (in the same way *godfather, godson*) with early shortening of the vowel seems improbable. Cf. OHG. *gota* 'Patin', G. dial. *Gote, Gotte, Götte* 'Pate, Patenkind', probably hypocoristic forms of *gotmuoter* etc. Kluge.

tion to the parents Ox., 'a familiar acquaintance, a friend' 1362 +, 'now only applied to women (somewhat arch.)' ib.; hence 'a tattler' etc, see p. 197.

In the same way Sc. *cummer, kimmer* (< Fr. *commère*) a) 'a godmother' etc. 1303 +; b) then—just as in Fr.—'a female companion or intimate' 1500—20 Dunbar +; c) hence 'a woman, female', e. g. 1785, 'fam. applied like '*fellow*' to a man'; then with various local specific applications, e. g. young woman, lass [cf. *hussy*], witch, midwife, etc.' [cf. G. *Muhme* etc. above] Ox.[1]

10) From the above uses many terms for relationship have developed a weaker and vaguer sense almost equivalent to 'man', 'woman'. This is esp. the case in compounds which are formed on the analogy of the above and in which the terms in question approach the function of personal derivative endings.

Cf. with E. *father* for an old man, † *pennyfather* 'a penurious or miserly person' 1551, 1604 Ce.

From *godmother* in a general sense of (old) woman seems to be derived: *horse-godmother* dial. and vulg. 'a large coarse-looking woman' 1569—70 +, cf. 1809: »a kitchen girl . . . a great bloated horse-god-mother» Ox.; cf. *horse-* denoting a coarse kind, e. g. *horse-radish*.

See also *gammer, gaffer* p. 190, *housewife*.

Cf. with G. *Mutter* for an old woman (or in comps *Bademutter, Weisemutter*): *Hühnermutter* Sa.; *Bienenmutter*; *Viehmutter* DWB. 2808;—sl. *Katzenmutter* for an old woman who keeps many cats ('Fliegende Blätter', 15 March 1896);—*Käsemutter* 'Frau, die die Käse macht, dem ganzen Milchwesen vorsteht'; Sax. *Tütschm.* 'Frau, Verwandte, die bei Kindtaufen, Hochzeiten etc. die Küche besorgt' (*Tütsche* 'Bratenbrühe') DWB.; *Klagemutter* 'Klageweib' etc., also *Klagemuhme*.

Cf. *Onkel* p. 189 f., *Muhme* p. 188; *Viehmuhme* 1604 DWB.; Meckl. *prüntanten* females who sew carelessly Woss. n. 28.

With. G. *Bruder* for 'a fellow', *Zechbruder* etc., may be compared

[1] Cf. Fr. *commère* also 2. 'terme d'amitié, donné surtout entre voisins et gens qui se voient très souvent': *Compères et commères*; 3. hence † 'a (low-class) woman' etc., cf. quots. 14th and 15th c.: »Ce ne sont que *commeres* et *gens de neant*»; 4. 'avec quelques qualités ou défauts considérés surtout comme très habituels et de tous les instants': *une méchante commère*; *c. dolente* 'personne qui se plaint toujours' (Molière), *une bonne c., fine c., maîtresse c.*, 'c'est une femme de tête qui ne s'intimide pas facilement'; 'dans le même sens': *quelle c!* 5. 'femme bavarde et médisante': *propos de commère, commérage*, also of men Li. Cf. E. *gossip*.

Jabruder, Meckl. *jabroder* ib. n. 41, for a complying fellow.—Meckl. *smerbroder, rotzbroder, teerbroder* ('brother Tar') denote nastiness, slovenliness Woss. n. 12;—*broder liktau* ('geradezu, plump' Mi), *grad to broder, broder unverstand* imply roughness ('grob') ib. n. 22;—*broder untofreden* a grumbler n. 24;—*dūsbroder, nälbroder, broder Sachten* imply 'schläfriges Wesen, Langsamkeit' n. 27.

Modeschwester p. 193; LG. *olle sūstern, kloke sūstern* DWB. sub *Schwester* n. 5.

Cf. also the uncompounded Goth. *aba* 'man', possibly orig. an onomatopœic formation meaning 'husband' or 'father' (Uhlenbeck Beiträge XXII, 188), as the ONo. form *afi* means both 'a grandfather' and (rarely) 'a man'.

11) Finally I give certain particular applications of the terms in question, to be explained partly from the senses above.

Perhaps in mock respect or humorous familiarity:

E. *father* thieves' sl. 'a receiver of stolen property' Fa.

daddy comm. sl. 'a confederate of »workers» of mock raffles, lotteries, etc.; gen. the person selected to receive the prize' Fa.

uncle (varied *father's brother, avuncular relation*) comm. sl. 'a pawnbroker' Fa.; cf. Fr. sl. *tante*, and G. *Onkel* in comps. p. 189 f.

For 'prostitute' etc. the euphemisms:

E. *wife in water-colours* sl. 'a mistress or concubine', 'water-colours being, like their engagements, easily dissolved' Gr.-Eg. 1823.

Dutch widow etc., p. 200.

aunt 1. † sl. 'a bawd or procuress' [*mine aunt* 1823 Gr.-Eg., cf. *mother* p. 187];—2. 'a prostitute', 1607 + 1678 Ox.; the latter sense being probably secondary to the former.

Cf. Fr. *tante* sl. 'pédéraste' etc. Virmaître Di. d'Argot fin de siècle. See below.

G. *Muhme* develops the sense of 'concubine', 'prostitute', not from that of 'aunt', it seems, but from that of 'cousin': 15th c. + Bürger DWB; † *Muhmenhaus* 'Hurenhaus', Luther etc. ib.

E. *cousin* (cf. p. 186) † cant 'a strumpet, trull', a 1700 sl. di., 1708 Ox.; »One of us, *one of my cousins*», 'a harlot' 1823 Gr.-Eg. Cf. *aunt* 'a bawd'.—Also *cousin Betty* 1749 ib., see below.

Cf. Fr. *cousine*, 15th c.: »deux jeunes filles de nos cousines» etc., for 'courtisane, fille de joie' Li.

See also G. *Schwester* p. 193 f.

From euphemistic use are also to be explained: E. sl. *nephew* the illegitimate son of a priest', 1847; *niece* 'a priest's illegitimate daughter, or concubine', 1848 FA.—Cf. Fr. *neveu à la mode du Marais* 'bâtard' LI.

Stupidity is implied by:

E. † *to make a cousin of* '? to beguile, impose upon', 1580 + 1655 Ox. Cf. *cousin Betty* colloq. 'a half-witted person', app. to p. 78.

The equivalent verb *cozen* (perh. orig. cant, 1573 +) may be the Fr. *cousiner* 'faire le parasite[1] sous prétexte de cousinage' LI. (cf. Fr. (15th. c.) *cousin* ['dupe'] LI. and the sense of 'friend' p. 186 fn. 2). See Ox.

granny dial. 'a stupid person', see p. 190.

Loquacity is implied (by development from the sense of 'friend' etc.) by:

G. *Base*, in south-west. G. *Fraubase* (orig. the address *Frau Base* to a female relative) = *Klatschbase*, *Klatschschwester* PAUL. E. g. Börne: »Alte Basen machten bedenkliche Runzeln» SA.; *Fraubaserei* Goethe PAUL.—*Fraubase* in Swiss also 'Memme' DWB.

Cf. Fr. *tante* cant 'a spy, informer' VILLATTE Parisismen.

Cf. also the derogatory sense in Swiss *muem* (= *Muhme*; in Swiss † as a term for relationship) 'Betschwester, Frau, die ohne Wissen des Mannes im geheimen nascht, oder schmeichelnde Bettlerin, die etwas gern hätte, ohne es jedoch zu sagen' DWB.

E. *gossip* 'a person, mostly a woman, of light and trifling character, esp. one who delights in idle talk, a newsmonger, a tattler', 1566 +;—hence abstr. 'idle talk' 1811 + Ox., a subst. function of v. *gossip* († 'to act as a gossip' 1590 + 1645, then) 'to talk idly', 1627 + ib.—Cf. Fr. *commère, commérage* p. 195 fn.

The following have developed to terms for special trades:

G. *Schwager* 'Postillon', 'coachman', see p. 186 f.

G. *Gevatterin*—from being used in address ('gammer') to an apple-woman by Halle students (who were themselves addressed by her as *Herr Gevatter*)—came to mean in Halle Univ. sl. 'Obsthänd-

[1] This active sense is implied in Fr. *cousin* 'gnat, mosquito'. — With this implied Fr. *cousin* 'parasite' may be compared La. *nepos* 1. 'grandson' (later 'nephew') and 2. 'spendthrift, dissolute fellow'—orig. perhaps two words (see KLOTZ Handwörterb.), but later connected in apt sarcasm by popular etymology. E. † *neve* 'spendthrift' is given by HALL.

lerin', 1749 + 1841. Hence in Halle *Gevatterbude* 'Obstbude' 1831. See KLUGE St.—Cf. *Gevatter Schneider und Handschuhmacher* p. 187.

Fr. *cadet* 'a younger brother', hence—from the fact that 'younger sons' of the old French nobility formerly as a rule entered the army —† 'gentilhomme qui servait comme soldat et bientôt après comme bas-officier, pour apprendre le métier', 16th c. quot. Li.; hence E *cadet*,[1] G. *Kadett*; cf. a similar connection of senses in Fr. *bachelier*, E. *bachelor*, Teut. *hagustalda-* below. See also p. 8.

From Fr. *cadet*, acc. to JAMIESON, SKEAT, etc.:

Sc. *cadie* 'a young fellow', 'an errand boy', shortened to the derogatory (orig. Univ. sl.) *cad*. See STORM Engl. Phil. II, 500, 562.

Finally may here be given E. *godfathers* (*-in-law*) † 'in jocular use: jurymen whose verdict brought a man to the gallows', cf. 1596 Shaks., Merch. Ven. + a 1634 Ox.

A deterioration in sense is to be noted in the following word:

E. *housewife* a) 'a woman who manages the affairs of her household', a 1225 + (also contracted *hussy*, *huzzy* 1530 etc., now †); —b) then † 'a light, worthless, or pert woman or girl' 1546 etc (now *hussy* etc.).

The latter sense may have been developed from use with bad qualification[2], as *light huswife* etc. Ox. 2; possibly also in part from the sense of 'a female of the lower orders', due to the rustic use of *hussy* in address (1650 +) or reference (1647 +) to a woman generally. The new sense was soon restricted to the changed forms *huswife*, *hussy* etc., which conveyed no association with *house*; and the analytical, associative form *housewife* was reserved for sense 1.

Cf. for the use of girls 1608 Merry Devil of Edmonton (Dodsley 1825 V, p. 243) [Sir Arthur Clare to his wife and daughter:] »Wife, come to horse; and *huswife*, make you ready.»—This term for a girl may at first have been playful like Swe. dial. *lillamor* p. 189; cf. also *cummer* above p. 194 f.

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[1] Acc. to P. MEYER *cadet* is Gascon *capdet* = Prov. *capdel* < La. *capitellum* 'a little head, chief' (Scheler); cf. DI. GÉN.: 'les capitaines gascons qui vinrent combattre dans le nord de la France sous Charles VI et Ch. VII étant en général des puînés, le mot *cadet* est devenu synonyme de puîné d'une famille noble (Cotgr.), puis de puîné en général'.—If so, the development would, as it were, represent a circle: 'officer' > 'younger son or brother' > 'cadet'.

[2] It is possible that sense b) may be partly due to associations with *huzz*, *huss* 'to buzz'.

Of *widow* may be noted the comps.:

E. *grass-widow* 1. (? †) 'an unmarried woman who has cohabited with one or more men'; 'a discarded mistress', 1528 + 1785 di· [still dial., cf. WR.]; to be compared with equivalent LG. *graswedewe* (Neocorus † 1630, +) 'Spottname entehrter und dann verlassener Jungfrauen' SCHILLER-LÜBBEN, Swe. dial. *gräsänka* (also 'a woman whose betrothed has died'; perhaps translated from LG., cf. Da.). These terms may refer to grass as opposed to the matrimonial bed, cf. *bastard*, G. *Bankert*, p. 136, Ox., or to expressions such as E. *turn to grass* 'dismiss' (cf. quots. 1630, 1700, *grass* 5, b in Ox.).

2. These words have then adopted the more innocent sense of 'a married woman whose husband is absent from her'—E. 1859 +; Da. *græsenke* c 1700[1] +, Swe. *gräsänka* 1773 Sahlstedt +.

The High German equivalent in this latter sense, *Strohwitwe*—quoted since 1793 Adelung—may be: a) a modification of '*Graswitwe*' in sense 1 [with the actual sense later developed!] by the influence of *Strohbraut* (1399 +), Bav. *Strohjungfer*, 'Braut die nicht mehr Jungfer ist' (see KLUGE), which refer to the custom of giving a straw-crown[2] to such a bride (see also HEYSE, SA.) or may refer to the phrase South G. *auf dem Stroh liegen* 'in Kindesnöten sein' HEYSE; —b) or *Strohwitwe* may have been formed in sense 2 directly (possibly at the suggestion of '*Graswitwe*'2) on the analogy of *Strohmann* 'Mann aus Stroh, kein wirklicher Mann': hence, 'a widow only in appearance' BEHAGHEL ZfdW. I, 79 f.

Later correlatives to sense 2: E. *grasswidower*, *G. Strohwitwer*, Swe. *gräsänkling*, dial. *gräsänk* RIETZ.

3. Am. colloq. *grass-widow* 'a wife who has been separated from her husband or deserted by him' (BARTLETT and WEBSTER) seems to hold an intermediate position between senses 1 and 2, and may be a late blending of both.

widow bewitched 1. = *grass widow* 3, 1721 +; *widower bewitched*, the masc. correlative? (cf. quot. 1705), dial. Devon 'a widower eager to remarry'. See corresp. F. H. in 'The Nation' 1893, p. 214 f.;—2. 'a woman whose husband is abroad, and said, but not certainly

[1] 1682 (Peder Syv) for the widow of a hanged man KALKAR; cf. E. *hempen-widow*.

[2] From the old LG. quot. in SCHILLER-LÜBBEN, it would almost seem as if *graswedewe* also referred to such a mock adornment as contrasted to a real bridal crown.

known, to be dead' GR.-EG. The latter sense may mean the same as 1, or approaches the sense of *grass-widow* 2.

California widow was an Am. variant of *grasswidow* 2, from the period of the Californian gold fever. FA.

Dutch widow 'a prostitute', p. 162, seems to mean orig. 'a sham widow, mock w.', cf. *Dutch auction, bargain, consolation, treat,* etc.

Am. *half-widow* 'a woman with a lazy and thriftless husband' FA.

hempen-widow 'one whose husband was hanged' a 1700 sl. di. + 1834 FA. Cf. † Da. *græsenke* p. 199 fn. 1.

From outward characteristics:

Swiss *brūteli,* probably dimin. of *brūt* 'a bride': 'schöngeputztes Mädchen' STALDER.

IV. TERMS ORIGINALLY DENOTING PERSONS IN SOME RELATION OF INTIMACY, SUPERIORITY, OR DEPENDENCE ETC., WITH REGARD TO OTHERS.

By way of transition from the former group may first be given:

E. *heir* † 'offspring', e. g. fig. 1413: »lest charyte be dede withouten *heyer*, or yssue of hir seed»; 1593 Shaks.: »If the first *heire* of my inuention proue deformed» Ox.

G. *Erbe* for 'a child' in the Bible: »Schlug alle erste Geburt in Ägypten, alle jre *erste Erben*» HE. (still the same word). Now in phrases such as »er hinterlässt keine *Erben*»;[1] »er ist *ohne Erben gestorben*» DWB.; »er hat *einen Erben bekommen*» E. MEYER.

What most characterizes the other terms of the group is their tendency to develop a general sense of 'man, person'.

1) In terms for 'friendship, fellowship' this general sense is mostly developed from combinations with adjectives.—The specialized terms *friend* 3 and *fellow* III, 2 are vocative terms used in reference.

E. *friend* 1. 'a second in a duel', 1800 Miss Edgeworth: »Miss Honor O'Grady would be her *friend* [italics in the orig. text] upon the occasion», 1874;—2. 'applied loosely', even 'to a stranger, as a mark of goodwill or kindly condescension; often ironically';—3. esp. adopted as the ordinary mode of address by Quakers or the 'Society of Friends'; hence also in reference: 'a Quaker' 1679 +, 1870 Whittier: »I am not blind to the shortcomings of *Friends*» Ox.

G. *Freund* also 1. as familiar or condescending address. 'Der Richter redet die Männer *Freunde*, den Verklagten *Freund* an'. DWB. (1878) (now rather rare E. MEYER);—2. then as a kind of pronoun or endearing prefix before names, e. g. *Freund Müller* 'dear Müller', or before common nouns, e. g. 1785: »So dumm ist *Freund* Schultheiss [the magistrate] nicht». DWB.[2]

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[1] Acc. to E. MEYER such a plural refers to heirs generally, but »er hinterlässt *keinen Erben*» would refer to a child, *Leibeserbe*.

[2] The old Teutonic base of these words (Goth. *frijônds*) 'one loving' seems very early to have developed the sense of 'a kinsman', the only sense for Scandinavian, *frænde* etc.—Formerly this sense was also common in Engl., 1135 +; 'now only in plur.', e. g. »His *friends* are well-to-do people» Ox.; also in dials. (Sc.

Words for 'fellow, companion' are specialized to some particular personal relations or generalized to mean 'man'.

E. *fellow*. The chief points of the sense development are:

I.—1. † 'a partner, colleague, ally' 1016 + 1626 (OE. *féolaȝa* orig. 'one who lays down money in a joint undertaking with others').

Hence spec. 2. a mate, one of a pair, e. g. † 'husband or wife', a 1300 + 1610 Shaks.: »I am your wife, if you will marrie me, to be your *fellow*» Ox.; now dial. (Lanc., Hertf.) and Am. 'a sweetheart', dial. Yorksh. 'a husband' WR. Cf. *mate*;—and

3. 'a member of a company' etc., esp. 'an incorporated member of a college or collegiate foundation' c 1449 +; hence also 'applied, in some universities, to the holders of certain stipendiary positions, *Fellowships*'. Cf. G. *Bursh* p. 204.

Or generally 4. 'a companion, associate', 'now rare, exc. in plur., or with *in*', c 1200 + († less frequently of women, c 1330 + 1611 Bible).

II. From *fellow* in sense 4 have developed the following senses:

1. *good fellow, jolly fellow,* 'an agreeable companion, usually'—by specialization—'one fond of feasting and good company' (= *boon companion*), c 1305 +, cf. 1604 'Meeting of Gallants' etc.: »A boone companion lighted amongst good fellowes, as they call *good fellowes* now a dayes, which are those that can drink best» (Ox. *boon*).[1]

2. a) From many combinations, e. g. *good, bad, brave, clever, old, young fellow,* or phrases like *what a fellow!*, the word develops to 'a familiar synonym for man, male person'; c 1440 +, e. g. 1549 Latimer: »Moyses was a *wonderful felowe*, and dyd his dutie»; 1577: »Vitruuius an *excellent fellowe* in building».

b) Hence also without any qualifier 'in unceremonious colloquial speech (esp. among young men) as the ordinary equivalent for *man*'; hence *a fellow* often a sort of pronoun = 'one', 'vaguely indicating the speaker himself'.

North E., North Irel.), occasionally in sing. WR.—In the same way in OHG., MHG., Bible: »Brüder und Freunde», »Verwandte und Freunde»; Goethe: »Mit keinem Menschen sind wir verwandt noch Freund»; [in the last two quots. the ordinary sense seems equally possible]; still in dials. (where *guter Freund* is used for 'friend') and in comp. † *Blutfreund* H. Sachs, Bible, now *Blutsfreund*. See DWB., KLUGE.

[1] Cf. E. † *gixie, -y* 'a wench', 1611 Cotgrave's di. and a 1693; acc. to Ox. '? connected with *gig*'; but acc. to SWAEN, Engl. Studien XXII, 324 ff. < Gipsy **gidži* < *gadži* 'a sl. name for a concubine', being a fem. to *gadžo* 'a comrade', cf. early Du. *gedse* 'a lewd, unmarried woman, more in particular a Gipsy woman'.

c) By a further step of development, dial. *felly* in Lanc., Lakel. means 'man' as opposed to 'woman': *felly's shoon* 'a man's shoes'; »that first is a *felly*, t'other are o' women»; Yorksh., Linc. »a *fellow-fond* lass» etc. WR.

3 a) † *fellow* was also formerly used 'as the customary title of address to a servant [as the 'associate' of his master in working] or other person of humble station'; (cf. *friend*, G. *Freund*), c 1350 Will. Palerne: »þemperour clepud to him þe couherde & curteysly seide; now telle me, felawe . . . sei þou euer þemperour?» + 1594 Shaks.

b) Hence in reference: 'one of the common people', as opposed to *lord*, c 1430 »lord ny felow»; 1483 Caxton: »lordes and felawes» Ox., (a particular application is perhaps dial. Hertf. pl. 'servants employed in husbandry' 1804 WR.).

c) From b—and in great part also, I think, from the general sense 2 above combined with bad qualification—cont. 'a person of no esteem or worth', c 1440 York Myst.: »þis felowe . . . we with folye fande»; 1535 Coverdale: »a fleshly felowe»; 1734 Pope, 'Ess. on Man': »Worth makes the *man*, the want of it the *fellow*» [see p. 10] + 1837 Dickens: »Sir», said Mr. Tupman, »you're a *fellow*». —Cf. Ox.

mate—probably, I think, by ellipsis from *master's mate* or the like—means spec. 1. 'a ship's officer whose duty it is to oversee the execution of the orders of the *master*, or of his immediate superior', 1612—22 Drayton, Polyolbion +;—2. U. S. navy 'an officer of the line not in the line of promotion' CE.

Cf. OE *secȝ* 'a man, warrior' = La. *socius* from *sequi* BRUGMANN, Grundriss 2. ed I, 614.

With *fellow* should also be compared Fr. *compagnon*[1] and its forms in English and German (1493 *bon compan* GODEFROY) 1570—80 Montaigne: »ce *bon compagnon* [Catulle]» +; *un hardi, gentil, dangereux, petit compagnon* LI.

E. *companion* 1. *boon*[2] *companion* (< Fr. *bon compagnon*, see LI.) = *good fellow* II 1, 1566 +;—2. † 'a term of familiarity or contempt': in most quots. qualified by a depreciative adj., hence also alone»

[1] < MLa. *companio* from *panis*, formed on a Teutonic type such as Goth. *gahlaiba*, OHG. *gimazzo* KLUGE.

[2] Hence abstracted *boon* 'jolly' 1622, 1667 Milton, P. L.: »Hight'nd as with Wine, jocond and boon» + 1853: »boon and jolly» Ox.

1581: »This companion accused Gonsales» (cf. *fellow* II 2 b) + 1764: »insolent companion!» Ox.

From OFr. *compa(i)n(z)* (orig. nom. form to *compagnon* in other cases):

G. *Kumpan, Compan*, and—from *Kómpen* etc. (with Germ. stress) regarded as a plur.—† *Komp(e), Kump(e)* etc. (genit. etc. *-en*) a) † 'a companion'; b) in freer use = *fellow* II, 2. First in LowG.: 1498 Reinke de Vos: »Reinke de *lose, valsche kumpan*;» »en *klen kumpan*; 1515 'De generibus ebriosorum': *Tanzkompen* 'eifrige Tänzer'; 1595 Rollenhagen: »*Leicht Kumpen* leichte Lumpen han»; 1597 Gilhusius: »ich *doller comp*»; + 1690 Happel: »*listige Kumpen*». Goethe has »der *plumpe Compan*», »ich war noch ein *kleiner Compan*».—'Jetzt ist *Kumpan* im Absterben begriffen' DWB. (1873). Acc. to E. MEYER esp. *Saufkumpan, Zechkumpan* 'boon companion' still current.

G. *Gesell* (genit. etc. *-en*) a) a fellow, mate;

b) 1. 'Gehülfe' (the fellows of a craft as opposed to the master): α) Bav., Tyr. † 1335 etc. (also *Pfarrgesell, Zugesell, Gesellpriester*), still *Gesellherr* (cf. *Herr*), 'Hilfsgeistlicher' DWB. 4032;—β) (*Handwerksgesell*) 'Handwerksgehülfe,' journeyman, since the 14th c. (hence Swe. *gesäll*).

2. Esp. 'ein Unverheirateter', 1654 Olearius: »Wenn sie als Gesellen und Jungfern sterben» SA. etc.;—now usually *Junggesell*, H. Sachs: »jung mender und jung gselln»; Schuppius: »*Männer* und *Junggesellen* mit ihren liebsten Frauen und Jungfrauen» (cf. *Mann* for 'husband', p. 5). Hence, by catachresis, *ein alter Junggeselle* 1691 Stieler +. (*Junggeselle* then also implies inviolate chastity, 1734 di., cf. *Jungfrau* † also of men). DWB. IV: 1, 4033 f., etc.

3. 'Bursch' etc. (= E. *fellow* II, 2), mostly qualified, 1534 Bible: »junge, liebliche Gesellen» etc.; 1669 Simplic.: »ein ander 'gEsell'» [punning upon *Esel*] + SA. w. ERG. Still 'in traulicher, spöttischer, verächtlicher Rede' HE.

Bursche m. (orig. *burs, bursch* f. 'a stock-purse'; 'a band, set of fellows living at common expense') a) since the 17th c. for 'a fellow', esp. a student ('heute noch ehrende Bezeichnung' HE.); b) then, also in dial, 'puer, famulus' gen. DWB. ('derberer Ausdruck' HE.); also 'servant', see p. 7.

E. *guest*, G. *Gast* orig. means a stranger (etymol. = La.

hostis). The present sense[1] is developed by the influence of the correlative terms, E. *host*, G. *Wirt* (which in its turn is influenced by *Gast*, see DWB.). From these senses, contextually with certain qualifiers, developed a general sense, as in *fellow*:

guest a) 'a stranger', c 950 + 1578; c 1450: »a pilgrime & a geste upon þe erþe» [cf. A. Vers. Hebr. 11: 13: »*strangers* and pilgrims»]—b) 1. OE. also = *wræcca* 'exile warrior' etc., cf. GREIN's gloss. I, 374 ('advena hostilis'), and DWB *Gast* co. 1458.—2. the present sense, a 1000 + (cf. quot. Beowulf: »Reste hine ða rumheort.. *ȝæst* inne swæf»; where also senses a. or b. 1 are possible).—c) Hence † (ME.) and dials. 'a man', (= *fellow* II, 2) c 1394 Langland, P. Pl.: »þat gleym [infection] of *that gest* þat Golias is y-calde» (cf. b. 1) + 1470—85 Malory, M. Art.: »a *shrewde gest*»; in dials. 'generally used offensively': Lanc. »an *ill guest*» 'a bad-looking fellow', Yorks. »a *mucky guest*» etc. Ox., WR.

G. *Gast* a) † 'a stranger', often in Luther; esp. in legal phraseology as late as 17th c., and still South G. dials. (Styria, Carinth., Switz.) DWB. co. 1454—6;

b) 1. spec. † and rare 'Kunde, Fremder im Geschäftsverkehr', 1464 *Kaufgast* or *Gast*; in comps. such as *Marktgast* 'Marktbesucher', *Mühlgast* 'der in einer Mühle mahlen lässt' 1544 + 1741 di. (MHG. 1315 *gast*); still *Fahrgast* etc. (or with contextual sense *Gast*) 'passenger'; cf. also *Badegast* DWB. co. 1461 f. *Gäste* 'auch jetzt noch die Kunden in der Barbierstube' E. MEYER.—2. The current sense. Cf. MHG. Nibel.: »der *wirt* gên sînen *gesten* vil frœlîchen reit».—3. † Like OE. *wræcca*, *ȝæst* 'von landfahrenden Kriegern', in proper names, e. g. *Halidegastes* (3rd c.), *Liudegast*, etc. (see FÖRSTEMANN, Altdeutsches Namenbuch 2. ed., I, 604 ff.), and MHG. appell. 'Recke, Held'; LG. as late as 1663 Schottelius: »Heut sagt man annoch, es ist ein *Gast*, und verstehet einen sonderlich tapfern, beherzten, klugen Mann'; still Du. *gast* 'kloek man, forsche kerel, flinke of ferme borst', see DWB. co. 1458. It seems, however, most probable that this LG. and Du. laudatory sense is due to combination with laudatory qualifiers and the following sense.

c) The sense of 'man' generally is developed in some combinations perhaps from a) (thus DWB. co. 1460), e. g. *schlauer, seltsamer Gast* —in others from b) 2, e. g. *een schönen gast, de rechte gast*, and

[1] Also developed in OSlav. *gosti*. With these words also connected acc. to O. MÜLLER (cf. also BRUGMANN, Indogerm. Forsch. I, 172 f.) Gr. ξένος, with the corresponding senses 'stranger'; 'mercenary soldier'; 'guest' (and 'host').

then the use has been extended by analogy:[1] esp. LG. *een groten, riken, kloken gast,* or *een losen, graven* [= *groben*] etc. *gast*; with bad qualification implied *du gast!* 'du Schurke'; ('für Mann überhaupt als Kraftwort, d. h. Mann mit einer hervorragenden Eigenschaft')—Du. *een dappere, slimme* etc. *gast* (also as a general intensive: »een *gast* van een visch», 'a very big fish').—Perhaps from LG. introduced into HG., mostly in a bad sense[2]: 1585 (ed. 1621) Ringwalt: »ein Fantast oder ein *gottvergessner Gast*»; 1669 Simplic.: »Der Wirt war ein *kluger Gast* [!]»; 1677 Butschky: »ein Grossprecher... mich wird *ein solcher Gast* nicht betrügen»; M. Claudius: »*wunderliche Gäste*»; further »ein *wackerer, lustiger, fetter, reicher Gast*». In the sense of *schlauer Gast* (1657, 1776 Wieland) also by pregnancy *Gast* alone, 1734 Steinbach: »er ist ein *Gast* über alle *Gäste*».

d) Then the sense of 'a strong, brave man' above is specialized to mean 1. LG. and Du. 'junger Mensch', in Ditmarschen laudatory 'netter, hübscher Bursche'; North Fris. 'unverheirateter junger Mann' (cf. *Gesell* 2); and—2. some trades: LG. *schipgast,* Du *gast* 'Matrose' (hence Swe. *gast*); *Freigast* 'Handwerker, der ausserhalb der Zunft arbeiten darf', Du. *gast* for 'journeyman' (= *Gesell* 3); † Bav. milit. sl. *Schiltergast* 'Soldat auf Schildwache', *Rottengast*[3] DWB.

In the same way words for 'customer' develop a general sense from combinations with adjectives.

E. *customer* (first adj. † 'accustomed' 1303 + c 1450) a) 1. 'a purchaser' etc., the current sense, c 1480 +;—and generally 2. † 'a person with whom one has dealings[4], a familiar associate (of some one)' 1548 + 1621; e. g. Shaks.: »You minion you, are these your customers?»—3. By specialization of 2, † 'a prostitute', 1601 etc. Shaks.

b) From 1 (cf. *chap*) used with qualification—colloq. 'a person to have to do with'; 'usually with some [derogatory] qualifying adj. as *ugly, awkward, queer, rum,* etc.', cf. 1589: »False witnes is taken vp now for a custome of one *lewd Customer*» +. Cf. Ox.

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[1] An inverse development of the general sense from that of 'a brave, gallant etc. man' may not be quite impossible, cf. G. sl. »Du bist ein netter *Held*», with a general ironical sense of 'a nice customer' E. MEYER.

[2] The bad sense may partly be due to *gast* being also used for 'devil' (probably from the sense of 'enemy', cf. OE. *féond* 'enemy, devil' > *fiend*), cf. DWB. co. 1461.

[3] It seems not quite excluded, though hardly probable, that this use should be a remnant of the sense b) 3; cf. DWB. co. 1461.

[4] Cf. the general and the special sense of this verb *deal.*

As a shortening of *customer* may perhaps be felt Am. coll. or sl. *cuss* (< *curse* acc. to Ox.), where the original derogatory sense is often weakened.

chap (shortened from *chapman* 1. 'merchant'; 2. † or dial. 'a customer' (a 1225) 1393 + 1807):

a) † and dial., chiefly North cy., 'a purchaser, customer', 1577: »Those *crusty chaps* I cannot love», 1827 Scott;—b) from use with qualifier as in the last quot.—colloq. 'a fellow' (= *customer* b[1]), 1716: »country-chaps», 1728: »scornful, choleric chap», etc.; acc. to Todd 1818 contemptuous; 'now merely familiar, chiefly applied to a young man' Ox.—c) Hence specialized: 1. in many dials. 'a lover', sometimes 'a husband' (= *fellow* I, 2); 2. dial. 'a farm servant', 'odd man' (cf. *fellow* II, 3) Wr.

G. *Kunde* m. (orig. weak form of adj. *kund*) a) 1. † and dial., e. g. Bav., 'der Bekannte', OHG. + 1575 Fischart, Garg.; 1618 Schönsleder Promptuarium germ.-lat.: '*Kund* Freund', Bav. *Kunt* 'Liebhaber';—2. the current sense of 'a customer, purchaser', etc. (cf. *Geschäftsfreund*), 1494 Brant's Narrenschiff, cf. ed. 1545: »Dein kunnen werden dir entrinnen», 1555 of customers of an inn, +.

b) From 2 (see f.note on the preceding page; cf. DWB.: 'hervorgegangen vermutlich, wie *Kumpan*, aus der Freundschaftssprache der Zechgenossen'; acc. to Paul[2] orig. from cant)—† except sl. and dials. (Rhinel., Nassau, Transsylv. Saxon), = '*fellow*' II, 2, '*chap*' b:

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[1] In E. *customer*, G. *Kunde*, the sense of 'man, person' may have been developed 1. from the primary sense of 'associate', 'acquaintance' (thus Ox. *customer*). The development of *chap* 'a man' may possibly have been suggested analogously by *customer* when the sense 'person' of this term was later felt as being developed from the current sense 'purchaser etc.' 2. But the direct development of the general sense in these words from the very sense of 'customer', 'one having business dealings with another', is made probable by the parallel development of north. Fr. *caland* (= *chaland*) 'a customer', introduced into Du. and LG. as *kalant* 'customer, friend'; hence perhaps into Sc. and north. E. dials. as *callant* 'a lad, youth', 1716 Ramsay +, see Ox., Wr. Also the ordinary Fr. *chaland* occurs in some phrases for 'acquaintance, friend', etc. since the 12th c. Li.—3. If, lastly, *customer* and *Kunde* developed their general sense from the sense of 'customer, guest of a public-house' (DWB. *Kunde*, see below), *chap* was later developed by analogy just as above mentioned.—For *chap* cf. also *merchant*.

[2] 'Gauner und Landstreicher bezeichnen sich unter einander als *Kunden*'.—E. Meyer gives the connected sense 'reisender Handwerksgeselle', whence later 'Strolch, Vagabund', and the general derogatory sense. Cf. *Kundensprache* 'cant'.

partly in a neutral or laudatory sense, e. g. 1551 Scheit: »sitzt er dann übel, so gschicht dem Kunden eben recht»; »ein *starker Kund*»; 1654 Logau: »ein *tapfrer Kunde*»; dial. Transsylv. »e *maschinês kont*» 'sehr grosser Kerl'—but generally in a bad sense, obviously depreciative: 1575 Fischart: »mein leidiger Kund», »mit unflätigen, gailen Kunden; 1808 Goethe, Faust [from Rhinel. dial. DWB.]: »Mir schaudert vor dem garstigen Kunden [Mephistopheles]»; sl. iron. »Du bist mir ein *schöner Kunde*!» GENTHE (*Kunde* 'gemütliches Scheltwort für einen unordentlichen, allerhand Unheil anrichtenden Menschen'); *alter Kunde* 'gemütliche Anrede' ib. ('schlauer, durchtriebener Kerl' E. MEYER).—From use with bad qualification, derogatory also when alone: 1679 Sigmund v. Birken, Margenis: »welches Höllenkindes Fund, *welcher Kund*, hat das Eisen lehren töten»; dial. *Kunne* etc. 'pfiffiger Kerl, durchtriebener Gast' [see above], even 'Gauner'.—In Swiss the variant with La. ending [from Univ. sl.?] *Kundius*, 1846 Gotthelf: »ein *schlauer Kundius*».

Kundmann a) 1. † and rare = *Kunde* a, 1, 1514; 2. = *Kunde* a, 2, a 1750 Lessing; LG. dials.;—b) = *Kunde* b, LG. »du bist mi'n *schönen Kundmann*», 'Du bist mir der rechte!' (iron.): cf. 1555 Wickram: »Dieser sach wol, was er für einen Kuntman vorhanden hett». Cf. DWB.

In the same way the abstr. and collect. *Kundschaft* in individual application: Bav. »Du bist mir *e saubre Kundschaft*», 'zu einem liederlichen Menschen' DWB. co 2639.

2) Terms originally denoting superiority develop a general sense by being used as deferential terms of address that are liable to be extended in use from the upper to the lower classes, and to lower their worth so as gradually to be applied almost to anybody. Most of these terms, then, are vocative terms later used in reference.—A special application worth noting is that of E. (orig Fr.) *sire, dame*, E. sl. *governor*, G. *Herr, Frauchen, Fräulein* for 'father', 'mother'.[1]

From combinations with adjectives, or from compounds is developed the general sense of G. *Meier, Patron*.

[1] Cf. the inverse development of terms for relationship to denoting superiority, p. 187 f.—The vulgarization and generalization of titles of address has been attended by a lowering of general terms into conptemptuous, even abusive, terms. See p. 9 f.

master (ME. *maister* etc. < OFr. maistre < La. *magister*) in special applications: 1. like the La. and Fr. words, 'a male teacher, schoolmaster', e. g. 1770 Goldsmith: »the village master taught his little school»;—2. in the merchant marine, 'the captain of a ship' († in the navy, 'navigator'), 1570 Ascham: »An vnhappie Master he is that is made cunning by manie shippe wrakes»;—3. vulg. 'a husband' 1852;—4. a) as a title of address, now used only before the name of a boy[1] (or by a servile dependent to a superior); hence b) by itself, 'a young gentleman', 'a boy of the better class', a 1745 Swift: »little masters and misses in a house are impediments to the diversions of the servants». CE. Cf. G. *Junker*.

lord < OE. *hláford* < *hláf-weard* a) lit. 'one who keeps and distributes the bread', then 'a master'—b) 1. hence 'a title of respect' [† dial. applied to both sexes WR.], esp. in the phrase of address *my lord*; then—I think, both from address and from combinations with genit. as 'the *lord of* the manor', 'the lord of such and such a place'—in reference: 'a nobleman' etc., cf. CE.;—2. dial. 'the leader in the harvest-field, the foreman of a gang of reapers' WR.

Here I also give E. *sire* from OFr. *sire* 'master, lord'. The English word, besides this sense (now †), possibly also adopted from French that of a) 'father' (orig. from address[2]) c 1440 Gest. Rom. [cf. *sire soile* 'fatherland' c 1400—50 Alex. STRATMANN-BRADLEY], Pope; 'now esp. of animals'.—Hence perhaps the E. word developed to

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[1] In. Sc. the title of the eldest son of a viscount or baron, e. g. (Scott:) *Master of Ravenswood* CE.

[2] Cf. OFr. *grant sire* 'grand-père', (?, 14th c.: »L'exposant fut conseilliez d'aler à son parastre ou grant sire») 15th c. LI.—Moreover Fr. *sire* has developed from address the following senses: 1. † 'husband', 15th c. Froissart; cf. 16th c.: »maistre Pierre (le mot de *sire* ne luy estoit encore convenable pour n'estre que garçon et non marié)». 2. As it was later given as a title, not only to a king (the present use) or nobleman, but even to tradespeople (cf. quots. 16th c.), *sire* was used like E. *fellow*, *chap* in phrases such as *étranges sires* Scarron, *merveilleux sire* La Font., esp. *pauvre sire* [cf. *pauvre hère* < G. *Herr*], see LI. The old address *beau sire* is still used ironically SACHS-VILLATTE; † dial. for 'a cuckold', 15th c., see LI. —With E. *sir* † as a title of clergymen (hence ONo. *sira*), e. g. *sir John* p. 72, may be compared its prototype, La. vocat. *domine*, in E. *dominie* († *domine*) 1. 'a schoolmaster', now chiefly Scotch, 1612 +; 2. *domine* 'a parson', a 1679 + a 1711; *dominie* Am. 'the title of a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church', 'in New York etc. colloq. also minister of other churches', 1824 + OX.—Extended sense: *dominie do-little* ('old sl.') 'an impotent old man' FA., no quot.

mean b) 'an aged person', 1596 Spenser, F. Qu: »an aged syre», Wordsworth. Cf. Ce. See p. 189 f. above.

The comp. † *belsire* (formed in English) means 'grandfather, ancestor', 1377 Langl. + a 1631 Ox.; cf. *beldam* below.—*grandsire* (of French formation) the same, now dial. or arch. Ox.

E. *Mossoo* (< Fr. *monsieur*) for 'a Frenchman' Br. sub *Biddy*.

captain a) 'chief, head' etc.; b) 1. fam. or sl. 'as a term of address (without implying any office or rank)', 1607 Shaks., Timon: [Page to the Fool] »Why, how now, *Captain*!» +—2. cf. 1862 [quot. from Am.] »the conductor who took our tickets was called 'captain'», Ox.;—3. old. sl. 'a gaming or bawding house bully', 1731: »a captain, who is to fight any gentleman who is peevish for losing his money»; 1748 Dyche's di. Fa.

In many symbolical combinations as a title prefix (all in Fa.): *Captain Armstrong* 'often used punningly for a dishonest jockey who 'pulls' his horse and thus prevents him from winning', 1864 typ. name;—*Captain Cork* milit. sl. 'a man who is slow in passing the bottle';—*Capt. Crank* (old. sl.) 'the chief of a gang of highwaymen';—*Capt. Grand* (old sl.) 'a haughty, blustering fellow';—*Capt. Hackum* (old sl.) 'a hectoring bully', Grose;—*C. Queernabs, C. Quiz, C. Sharp; C. Tom,* 'the head or leader of a mob; also the mob itself' Grose.

Ironically *led captain* 'a hanger-on, dependant', 1672: »every wit has his cully, as every squire his led captain» + 1848 (1866) Ox.

governor a) 'a ruler' etc., e. g. † 'a tutor' 1577 + 1788, cf. *governess*; coll. or sl. 'an employer' 1802 +;—b) 1. coll. or sl. 'applied by young men to their fathers', 1827 +;—2. hence probably, as a vulgar form of address to any man Ox.

G. *Herr* a) 'a master, e. g. of a household'; b) hence specialized 1. 'zur Bezeichnung des Ehegatten seitens der Ehefrau', MHG. *min herre* + Schiller;—2. † 'zur Bezeichnung des Vaters, vonseiten der Kinder': MHG., Kaisersberg († 1510) ed. 1522: »ewre kind, wenn sye noch uch frogen, so sprechent sye: wo ist der Vatter, oder der herr? wo ist die mûter».—Dimin. *Herrchen, Herrlein* dial. Hessia, Bav, 'grandfather', at Spessart *Grossherrchen* 'great-grandfather' (cf. *Frauchen*, Rhinel. *Fräulein*). DWB. co. 1126 f.

As a title: 3. applied dial. (Bav., Swab., Switz, Hess., Siles.) among the catholics to a clergyman (cf. † E. *sir* above), hence alone, Bav. *'ein Herr werden'*;—4. applied to a nobleman, strictly = *Frei-*

herr, cf. 1530 etc.: »die *Herren* und die vom Adel»; later, like all titles, it was democratized and applied to any male person 'der nach Auftreten oder Aussehen einen guten oder nur anständigen Eindruck macht', cf. 1667 'Gepflückte Finken oder Studentenconfekt': »Man nennet heutigs Tags die Bauren auch Herren, sonderlich wenn sie zum Anwaldsamt befördert werden, oder gern spendieren». DWB. (ed. 1877).—Cf. the correlative *Dame* and the analogous development of E. *gentleman*[1].

MHG. *junc-herre*, now *Junker*, a young nobleman (down to the 18th c.); a page, a 'squire' before being knighted, etc.; then—from knighthood getting more difficult to obtain—this inferior title was given to any nobleman (since the end of the middle ages); now 'namentlich von den nordostdeutschen adligen Gutsbesitzern', the term suggesting also habits and views peculiar to this class, cf. *Junkertum, junkerhaft.* See PAUL. Cf. *Jungfrau.*

Meier (< La. *maior*, cf. *major-domo* < *maior domus regiæ*) I. a) 'Vorsteher', steward; then tenant of a farm etc.;—b) hence in some dials. 'Bauer, Landmann' generally: a 1623 Opitz: »Der Landsknecht . . . der das Land, das doch dem Meier bleibt, schützt mit gewehrter Hand», etc.—Acc. to SA., this sense is partly due to the influence of (chiefly) LG. *mei(g)en* 'to mow'.

II. a) † and dial. 'Vorsteher in politischem Sinne, einer Genossenschaft oder eines Bezirkes' (cf. Fr. *maire*, E. *mayor*), 1486 etc., LG. 'Vogt, Oberschulz' (also in towns); Bav. also in games 'der Erste in der Reihe, Vorspieler', hence *Maier sein, werden*, gen. 'den Vorrang, Vorzug haben, erhalten'.—

b) From this sense of 'boss', 'chief', etc.: sl. 'Kerl, Bursche', 'mit dem Beisinn des tüchtigen'; 1516 Gengenbach (Bav., Swiss): »er dunkt sich sin ein *kûner meyer*»; 1551 »Bacche, du bist ein *wilder Meyer*» DWB.—Many compounds: † *Egelmeier* 'Possenreisser' a 1560 H. Sachs;—† *Brotmeier* playfully for 'Fresser', 1575 Fischart SA.;—† *Hadermeier* (orig. 'Erster unter Zänkern') 'Erzzänker' ib. DWB.—Later these compounds may have been felt as formed on the name

[1] The terms for superiority and the titles for social rank (see below) here border upon each other. Hence *lord* is given twice. G. *Herr, Frau*, Fr. (E., G.) *dame* too should have been dealt with in two different places but for practical reasons.

Meier, identical with I[1], and analogously numerous 'fictitious names' in *-meier* were formed, see above p. 139 f.

Patron a) 1. 'Schutzherr', also esp. 'Schutzheiliger';—2. † *Patron eines Schiffes, Schiffspatron*, 'Eigentümer oder Kapitän eines Schiffes' (= Fr., † E. *patron*) DWB.; Schiller: »*der Patron*, der noch mehr Passagiers hatte» He.—3. 'Prinzipal einer Handlung etc.', 1788 etc.

b) Either from the sense of 'patron saint' (Sa., DWB.)[2], or from a general sense of 'master', 'captain' (see above) is developed: the general sense in sl. and dial. Rhinel. 'fellow', 'chap', mostly with qualifying adj. (and with a tendency to derogatory sense E. Meyer): 1776 Lessing: »ein *schnakischer* ['spasshafter, possierlicher'] *Patron*»; *ein lustiger, schlauer, pfiffiger Patron* (the last in Goethe's Faust I, DWB., ib. II *ein alter Patron* He.). *ein kluger Patron* 'durchtriebener Kerl', *ein närrischer Patron* E. Meyer, *ein sauberer, netter* (ironic.) *Patron* E. Meyer, *schlechter Patron* DWB., Sa.; M. Kretzer, Berliner Skizzen, p. 182: »das freche Anstarren eines *unangenehmen Patrons*».

3) Terms for 'servant' generalized:

E. *lad* < ME. *ladde* 'of obscure origin, possibly a use of the definite form of the pa.pple. of *lead*', perhaps from plur. *ladde* applying elliptically to 'the followers of a lord': a) † 'a serving-man'; also gen. 'a man of low birth and position', c 1300 Havelock + 1721 prov.;—b) 'a boy, youth', (c 1440 Pro. Parv., 1483: »*ladde* or *knave*») 1535 Coverdale +; also in pastoral poetry, 'a young shepherd' Ox.

Cf. Swe. dial. *tjonke* 'a lad (15—17 years of age)', perhaps connected with ONo. *þjónn* 'a servant' Rietz.—ONo. *sveinn* p. 191.

Cf *varlet* etc. next chapter.

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[1] From thus imitating peasant's names, these compounds may have got that 'Beisinn das verächtlichen und untüchtigen', which DWB. seems to attribute to all comps. (without reason; see the early cases). Such a depreciative tone is only the ordinary thing in appellative fictitious names.

[2] They compare *wunderlicher Heiliger* 'sonderbarer Mensch' (see *Christ* p. 180) 1797 +, also *kurioser Heiliger*; Kant: 'Der Sanguiniker ist ein *schlimmer Heiliger*, niemals recht gut und niemals recht böse' Sa.—Swe. *gynnare* (orig. 'patron') esp. in combinations *en rolig gynnare, en egendomlig gynnare* 'a funny, strange fellow', and iron. *min gunstig herre* may be compared with *Patron* and suggest the origin of the G. term from ironical use of sense 'gracious lord, protector' etc.

Corresponding terms for women:

mistress in extended use: 1. † as a term of address, 'formerly applied to any woman or girl', 1608—9 Shaks.;—2. partly at least from this use in address, it was then used as a title before the name of any woman, c 1709 Steele: »Mrs. Mary is now sixteen» + 1834 'Memoirs of Mrs. Hannah More' [unmarried]; 'now (cf. *miss*) applied chiefly to married women', cf. CE.—3. Hence dial. and colloq. *missis, missus* 'a wife', 1846 + FA., CE.—4. Chiefly perhaps as an adaptation of Fr. *maîtresse,*[1] *mistress* was used as a poetical term of address to a women beloved, e. g. 1601 Shaks.: »O! mistress mine, ... your true love's coming»;—5. hence deteriorated in reference, 'a concubine'[2], 1761 Colman: »Go to your mistresses, and leave your poor wife» +. Cf. CE.—Cf. *lady* below.

The short form *miss*—originating, no doubt, in proclitical use (as title) of *mistress*, pron. *missis*—1. is restricted, as a title, to use before the name of a young woman or girl[3] (cf. *master* as applied to young boys, p. 208 f.); † and vulg. also alone, 1695 Congreve: »Madam, you are too severe upon miss», etc. FA.; 1759 Garrick, Guardian (Collect. m. esteemed Farces, Edinb. I, 1792, p. 25): [Sir Charles:] »Let us hear Miss speak.» Thackeray, Misc. V, 124 (T.): »An old bachelor is free to pump from Miss the little secrets»; also ib. 131; in address, E. Lyall, A hardy Norseman: »'Oh *miss*! have you heard . . ?' said the servant»;—2. hence colloq. as a common noun in reference: 'a young unmarried woman', a 1745 Swift (see *master*) etc.; specialized by dressmakers etc. to denote 'a girl from about 10 to 15 years of age' FA., cf. »ladies', *misses*', and children's shoes» CE.—trade phraseology, from its taste for 'genteel' expressions, preferring *miss* to the ordinary term of *girl.*—As an equivalent to girl it is also used in comps. *bread-and-butter Miss* 'a schoolgirl' etc., quot. 1865 Ox.; *schoolmiss* (rare) the same CE.

Moreover *miss* is used 3. in negro sl. (southern U. S.) for *mistress* in its orig. sense: 'm. of a household';—4. † sl. for *mistress*

[1] 'Fille ou femme recherchée en mariage, ou aimée de quelqu'un' 16th c. +; 'femme ou fille qui vit avec un homme dans un commerce de galanterie' 16th c. + LI.

[2] Owing to this latter use, *mistress*, as a counterpart of *master* 1, had to be qualified (except when this sense was contextual) as *school-mistress* etc. Cf. *governess* quot. 1759.

[3] Even the short form may have occasioned this specialization to a kind of diminutive use, cf. CE. Cf. the former wider application of *mistress* as a title.

5, 1662 Evelyn: »the Earle of Oxford's misse (as at this time they began to call lewd women)» + 1786 Burns; 1859 Matsell (Am.) FA., CE.

governess specialized: 1. † 'a woman who has charge of a person, esp. a young one' (cf. *governor* 1), 1587 + 1771 Smollet: »To Mrs. Jermyn, My Worthy governess»;—2. hence still more spec., 'a female teacher, now chiefly, one in a private household', 1712 Steele +, cf. 1759: »The mistress of the school is called *governess*, for the word *mistress* [italics in orig.] has a vulgar sound with it». Ox.

G. *Frau* a) orig. † 'Herrin', cf. Opitz: »Rom, die Frau der Welt» DWB., cf. 1777 Wieland, Geron: »Sie wollte lieber feine Dame sein als Frau der ganzen Welt» SA.; still *unsere Frau* for the Virgin Mary (cf. also *Liebfrauenmilch* etc.), and in combinations as *die Frau vom Hause, Hausfrau*[1];—b) 1. as a title given in MHG. to noble ladies, also unmarried, cf. Walther v. d. Vogelw.: »nemt, *frouwe*, disen kranz: alsô sprach ich zeiner wol getânen *maget*» HE.; later applied like *Missis* almost to any married woman (besides *Frau Äbtissin* etc.);—2. hence in reference 'Ehefrau', Bible +.—3. From use as a respectful title perhaps: *Frau* as a more dignified equivalent of *Weib*[2] 'woman' (see p. 5, 11), cf. Schiller: »Ehret die *Frauen*»; prov. (already MHG.) »Frauen haben langes Haar und kurzen Sinn»; esp. in comps. as *Frauenkleid, Frauenarzt; Bauersfrau*, even *Trödelfrau, Bettelfrau* (or *Bauersweib* etc.), cf. DWB. PAUL.—Cf. Am. *lady*.—4. Perhaps from ironical use of the respectful address, † *gemaine* (1337), *offene, unvertige, willige* (1392) *Frau* 'a prostitute' (MHG. *varnde fraw*), cf. *Frauenhaus* a brothel 1354 + 1696 SCHM. with Bav. quots.[3]

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[1] 'In manchen Gegenden sagen die Dienstboten noch *unsere Frau*' PAUL. But this may be a modern application of the title of address.

[2] '*Gebildete Frau* bezieht sich auf den Geist, *schön gebildetes Weib* auf den Leib' DWB.

[3] Du. *vrouw*, as introduced into English as *frow* etc., adopted the senses: 1. 'a Dutchwoman' 1390 + 1796;—2. 'a woman, lady, wife, chiefly of Du. or Germ. women' Ox., 1570 Levins: *frowe* 'vxor, matrona' WR.; 1587 + Ox., Sc. quot. 1756: »His wife . . . who was a buxom frow, both blyth and fair» (cf. WR.); then—3. 'applied to the Mænads or Bacchantes of Class. Paganism', 1567: »The frantike fro», 1589: »Bacchus Froes» + a 1616 Ox.—4. dial. Sc., Ir., North E. 'a big, fat woman';—5. ib. 'a slovenly, untidy, coarse woman' WR., 1781: 'an idle, dirty woman' etc. Ox.;—6. ib. 'a woman of low character' WR.—Sense 3 may represent an application of 2 and possibly imply characteristics (sturdiness, boisterousness, etc.) thought peculiar of the Dutch, like sense 4. From the latter may be developed 5, and from 5, 6. Contempt of the Dutch may perhaps also

The dimin. *Frauchen* † and dial. Wetterau etc. 'grandmother' (as female counterpart to *Herrchen*) DWB.[1] Cf. *Fräulein*, E. *beldam*.

The most common dimin. *Fräulein* 1. orig. applied in address or reference to a young lady of rank (cf. DWB.)—also a married woman (cf. *Frau* 1, 2)—spec. a princess; about the 16th c. this title was extended to mean the unmarried daughters of the nobility[2], their former title *Jungfrau* having been adopted by the middle class. But also among this class *Jungfrau, Jungfer* and its rival and successor *Mamsell*[3] were gradually superseded by *Fräulein* 'heute [1878] allgemein geworden' DWB[4]. The 'improved' form *gnädiges Fräulein*, formerly applied only to ladies of the nobility (e. g. 1774 H.L. Wagner: »Gut, dachte die gnädge [!] Fräulein Dorilis, Auch ich bin stolz auf Ruhm und Ehre»; still 1878 DWB.), is now used to y. ladies generally.—2. Hence in reference 'a young unmarried woman' generally,? 16th c. +, cf. DWB. 89;—3. From use for 'maid of honour' (*Hoffräulein*) etc., it was applied to any 'besser gehaltene Dienerin', e. g. *Ladenfräulein* PAUL; cf. *Mamsell, Jungfrau*.—4. (Corresponding to *Frau* = *Weib*) 'Weiblein', female (mostly of animals), Luther, Bible, e. g. Marc. 10, 6: »Von Anfang hat sie Gott geschaffen ein menlin und ein *frewlin*»; DWB.—5. (Corresponding to *Frau* 4) MHG. *varndez frouwelîn* (or *varnde fraw, varndez wîb* DWB. III: 1258), † Bav.

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have influenced senses 3, 5, and 6. Compare also the pejorative tendency in loan-words of this kind, as G. *Dame*, Swe. *madam* (now for a married woman of the lower classes).

[1] Acc. to GRIMM DWB., this and *Herrchen* etc. 'weil hohes Alter die Leute verkleinert und den Kindern ähnlich werden lässt'; but rather meant as endearing forms of *Frau, Herr* for older relatives, cf. p. 210.

[2] See SCHM., who mentions however that the Bavarian nobility at the 'Landtag' of 1669 complained bitterly that, by a 'Titelmandat' of 1652 their daughters 'nit *Frägle*, sondern *Jungfrau* zu titulieren sey anbevolchen worden'.

[3] *Mamsell* (< Fr. *mademoiselle* in popular pronunciation *mam'zelle*) † (18th c.) 'ehrende Benennung für junge Mädchen bürgerlichen Standes' (like *Jungfer*), e. g. 1748 Lessing; 'heute [1885] nicht mehr genehm' DWB. Still North G. for 'Mädchen in dienender Stellung, die über den Mägden stehen': *Ladenmamsell, Biermamsell, Wirtschaftsm.* or simply *Mamsell* a barmaid; esp. *Mamsell* 'die Leiterin des Milch- und Hauswesens auf grössern Gütern'; also [*Nähmamsell* E. MEYER] *Schneidermamsell, Probiermamsell* (SA. ERG.). See PAUL, DWB. Cf. *Fräulein* 3.

[4] Cf. F. L. JAHN, 'Deutsches Volksthum', Lübeck 1810, p. 431: »Da die Titel mit jedem Jahre etwas von ihrem Werte verlieren, und aus der Rangsucht eine Rangseuche geworden; so sollten alle *Demoisellen, Mamsellen* u. s. w. *Fräulein* heissen. In Wien ist es schon, und man setzt hinzu *bürgerlich* oder *adelig*'.—Cf. however for *Mamsell* and *Jungfer* p. 216 fn. 2.

varende frälin meretriculæ SCHM.; MHG. *gemeinez vrouwelîn* HE.; Swab. (*torrendes* [törichtes]) *Frewlin* SCHMID.—6. (Like *Frauchen*) dial. Bav. ('Kindersprache' SCHM.), Thur. (SA. ERG.) 'grandmother'.—Cf. DWB.

As a sort of 'dimin.' of Frau may also be regarded *Jungfrau* 1. † (also in the popular shortening *Jungfer*) a title before the name and a term of address, esp. to unmarried[1] ladies, first of the nobility, then, perhaps from the 16th c., extended to the middle class (cf. *Fräulein*); still in Switzerland PAUL[2].—2. In reference alone, † 'a young woman, girl', then 'an unmarried woman'; still *alte Jungfer* (catachresis) 'an old maid', e. g. 1749 Lessing (cf. † or rare *alte Jungfrau* 1691 Stieler, *veralte jungfraw* 1535 Dasypodius).

3. From MHG. *juncfrouw* for a maid of honour, a young lady of the nobility attending on a princess, etc., *Jungfrau* is used for † 'jugendliche Dienerin' generally—as in *Fräulein* 3 a sense quite opposed to the original one of young misstress!—cf. 1561 Maaler; '*Jungkfrauw*, Dienstmagt, Köchin'; c 1572 Th. Platter: »wen er sy welte annen [annehmen] zu einer *Jungfrowen* und mich zu eim Diener» (latest quot.);—*Jungfer*, e. g. 1784 Schiller, Kotzebue DWB., 1841 (Swiss) Gotthelf SA. Comps. *Hausjungfer*, *Ladenj.*, *Zimmerj.*; still current *Kammerjungfer*, 1691 Stieler + (*Kammerjungfrau* 1725 Steinbach).—4. now 'mit ausdrücklicher Hervorhebung des geschlechtlich Unbefleckten' (= † *maget*) Luther, Bible +; also *Jungfer*, 17th c. Schuppius + (now 'in der niederen Sprache' PAUL)—occasionally also applied to men, in accordance with biblical phraseology, e. g. 1691 Stieler. Cf. *Junggesell.* DWB.

French *dame* (< La. *domina*) has developed corresponding senses from meaning originally 'a female ruler or owner'. English adopted all these senses and later developed applications of its own from the use of *dame* as a title. Although thus of foreign development, E. *dame* and G. *Dame* may be aptly placed here as affording interesting comparison with the above terms. The later development in E. or G. is stated here at once.

[1] † occasionally for married ladies, 1606 STUMPF, Swiss Chronicle: »Sein Gemahel Leonora, die fürbündig schön *Junkfrauw*»; still dial. Nassau 'eine noch nicht lange verheiratete Frau, auch Ehrenname der Hausfrau, selbst wenn sie in hohem Alter ist'. DWB. Cf. *Junker.*

[2] Cf. as late as 1827 SCHMELLER Bav. dict.: 'Jetzt ist die *Jungfer* auf den gemeinen Bürgerstand beschränkt, und selbst da kommt der aus dem Französischen erborgte, zwischen dem *Fräulein* und der *Jungfer* liegende Titel *Mamsell* immer mehr in Aufnahme'.

E. *dame* a) † 'a female ruler', a 1225 + 1677: »Zenobia, Dame of Antioch»[1];—b) 1. as a title prefixed to the name of a lady of rank, now †; 'as a form of address (also *dam*) it gradually extended to women of lower rank and was after the 16th c. left to these', + 1722;[2]

From this use as a title of address seem to be derived all the following senses: 2. (now arch. or dial.) 'a housewife' c 1330 + 1741 Richardson, Pam.: »*My Dame*»; (1833 Carlyle idem)[3]; dial. 'esp. the wife of a farmer or yeoman' WR.—3. 'a mother'[4] (correlative of *sire*), a 1225 Ancr. R. (in address), in most early quots. with a possessive pronoun, + 1593 Shaks.: »The sire, the sonne, the dame and daughter die» Ox., dial. Sc. (Stirling) 1796: »the picture of thy dame» WR. The variant *dam* a 1547, later (1606 + 1801) in contempt, this probably, I think, by the influence of the common application to animals (1486 +; † and. dial. WR. also *dame*, c 1320 + 1709), perhaps also by the influence of the phrases † *the devil and his dam* (cf. 1393 Langl.) 1538, 1707, and † *the devil's dam*, applied opprobriously to a woman 1588 Shaks. + 1783.—From 3 the comp. of E. formation (see Ox.) *beldam*, *beldame* † 'a grandmother', c 1440 Prompt. Parv. + 1628, see further Terms for relationship p. 190.—4. Partly perhaps from the preceding sense, 'at Eton: a matron who keeps a boarding-house for boys at the school', c 1737 +; 'also applied to a man who does the same', 1888 Dowden: »Hexter being an Eton writing-master and a 'dame'»;—5. (now almost † except dial.) 'the mistress of a private elementary school for children (usually an old woman or widow)' a 1649 + 1850 Ox.; also *schooldame* CE.—6. dial. Sc. gen. 'a woman', or 'a young unmarried woman'; E. North cy. and Midl. esp. 'an old woman'; cf. WR. Cf. the senses of *cummer* p. 194 f.

G. *Dame* (introduced in the early 17th c.?) 1. 'vornehme Frau' 1642 etc.[5] (KLUGE), as a general term often taking the place of *Frau*; 'jetzt für Frauen von einiger gesellschaftlicher Stellung allgemein',

[1] Cf. Fr. 13th c.: «faire moi du monde dame» + Régnier († 1613): »soyez de vous la maîtresse et la dame» LI.

[2] Cf. Fr. 'On se servait, et on se sert encore, mais rarement, de ce mot par civilité en parlant aux femmes du petit peuple, et en y ajoutant leur nom propre': »*Dame Barbe*». 'De là il est passé dans le langage familier et le style badin' LI.

[3] Cf. Fr. 'aujourd'hui titre donné à toute femme mariée qui n'est pas de la dernière classe: *devenir dame*, se marier' LI.

[4] Cf. OFr. 1. *dame* 'belle-mère' 1389, 1403; 2. *nostre dame* 'grand'mère' 1381, also *dame grant* 1456 GODEFROY.

[5] Also It. *dama* introduced in this sense, quot. c 1600 HE.

correl. to *Herr*, cf. E. *lady*.—2. 'Gebieterin des Herzens', 'lady-love' c 1600 +.—3. † As a veiling, euphemistic, term for 'concubine' (cf. E. dial. *frow* 6), Schuppius († 1661), Logau, 1669 Simplic.: »die *Dame* von Babylon»; 1691 Stieler = *amica* (cf. 2); still? [1827] Bav. *Dam* 'im Munde des Volkes meist verächtlich oder ironisch gebraucht' SCHM., and com. *Dämchen* HE. Cf. DWB.

As correlative to these female terms for superiority may perhaps be given as a term denoting dependence:

G. *Dirne*, since OHG. both 'virgo', 'puella', and 'famula' (see GRAFF); later, because referring to girls of the lower classes, also 'meretrix', e. g. Maaler + DWB., KLUGE, PAUL[1], etc.

[1] But the sense of 'virgo' or 'daughter' may also be the primary one, and the word connected (acc. to D. H. MÜLLER, see HE.) with ONo. *biórr* 'bull' (orig. 'procreator').—But if related to this word, *Dirne* may also have derived its personal sense from that of 'young cow': cf. La. *juvenca*; E. *heifer* sl. 'wife', 'woman' Ox., FA.; Swiss *Kalbe* 'im groben Scherz', 'ein Mädchen in der Entwickelungsperiode' DWB.

V. TERMS FOR OFFICIAL OR SOCIAL RANK, OR FUNCTION, AND FOR PROFESSION OR TRADE.

I.

In close connection with the preceding complimentary or deferential titles—developed from terms for a personal relation of superiority, and used by extension in a general sense—may be given terms indicating rank, dignity, official function, etc. (some of them developed from the former group), mostly applied in humour to people prominent in some way in the lower ranks of life.

A) Titles for men:

E. *emperor* Am. thieves' cant 'a drunken man' 1881 FA., no quot. lit. Cf. *drunk as an e.* 'ten times as drunk as a lord', 1785 Grose (also in Egans' ed. 1823); 1775 Garrick, Bon Ton (Collect. most esteemed Farces IV, Edinb. 1792, p. 208): »They *swear like emperors*, drink like fishes.»

[G. »Ein gebieterischer *Ehekaiser*» 'Haustyrann', Leisewitz SA. ERG., nonce-word?]

G. † *Apfelkeiser* 'a pseudo-emperor' (?), 1531 S. Frank, see DWB.; like *Apfelgott, Apfelkönig* (Luther ib.), formed by some association with *Äpfelbrater, Äpfelpfeiser* (Fischart) 'a milksop' (cf. *Äpfel braten* as betokening effeminacy, H. Sachs etc. DWB.). These words are perhaps meant as variants of *Afterkönig* etc., although *after-* in this sense seems to be quoted later.

big monarcher (< *monarch*) tramps' sl. 'a person of note', 1893 Emerson: »a big m. preaches». Cf. *monarch(er)* thieves' cant 'a name.' FA.

LG. dial. (Lower Rhine, North Sea Coast, Schlesw.-Holst.) *Monarch* 'Erdarbeiter', then in Remscheid (near Düsseldorf) 'schmutziger Mensch': »Du bös en drecklichen M.», 'Du bist ein schmutziger Mensch (d. h. von unsauberem, schlechtem Character)'; either from the overbearing, self-assertive behaviour of the 'navvies' etc. against the resident labourers, or by popular association with some other word. See R. EICKHOFF ZfdU. XIV, 281 f.

king 1. 'a title given to certain persons holding a real or pretended supreme authority or rank, or to one who plays the king',

e. g. *King of Heralds* (1656 +), *King-of-Arms* (*-at-Arms*) 1449 +, 'the title of the three chief heralds of the College of Arms', see Ox.;—'esp. the leading person in some game or sport': e. g. *King of the Bean* 'the man in whose portion of the cake the bean was found on Twelfth-night', and who was appointed King of the company, (1556 or) 1592 + Ox.; *King* (also *Lord*) *of Misrule*, who superintended the Christmas sports, see Br.; *King of Shreds and Patches*, from Vice in the old mysteries being dressed as a mimic king in a party-coloured suit, metaphor. 'certain literary operatives who compile books for publishers, but supply no originality of thought or matter' Br.

2. 'one who in a certain sphere or class has supremacy or pre-eminence compared to that of a king', 1508 +, e. g. *King of Bath, k. of poets, k. of painters*; 'in recent use often applied to great merchants, manufacturers, etc., with defining word prefixed, as *alkali-, fur-, railway-king, sugar-king* Ox., cf. Br.

In a similar way G. *König*, e. g. *Börsenkönig, Geldkönig* 'der mächtigste Börsenmann' DWB. ('grosser Financier' E. Meyer), *Spinnerkönig, Maschinenkönig*; dial. *Gäukönig, Waldkönig* 'von reichen Bauern'; 1583 Mathesius: »[Luther] diser unser *Predigerkönig*« DWB.; *Schützenkönig* 'der beste Schütz beim Wettschiessen' Sa.

From *König* for the chief of some craft or fraternity perhaps *Bettelkönig* (e. g. in Erfurt) 'Polizeidiener, der die Bettler beaufsichtigt'.—This may be meant as an ironical title like Bav., Tyrol., etc. *Nachtkönig* 'Abdecker'; *Schundkönig* 'der die Kotgruben räumt', 1741 Frisch etc.; Thuring. *Warzenkönig* 'einer der viele Warzen hat', see DWB. n. 8,10, c.

The same sense of chief present the following words in Swe. dials.: (Ögl.) *däjkong* 'the husband of a dairy-maid' (orig. 'dairy-maid king'); com. *notkung* among fishermen 'the leader in dragging the big nets in winter'; (Finl.) *vallkung* 'a boy tending cattle' Rietz.—*lusakong, luskung* is, like *luskusk, luspung* etc., a variant of *lushund* 'a lousy fellow', 'tatterdemalion' Rietz, and probably meant as grotesquely ironical.

E. *prince*, e. g. in by-names such as »*the Prince of gossips*« for Pepys, the author of the »Diary« (1659—69), see Br.

G. *Prinz* 1. the same as *König* above, though weaker, e. g. a 1629 Opitz: »Homerus, unser [der Dichter] *Prinz*« etc. Sa.;—2. 'frei, scherzend, von Kindern eines Hauses': »das ist unser jüngster *Prinz*« He.

3. 'Prinzipal' (probably a shortening of this word), e. g. West

Prussia 'der Dirigent der Stadtmusikanten'; comps. Bav. *Thurnerprinz* the same ('die Stadtmusikanten heissen Thurner, weil sie zu gewissen Zeiten und Festen vom Turme [Bav. *Thurn*] blasen');—*Lehrprinz* 'a master to whom some one is apprenticed', esp. '*Lehrprinz* [or *Lehrprincipal*] heiszet ein alter Jäger, bei welchem Lehrlinge und Jungen die Jägerei erlernen' 1751 (C. v. HEPPE, 'Aufrichtiger Lehrprinz oder praktische Abhandlung von dem Leithund') + 1841; † also 'bei den Trompetern und Barbierern' acc. to Frisch 1741 DWB; 1778 Musäus uses the term for Klopstock with regard to his disciples in poetry SA.

4. From 2 or 3, sl. (esp. with a qualifying adj., or in comps.) as a playful or derisive term for any man, e. g. *saubrer Prinz* = 'ein saubrer *Patron*'; † Univ. sl. *ein nasser Prinz* 'ein unausstehlicher Mensch' 1799 KLUGE ST., see p. 160 fn.;—*Ellenprinz* 'Kaufmannsbursche' (Hackländer); *Sirupsprinz* 'Materialwarenhändler';—with reference to fairy tales: *Glücksprinz* (Goethe) SA. w. ERG., 'allgemein = Sonntagskind' E. MEYER.

Cf. Swe. sl. *plåsterprins* ('plaster-prince') for an apothecary's assistant.

E. *duke* 1. sl. 'a man of showy demeanour or appearance';—hence 2. *rum duke* 'a queer unaccountable fellow' etc. a 1700 sl. di. +, see Ox. [Grose-Egan 1823: 'a jolly handsome fellow' (cf. 1), 'also, an odd eccentric fellow'; cant]. From this combination *duke* alone has adopted the same sense (GROSE) and developed to—3. dial. Devon, E. Ang. etc. 'a simpleton, fool', also of females: »Her mother must be a regular old duke» WR[1].

Sense 2 also occurs in the intensified *archduke* 'a comical or eccentric fellow' 1823 GR.-EG.; and in the punning combinations *Duke of Lankester* (= *Lancaster*) 'a tall, *lanky* fellow' FA. (sub *lamppost*) and—perhaps formed on the analogy of the former—*Duke of Limbs*[2] 'a tall, awkward, ill-made fellow' 1785 (+ 1823) GROSE; 'common' FA., no quot. lit.

Marquis: *Marquis of Granby* com. 'a bald-head' FA., no quot.;—in ironical 'genteelness' for 'Mr. de la Pluche': *Marquess of marrowbones* ('knees') 'old sl.' for 'a lackey', cf. 1592 Nashe, 'Pierce Penilesse':

[1] Cf. Yorksh.. Suff. *duke* 'to make a fool of' ib.

[2] Cf. *duke* sl. 'a hand or foot' 1811 di. + FA.; *dukes* 'the hands', orig. modification of the rhyming sl. »*Duke of Yorks*» = »*forks*» 'fingers, hands'; 'the word is in very common use among low folk' SL. D.

»Poor scullians, hoisted vp from the Kitchin into the waiting chamber, or made Barons of the beanes and Marquesses of the mary-boanes» FA. (casual?). Cf. *gentleman* 4.

count ('com.') 'a man of fashion', 1859, 1883 Sala: »I can remember the 'dandy', who was superseded by the 'count', the 'toff', and other varieties of the 'swell'» FA.

Cf. G. fam. »wie ein *Graf*, ein *Baron* leben», »Schulden wie ein *Graf* haben» E. MEYER.

Of historical interest is E. *baron* as a Law and Heraldry term for 'husband' (conjoined with *fem(m)e* 'wife'), 1594 + 1862 Ox.; these terms having been introduced by the conquering Norman barons, to whom the laws chiefly referred.—For *Barons of the beans* (see *Marquess of the mary-bones*), cf. *King of the Bean* p. 220.

lord (see above p. 209) as a title of nobility is used in various transferred senses: 1. e. g. *cotton-lord* 'a wealthy cotton manufacturer': 1823 Cobbett + Ox., FA.—2. probably by popular etymology, ('com.') 'a crooked, deformed person', a 1700 sl. di., 1751 Smollet + 1886, cf. 1823 GR.-EG.: »It is said in the British Apollo[1], that the title of lord was first given to deformed persons in the reign of Richard III. from several persons labouring under that misfortune being created peers by him; but it is more probably derived from the Greek λορδός crooked'. The latter explanation, repeated in 1864 in the Athenæum, seems to refer the origin of the term to University or school sl.[2]—Cf. *lady* 8, p. 227.

Cf. with *lord* 1, G. *Baron* 1. 'neulich übertragen auf mächtige und junkerlich herrschende Geldmänner, *Eisenbahnbarone, Baumwollbarone*' HE. *Kohlenbaron* quoted among 'politische Modeworte' by BRENNERT, Modeworte 63; *Schlotbaron* 'von besonders reichen Fabriksbesitzern, Hüttenherren gebraucht' E. MEYER.—2. also playfully = *Freiherr* 'einer der ohne Stelle lebt, z. B. ein Handlungskommis ohne St.' SA.

Swe. school sl. *baron* as a nickname for haughty schoolmates

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[1] A periodical edited at least in the early 18th c., quoted from 1708 and 1710 by Ox. sub *dun* and *housewife* 1, a. Fox BOURNE English Newspapers (1887) I, 68, mentions among satirical periodicals from 1709: 'The British Apollo', 'by a society of gentlemen consisting of Abednego Simpleton only', 'on Mondays alone'.

[2] PALMER (see SCHRÖDER, Einfluss der Volksetymologie, p. 20) tries to explain 2 as a modification by popular etymology of ME. *lordein, lurdein* (< OFr. *lourdein*) 'lazy person' STRATM.-BRADLEY, but such a development of sense is improbable.

(Upsala) BERG.—Cf. G. »*den Baron spielen*», 'fein leben, ohne zu arbeiten', »wie'n Baron leben» (see *Graf* above) E. MEYER.

G. *Freiherr* punningly 'freier, unabhängiger Mensch oder Herr' SA., cf. *Baron* 2.—In the same way Swe. *friherre* fam. for somebody at leisure.

Of *Knight* many combinations denoting trades were formed in ludicrous imitation of *Knights of the Garter* etc.: e. g. ('the number may be indefinitely increased' Ox.) *Knights of St. Crispin* 'shoemakers' (see Hist. names p. 27);—*Knights of the bag* 'bagmen who travel for mercantile orders';—*Kn. of the cleaver* 'butchers';—*Kn. of the handcuffs* 'constables, policemen, etc.';—*Kn. of the pestle* (*and mortar*) 'apothecaries, druggists';—*Kn. of the shears* 'tailors' (punning on *Kn. of the shire* p. 7), also *Kn. of the thimble* 1838 FA.;—*Kn. of the spigot* 'landlords of hotels etc.', 1821 Scott;—*Kn. of the stick* 'compositors' (from their 'composing sticks');—*Kn. of the ellwand* Ox., *Kn. of the yard* FA. for 'counterjumper' (G. *Ellenritter*);—*Kn. of the whip* 'coachmen', 1813 (all in Ox. or BR.).

For persons of some occupation generally: *Knights of the blade* 'bullies who were for ever appealing to their swords to browbeat the timid' a 1700 sl. di. Ox.;—*Knights of the pencil* 'the betters in races', because they always keep a pencil in hand to mark down their bets, 1885 FA. (all in BR.);—† *Knight of the collar* 'one who has been hanged' c 1554;—*Knight of the road* 'a footpad or a highwayman' 1671 FA., Ox. (= † *Knight of the field* Ox.);—*Knight of the post* 'a notorious perjurer, one who got his living by giving false evidence', 1580 + 1819; acc. to Ox. (?) = *Knight of the whipping-post* 'a sharper' etc. 1819; acc. to BR. 'from their being always found waiting at the posts which the sheriffs set up outside their doors for posting proclamations on'.—† *Knight of* (*the*) *industry* 'a sharper or swindler' 1658 + 1751 Ox., 1890 FA., seems to be translated from Fr. *chevalier d'industrie* 'homme qui vit d'expédients, escroc' 1653 LI. (*ch. de l'ind.*, 'vieilli' D. GÉN.).[1]—Comps. † *ale-knight* 'a tippler' 1575 etc. Ox; *carpet-knight*, see *carpet-monger*.

To history refers *knight-errant* for 'one compared to a kn.-er. in respect of a chivalrous or adventurous spirit'; 'sometimes in ridicule, with allusion to Don Quixote' Ox. Cf. below.

G. *Ritter* in the same way in comps.: *Ellenritter* (or *-reiter*)

[1] See also TRENCH 'On the study of words', 25. ed., p. 105 fn. 1.

= *Ellenprinz*;—*Ritter von der Nadel* 'Schneider';—*Kneipenritter*; *Saufritter* Seb. Franck († 1543), all in Sa.;—*Bacchusritter, Kannenritter* Sa. Erg. = E. *ale-knight*;—Luther: »der *Fersenritter* [coward] ergriff das Hasenpanier» (cf. »*Fersengeld* geben» 'to take to one's heels');—*Kommissbrotritter* 'verächtlich für Soldat' Sa. w. Erg.;—Univ. sl. *Pandektenritter* 'Jurist' 1795 Kluge St.;—*Klavierritter* 'die nicht ohne Klavier komponieren können', used by Joh. Seb. Bach, Sa. Erg., (see *Klavierhusar*);—*Nebelritter* 'Wegelagerer';—*Katzenritter* (= *Ketzer* 'Sodomit', p. 182) 1691 Stieler, perhaps referring to tradition.—*Glücksritter* 'dem Glück nachjagender Abenteurer'.—See for more examples Sa. with Erg.

Of literary allusion is E. *knight of the rueful countenance*, G. *Ritter der traurigen Gestalt*, translated from Spa. *caballero de la triste figura*, being a nickname of Don Quixote. Cf. E. *knight-errant*.

gentleman a) in its strictest sense, 'one who is entitled to bear arms, though not ranking among the nobility';—hence b) 1. partly by emphasizing and giving a deeper, moral sense to *gentle*: 'a man of chivalrous instincts and fine feelings', c 1386 Chaucer, Melib.: »And certes he sholde nat be called a gentil man, that . . . ne dooth his diligence and bisynesse, to kepen his good name» +;—or by extension of the title: 2. 'a man of superior position in society', often 'a man of money and leisure', 1583 +;—3. 'in pl. († also in sing.) a polite term of address to a company of men of whatever rank (corresponding to *Sir* in sing.)', 1579 +, hence in reference, recently often used 'as a mere courteous synonym for *man*, esp. in *this gentleman*, 1700: »this *old g.*» + 1897 Daily News: »All shop-keepers are now *'young gentlemen'* and 'young ladies'» (see *lady*). Cf. *Herr* p. 210.—4. Ironically, 'in contemptuous or humorous uses', e. g. 1622: »the copy of *my Gentleman's* ['the fellow's] countenance was quickly altered» +; *gentleman's gentleman* 'a valet', 1725 De Foe +; cf. almost as ordinary, neutral term 1771 Smollet, H. Cl.: »his *gentleman*» [said by a maid-servant], 1848 Thackeray, V. F.: »Lord Steyne's coachman imparted it to L. St.'s gentleman». Ox.

Cf. *gentry* playfully or cont. for 'people' 1717 +, e. g. »*boxing gentry*». Ox.

A *gentleman in red* for 'a soldier' 1774 etc. ib. belongs to 3 or 4.

Here may also be mentioned G. *Junker* (see above p. 211) as applied (like *Baron*) to great landed proprietors or financiers gener-

ally: *Schlotjunker* (= *Schlotbaron*) 'politisches Modewort' acc. to BRENNERT, Modeworte, p. 63;—(ironical † Univ. sl. *Manschettenjunker* (*Manschetten* 'Furcht') 'Onanist', 1781, 1795 KLUGE St.).

Cf. Swe. dial. *junker* 1. 'an overweening fellow';—2. 'a sluggard'; hence formed the v. *junka* or *junkerera* 'to be idle', see RIETZ.

I add *don* a) 1. the Spanish title of nobility prefixed, like E. *Sir*, to a man's Christian name; hence 2. in reference, 'a Spanish lord or gentleman', 1610: »a doughty don»;—b) 1. (also dial) 'a distinguished man, a leader', 1634 Th. Randolph, Amyntas: »This is a man of skill, an Œdipus, Apollo, Reverend Phoebus, Don of Delphos»[1]; 1665 Dryden: »the great dons of wit» + 1855; in dials. chiefly attrib. (*don folk*), or in the phrase (also colloq.) *a don at*, still more usual dial. *a don hand at* (cricket, 'foreign tongues' etc.), 'an adept, expert' Ox., WR.—2. Hence (E. University colloq.) 'a head, fellow, or tutor of a college', 1660 South: »the raving insolence which those spiritual dons from the pulpit were wont to show [at Oxford]» + Ox.—From 1 developed: 3. dial. Lanc., Linc. 'a gay young fellow, a beau'; and 4 Sc. 'a favourite, an intimate friend' WR.

As a contrast to the above titles for dignities may be mentioned G. *Spiessbürger* a) orig. 'spiessbewaffneter Bürger als Fussoldat' Adelung in HE. [?, PAUL][2]; hence—orig. among the nobility—a contemptuous term for a burgess.—b) Hence *Spiessbürger*, now also *Spiesser*: 1. 'Kleinstädter; besonders Mensch der aus dem Bezirke der eigenen Stadt (auch z. B. Berlin) nicht herauskommt'; 2. 'Mensch von kleinstädtischer Gesinnung und Lebensanschauung, der keine Interessen ausserhalb seiner Stadt hat' (Gegensatz: *Weltbürger*) E. MEYER.

The same transferred sense in *Schildbürger* orig. 'schildtragender Bürger'; at the end of 16th c. referred punningly to the inhabitants of *Schilda* in Saxony DWB., cf. p. 160;—*Pfahlbürger* orig. 'ausserhalb der Mauern, aber innerhalb der Bann- und Gerichtspfähle der Stadt wohnender Bürger' etc. SA.

Cf. *Philister* p. 174, *Krähwinkler* p. 178 f.

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[1] It seems, however, probable that this phrase refers humorously to college terminology. Cf. 1726: »The *reverend dons* in Oxford».—The transferred use of *don* may have originated in the Universities, and sense b 2 be prior to the more general 1.—Randolph (1605—35) was a Cambridge man, but incorporated at Oxford shortly after 1632 (D. NAT. BI.).

[2] Cf. † *Glêfenbürger* (< MHG. *glevîn* 'lance') 1741 Frisch etc. HE.

Closely connected with these titles for social rank are *boor, bachelor*, G. *Tölpel, Hagestolz* below, p. 246 ff.

I add some punning applications of terms for functionaries, officials, etc.: † *Master-of-the-Mint* ('common') 'a gardener' (cf. *mint* the plant), 1785 [+ 1823] Grose (FA., no quot. lit.);—*Master-of-the-Rolls* ('com.') 'a baker' (pun on *rolls* 'breads'), (1641) c 1762 + 1826 FA.—*Master-of-the-Wardrobe* (old) 'one who pawns his clothes to buy liquor', 1785 [+ 1823] Grose FA., no quot. lit.

Admiral of the Blue a) viz. *Squadron*, formerly a title from the colours hoisted by him;—b) † 'a jocose name for a tapster (from the colour of his apron)', 1731: »The Admiral of the Blue crys, Coming, sir!» Ox., 1823 GR.-EG.

In the same way *Admiral of the Red* (pop.) 'a wine-bibber' FA., no quot.

G. *Major* a) a major; b) applied humorously in Univ. sl *Fuchsmajor* the 'captain' of the freshmen in a students' club; *Hurenmajor* 'leno', 18th c. Lauckhardt FABRICIUS ZfdW. III, 98.

Cf. *captain* p. 210.

E. *foreman of the jury* a 1700 sl. di.: 'he that engrosses all the talk to himself', 1785 [+ 1823] Grose FA., no quot. lit.

G. *Kommerzienrat* a) an honorary title for distinguished merchants or manufacturers—b) transf. 'reicher Kerl': in phrases as »es ist *der reine Kommerzienrat*»; »Geld haben wie ein K.» E. MEYER.

Swe. dial. (Skåne) *kokommendant* (orig. 'cow-commander') 1. 'a cow-herd'; 2. 'a stupid, overbearing fellow' RIETZ.

B) Terms indicating rank, dignity, etc. of women.

marchioness, from the character with that nickname in Dickens' 'Old Curiosity Shop' (1840), means in common sl. 'a slatternly maid-of-all-work', 1883, 1885 J. S. Winter: »the unkempt hand of a 'Marchioness'» FA.

lady, from being the female title correlative to *lord* and, by extension, to *gentleman* in sense a, has also developed senses corresponding to sense b of that word: 1. 'a woman of superior position in society; in modern use applied to all women above a loosely defined and variable, but usually not very elevated standard of social position';—2. also 'a woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the higher ranks of society';

cf. *fine lady* the same, often used sarcastically (like *fine gentleman*) Ox. (ironically *perfect lady* comm. sl. 'a harlot' FA., no quot.).

From 1 generalized: 3 pl. *ladies* 'the ordinary term of oral address to a number of women without reference to their rank': »*ladies and gentlemen!*» (sg. *Madam*, vulg. *Lady*);—4. as a more courteous synonym for '*woman*', esp. *this lady* Ox, *ladies' gloves* etc. (cf. *miss*, p. 213). The extension of this general use to the lower classes is characteristic of vulgar Am. phraseology, e. g *sales-lady* 'a saleswoman', *cook-lady* 'a cook'; 1888: »Missus! The *beggar lady* is downstairs and I hare the ash gintleman knockin' at the grate», see FARMER'S Dict. of Americanisms and CE. Cf. G. *Frau.*—Here may be given the combinations: *lady of pleasure* 'a courtesan' 1637, 1708; *l. of easy virtue* idem, 1785 Grose; *lady of the frying-pan* 'a jocular term for a cook' 1809 Ox.; *lady of the broom* 'a housemaid', Peter Pindar BR. [1]—5. By special application of the title—I think perhaps also from the sense of 'lady-love'—developed the sense of 'wife', always with direct reference to the husband, e. g. *his l., the lady of Thomas Shawes Esq.*; 'in the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. prevalent in polite society, now regarded as vulg.' (esp. *your good l.*), except when 'restricted to instances in which the former title of *Lady* is involved'.—6. local Am. 'a sweetheart' CE., cf. E. *my* etc. *young lady* (p. 5).—7. dial. »to be a *lady*» (of men: »to be a *gentleman*» Ox.) 'to do nothing'; (hence possibly derived in Hertfsh.) *lady* 'as a term of contempt' WR.—8. Lastly as an analogous correlative to *lord* 2 (p. 222), a 1700 B. E. sl. di.: 'a very crooked, deformed, ill-shapen woman'; in many sl. dicts. down to 1859 Matsell FA., no quot. lit.

As a counterpart to E. *don* may be mentioned G. fam. *Donna* (gen. Spa. pron. = *donja*) '(flotter Ausdruck der gebildeten Umgangssprache für) die Geliebte, Angebetete': »Mit seiner *Donna* spazieren gehen». E. MEYER.—E. sl. *dona* (also vulg. *donah*, *dooner*) 'a woman, sweetheart' Ox. seems of cant or Gipsy origin. Cf. It. *donna* app. 214.

G. *Kommerzienrätin* f. a) the wife of a *Kommerzienrat*

[1] These phrases, esp. the last two, may however be meant rather as humorous imitations of romantic titles such as *Lady of the lake* a) Nimue or Vivien in the Arthurian legends; hence b) † 'a nymph' 1579; c) † 'a kept mistress' 1625, 1678 Ox.—As a humorous fem. counterpart to *knight-errant* was coined *Lady-errant* a 1643, 1655 ib.

p. 226;—b) punning Univ. sl. 'a bawd', 'die mit jungen Mädchen ein Kommerzium macht', 1795 KLUGE St. (not known to E. MEYER).

II.

Terms originally indicating a special profession, trade, or station in life[1], are often applied to individuals of external or internal qualities thought characteristic of the profession etc. in question.

A) Referring to men.

1) We begin with the learned professions:

Owing to some resemblance in the colour of the dress, E. *little clergyman* 'a young chimney-sweeper', 1811 sl. di., 1823 GR.-EG.;—*minor clergy* collect. the same, 1811 sl. di.;—† cant *St. Nicholas' clergymen* or *clerks* [also *knights* BR.] 'highwaymen', 1589 Ox., 1633 BR. St. Nicholas was the patron saint also of travellers and merchants (ENCYCL. BRIT.). 'The gentlemen of the road' may perhaps have humorously counted themselves among that class of people. Or is the term ironical, alluding to the fact that St. Nicholas' name 'was specially invoked against thieves and losses by robbery or violence' ib.? But BR. thinks probable that *Nicholas* is only a pun for *Nick* 'the devil'; if so, the term was a euphemism.

priest of the blue-bag 'a barrister', 1850 C. Kingsley BR.

cardinals ('street sl.') 'shoeblacks' ('in allusion to the red tunics of some London brigades'), 1889: »costermongers called them c.» FA.

monk comm. 'a term of contempt' FA.—Perhaps connected with this sense *monkery* sl. 1. a name given by 'family people' [thieves?] to the country parts of England, 1823 GR.-EG.; also 2. collect. 'tramps', 1851 Mayhew, L. L. etc. CE.

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[1] All sorts of German terms referring to trades are collected in a popular sketch by J. LEOPOLD 'Berufsnamen in Sprichwörtern, Redensarten und Citaten' in Taalstudie IV, 380—4, V, 111—126, 173—83, 256—62 (1883—84), which however does not give much for our particular purpose.—German proverbs expressing popular opinions concerning the different trades and professions are collected by RUDOLF ECKART, 'Stand und Beruf im Volksmund' (Göttingen, Fr. Wunder, 1900?).

[2] BR. also suggests the curious explanation that St. N. was the patron saint of thieves, 'because on one occasion he induced some thieves to restore their plunder' (!).

Cf. G. dial. Thuringia *Münch* 'als Schimpfname für einen geschlechtlich kraftlosen'; *Mönch* 'eunuch', 1575 Fischart's Garg., 1691 Stieler; also of a castrated horse etc. DWB.

Curious is G. ('at least Univ. sl.') *Schweinepriester* 'Schimpfwort': »der S hat es getan!» E. MEYER (who suggests that it has been ludicrously changed from *Schweinehirt* by pun on the intermediate *pastor*?; see p. 246).

From La. *papa* as ecclesiastical title (whence E. *pope*, G. *Papst*, p. 187 fn. 2), G. Univ. sl. *Papen* 'Studenten', in Rostock c 1738;—*Halfpapen* 'Pennäle' long before that date (perhaps Rostock), see FABRICIUS ZfdW. III, 93.

Cf. the dimin. Swe. dial. (Skåne) *päpling* etc. 1. 'a schoolboy, a little boy'; 2. hence 'a short man, a dwarf' RIETZ.—From the sense of 'pope' is derived ib. *pave* 'a bully' ib.

A classical and very suggestive and 'warning' example is It. *pedante* a) 'pedagogue, schoolmaster' (cf. Gr. παιδεύειν), hence—perhaps from the comical character of that name in the Italian 'Commedia dell'arte', cf. KLUGE;—b) the current sense, 'a pedant'. Cf. It. quots., e. g. from Grazzini (Lasca, 1503—84) etc. TOMMASEO-BELLINI.

E. pedant in sense a) 1588 (?) Shaks L. L. L., 1600 B. Jonson: »He loves to have a fencer, a pedant, and a musician seen in his lodging a-mornings»;—b) quoted from Steele etc. CE.—G. since the 18th c., see DWB. Now universal.

In Germ † Univ. sl. *Bier-, Brod- und Kuchen-Professores* were humorous terms for publicans, bakers, etc., c 1690;—*Fress-professor* 'Speisewirt' 1728 FABRICIUS, ZfdW. III, 94.

Here may be added: E. *academician* ('old sl.') 'the inmate of an academy' (= 'brothel' 1823 Grose-Egan) FA., no quot.; and

heathen-philosopher—evidently with reference to the 'cynical school'—† sl., a 1700 di. B. E.: 'a sorry poor tatter'd fellow' etc. + 1785 [+ 1823] Grose FA., no quot. lit.

Swe. *jurist* a) 'a lawyer'; b) dial. (Vesterbotten) as adj. 'cheating, deceitful' RIETZ.[1]—Cf. E. *cheat* < *escheat*, see SKEAT.

LG. *Phisook* 'ein Grillenfänger'; 'vom gemeinen Manne verderbet aus *Physikus*, oder [?] *Philosoph*' BREM. WB.; hence abstr. 'Märchen' ib. appendix.

[1] Cf. Swe. dial. *sektér* (orig. secretary, an old-fashioned title) 'a slow, lazy person'; by association with *seka* 'to be slow' etc. RIETZ.

2) Then come terms for soldiers etc.:

G. *Recke* a) 1. OHG. *(w)reccho* 'aus seiner Heimat vertriebener, herumziehender Krieger' (cf. for etymology Goth. *wrican* 'persecute', OE *wrecan* 'expel', and the identical E. *wretch*; cf. for development of sense *guest* etc., p. 204 f.).—2. MHG. *recke*, esp. in the 'heroic' epics, 'Krieger, Held' generally.

b) Later, from the contrast between this ideal of the hero and that proclaimed by the chivalrous poetry, developed the sense of 'an unwieldy, gigantic warrior', 'a giant',[1] often connected with *Riese* 'a giant': 15th c. *ein resze adder ein recke* [of Polyphemus] + 1663 Schottelius, Frisch 1741 gives it as †; still in dials. Hessia, Bremen (»*een langen reke*»), † (18th c.) at Fulda: »*du alter grosser Recke*» 'a term of opprobrium'.—The term was then revived for 'giant' by Wieland (cf. *Hüne* p. 177 f.), first in 1777, but later the older sense 2 became predominant acc. to DWB., apparently by the influence of MHG. 'heroic' poetry. E. MEYER remarks: »*Recke* 'grosser, starker Mensch' mir aus der Umgangssprache noch ganz geläufig».

Cf. Da. *kjæmpe* a) 'a warrior'; b) now usually 'a giant', also in many comps., e. g. *kjæmpeskridt, -størrelse*. MOLBECH.

E. *dragoon* (the name from their muskets, cf. quot. 1622 Ox., or from the ensign of the first French *dragons* bearing the image of a dragon HE., KLUGE) 'as the type of a rough and fierce fellow',[2] 1712 Steele, 1856 Emerson: »These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragoons» Ox.

G. *Dragoner* 'im gemeinen Leben, ein wildes Mädchen oder ein plumpes grobes Weib', G. W. Rabener († 1771): »ein *kleiner wilder Dragoner* [of a little girl]»; 1767 Lessing: »mit einem Dra-

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[1] The idea of bigness, clumsiness may be due in part, I think, to association with *Reckel, Räkel* (< *recken*) orig. 'tall, lanky fellow'; then gen. 'Flegel', 1652 Creidius, 1680: »ein grosser langer Reckel» DWB.

[2] From Fr. v. *dragonner*; whence E. *dragoon* 'to persecute or oppress by the agency of dragoons' 1689 +, then gen. 'to force by rigorous measures', 1689 + 1861 T. Hughes, T. Brown at Oxf.: »He wasn't to be dragooned into doing or not doing anything» Ox.—G. *Dragoner, ein wilder Dragoner* of a child may be translated from Fr. *un petit dragon*, 'd'un enfant mutin' LI. of the sense development just suggested. Cf. *à la dragonne* 'd'une façon hardie, leste, égrillarde' ib.—As Fr. *un vrai dragon* 'd'une femme vive et acariâtre' LI., seems to refer to the sense 'a dragon', so G. *Dragoner* as specialized for a rough woman may possibly be influenced by G. *Drache* 'a dragon'. DWB. compares with G. *Dragoner* 'plumpes, grobes Weib' Bohem. *drgaun* a) 'dragoon'; b) 'grosser Mensch'.

goner von Weibe» DWB., SA. ERG.—Deriv. *dragonermässig* 'derb, plump, roh', Bürger DWB.; *dragonerisch* SA. ERG.—Comp. *Küchendragoner* playfully 'derbes Küchenmensch' DWB., perhaps orig. Univ. sl. MEIER 38 (now also milit. sl. for 'Küchenmannschaften' HORN 54).

The sense of fierceness, roughness may be (at least partly) due to the '*dragonnades*' of terrible memory in French history, those persecutions of Louis XIV. against the French protestants by means of dragoons quartered upon them.

Near the original sense are Austr. milit. sl. *Mosesdragoner* or *-husaren* 'einjährig freiwillige Mediziner (wegen des starken Prozentsatzes von Juden unter ihnen; sie trugen lange Offizierssäbel ohne Portépée)', now obsolescent HORN 37.

G. milit. sl. *Veilchendragoner* 'Trainsoldaten (nach ihrer blauen Uniform)' HORN 33.

E. *hussar* (in accordance with its orig. sense, Hungar. *huszar* 'a freebooter', later 'light horseman') 'a skirmisher, free-lance in literature or debate', 1768—74 Tucker, 1800 Carlyle: »He was a mere hussar who had no steady views to direct him» Ox.—Cf. G. *Presshusar*.

G. *Husar* (genit. etc. *-en*) 1. occasionally applied playfully with depreciative force in some compounds, e. g.: *Klavierhusar* 'Tonsetzer nur mit Hilfe des Klaviers', a term used by Seb. Bach (1685—1750), like the equivalent *Klavierritter* p. 224; »Bismarcks *Presshusaren*» ['die auf Kommando für ihn schrieben']; *Provinzhusaren* 'Provinzler' SA. ERG.—2. I think perhaps as an analogical variant of *Dragoner*—dial. Franconia 'derbes keckes Frauenzimmer', also 'wildes, unbändiges Kind' SA., DWB.—3. near the current sense: milit. sl. *Moseshusaren*, see *M.-dragoner* above; Dresden *Neustädter Husaren*, Austr. *Peitschelhusaren*, † Bav. *Lechelhusaren* (from their barracks in L., a quarter of Munich) pl. 'Trainsoldaten' HORN 33; Bav. milit. sl. *Leibschüsselhusaren* for sanitary officers etc. ib. 126.

Kürassier a) cuirassier;—b) 'wie man derbe Dienstboten modern nennt' HORN 8 f.note 10; perhaps on the analogy of *Küchendragoner* above.

I give here also G. *Trabant* (genit. etc. *-en*) a) a satellite; † a life-guardsman; b) sl. (at least LG.) 'wildes, lärmendes Kind (auch Mädchen)' E. MEYER, who assumes influence from *trappsen, trappeln* 'to trample, tread heavily and noisily'.—The comp. Austr. *Kucheltrabant* = *Küchendragoner* (DWB. under this word) seems to imply,

like the latter, comparison with a sturdy soldier, but may also have been associated with the verbs above.

Closely connected with the terms for Nationality are the following terms for soldiers from foreign countries:

G. *Pandur* (genit. etc. *-en*), German since the 18th c.[1]: a) formerly a kind of soldiers at the military frontier of Austria, organized in the Seven Years' War; now in Hungary etc. 'Polizeisoldat';—b) [at least Swiss] 'raubsüchtiger, wilder Mensch', Gotthelf SA.

Also E. *pandoor* 'a robber or violent marauder' CE.

G. *Heiduck* (*-en*)[2] a) 'ungarischer leichtbewaffneter Soldat' HE., 1572 Fischart: »Husaren und *Heyducken*» +, also casually for 'Hungarian';—b) from the 18th c. also 'Bedienter in der Nationaltracht der Heiducken' DWB., 'als Sänftenträger, Läufer neben dem Kutscher' SA., 1757 Rabener + 1853 Hebel: »er hatte keinen Kammerdiener und keinen Heiduck» DWB.; still as a neutral term, e. g.» Hinten am Wagen stehen zwei Heiducken» E. MEYER.—Comp. *Kammerheiduck* SA.

In Swe. *hejduk* is occasionally used contemptuously of servants or 'hirelings' of a tyrant etc.

G. *Tolpatsch* represents Hungar. *talpas* 'breitfüssig' (acc. to Adelung 1793) and orig. meant: a) † 'eine Art ungarischer Soldaten' (1650—1750), e. g. »ein Tolpatsch, ein Pandur». The G. form seems due to popular association with *patschen* (ANDRESEN 281) 'ein klatschendes Geräusch hervorbringen durch Schlagen oder durch Hineintreten in den Kot' PAUL[3].—b) By further association with this verb, perhaps also with dial. *talpen* 'latschen und patschen' HE., it developed the sense of 'Mensch von plumpem Gange'; and by the influence of *toll* (cf. the variant *Tollpatsch* ANDRESEN) and *Tölpel* (PAUL), and perhaps also (dial.) *Talp*(*s*) 'Dummkopf, Tolpatsch' DWB.—it developed the sense of 'plumper ungeschichter, dummer Mensch' generally; both senses first given 1807 by CAMPE (see HE., KLUGE)[4].

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[1] Acc. to DWB. the Hungarian origin of the word is obscure; origin from the village *Pandur* in Lower Hungary is mentioned as possible by SA., but doubted by WEIGAND.

[2] Acc. to DWB. and PAUL the term originally denoted an Hungarian tribe; acc. to OX. the primary sense of the word is 'robber', so still in Servia.

[3] The older variant *Tolpatz* 1698 SCHM. may have been associated with *patzen*, possibly a variant of the former verb (cf. *Patze*: *Patsche* DWB.).

[4] KLUGE explains sense b) otherwise: 'gemeint ist in Deutsch-Österreich der ungarische (oder slavische) Soldat, der kein Deutsch versteht'.

E. *kern(e)* < Ir. *ceithern*, pron. *ke'hĕrn* etc. < OIr. *ceitern* 'a band of foot-soldiers', adopted in E. both in its collect. sense (+ 1422 etc.) and to denote an individual: a) 'a light-armed Irish foot-soldier';—b) then it meant 'one of the poorer class among the 'wild Irish', from whom such soldiers were drawn', cf. quot. 1358: »malefactoribus, qui etiam Kernys dicuntur», etc.;—c) hence generally 'a rustic, peasant' 1553, 1656;—and d) lastly (cf. *villain* etc.) † cont. 'a vagabond, rascal', cf. quot. b, and 1582, 1856. Ox.

Bashi-bazouk a) 'a mercenary soldier belonging to the skirmishing or irregular troops of the Turkish army';—b) 'an 'irregular', a skirmisher' 1855; 1861 Sala: »these juvenile Bashi-Bazouks of the newspaper trade» Ox.

Janizary, Janissary a) 1. formerly, one of the Sultan's guard; 2. often a Turkish soldier 'of an escort for travellers in the East', 1615, 1642: »[In Venice] he may agree with a Janizary to conduct him as farre as Constantinople» + 1847;—b) 1. from a 1, 'a soldier etc. in a body-guard', see 1565 + 1867; 1663: »Cromwel's Janizaries»; [pl. 'a mob, gang, e. g. of pickpockets etc., cf. FA.];—2. from a 2, [?†] 'a guide' etc., with obvious allusion 1612 T. Lavender, Travels of Four Englishm.: »The heauenly Ierusalem. . . Iesus Christ being our Pilot and Ienisarie to conduct vs thereunto»; 1659: »Let this Epistle be thy Janisary, or Pole-star to the perusal of this book».—Cf. Ox.

Among the terms for soldiers may also be reckoned E. *blackguard*:

I. orig. collect.—a) 'It is possible that there may have been a guard of soldiers at Westminster called the *Black Guard*', suggests Ox. to explain the following ascertained senses, all of which seem at any rate to imply a comparison with a body of soldiers. The supposition above may perhaps be supported by quots. 1578 from Killigrew, see Ox. (cf. quot. 1568).

b) 1. † 'torch-bearers, link-boys'?, 1532, cf. c 1670 Earl Dorset: »Her Cupid is a *blackguard boy*, That runs his link full in your face.»—2. † 'the lowest menials of a royal or noble household, who had charge of pots and pans etc.', 1535: »the *Black Guard* of the Kings kitchen» + 1678 Butler, Hud. (attrib.);—(perhaps hence generalized) 3. † 'the servants and camp-followers in an army', 1560 [also to 2. ?], a 1640 + 1702;—4. † in many other 'analytic' applications for a guard of attendants, black as far as person, dress, or

character is concerned[1], e. g. 1583: »heretics of the devils black guard», cf. quot. 1609 Dekker; with reference to a grim troop of jailers and hangmen [possibly from their dress] 1568: »Harry hangman captain of the black garde» + 1705.—5. In the quot. 1683: »vicious idle and masterless boyes and rogues commonly called the Black-guard. . . . do usually haunt and follow the Court», the sense is specialized to † 'the vagabond, loafing, or criminal class of a community' (later *blackguardry*); besides 1688 + 1768; esp. † 'the vagrant children of great towns', 1715 + 1736 (1822 attrib.)—the idea of 'black attending troop' being gradually lost[2].

II. Like *guard, blackguard* is then used of an individual person:

1. from the original sense, † 'a soldier black in person, dress, or character', 1563: »The Captein now past charge of this brutish blacke gard» + 1745;—2. from sense 3 above, † 'a soldier's boy', 1698 transl. of Fr. *goujat*;—3. from 5, † 'a city Arab etc.', 1725 Swift, 1785 Grose;—4. also from 5 above the only modern sense, viz. 'one of the idle criminal class', hence gen. 'an open scoundrel',[3] 1736 Hervey, Mem. George II.: »This step so strengthened his majesty's enmity that 'scoundrel, rascal or blackguard' never failed of being tacked to his name» +.—Cf. Ox.

Here may also be given from Gr.-Eg.: 'a man fetched from the tavern or alehouse by his wife, is said to be arrested by the *white serjeant*'.

G. *Schütz* a) 'a shot'; b) also means—perhaps in punning reference to *schiessen*[4] a) to shoot; b) Univ. sl. (1718 etc.) and

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[1] Acc. to Ox., it is possible that senses 2 and 3 (regarded as one) and sense 4 'began independently of each other; or the one may have originated in a play upon the other, *black* being taken with a different sense; it would be difficult to assign priority to either'.—The freer use may perhaps mostly have implied allusion to sense 2, cf. *scullion* etc., p. 256 f.

[2] It would be of great interest to know the date of the pronunciation *blægəd*, marking the weakening or loss of associations with *black*. Of course this pronunciation may be early hidden behind the conventional spelling. It may have originated in combinations such as *blackguard boy*, see b 1 etc.

[3] From attrib. use also as adj., e. g. 1788 Wolcot: »that vile appellation, Devil, So blackguard, so unfriendly».

[4] Schmeller (1836) suggests that *Schütze* was a rendering, by popular etymology, of La. *tiro* as associated with Romance *tirare, tirer* (see Du Cange).—Connection with *schiessen* may have made such a (punning?) translation all the more popular.

dial. euphem. 'stehlen', filch 1718—'a petty thief', e. g. *Löffelschütz* Hebel († 1826);—c) † school and Univ. sl. 'Anfänger, junger Schüler', as subordinate to the 'Bacchanten' [vagabond students at the end of the 15th and in the 16th c.] and obliged to filch victuals etc. for the benefit of these, 1418 gloss.: »tirones, schützen», c 1572 Thom. Plater's Autobiography DWB.; as a term of abuse for 'Anfänger und Stümper',[1] Luther: »dich Esel, Schützen und Bacchanten»; Alberus, etc., still in contempt 1847 Heinr. König: »*die lateinischen Schützen* [= Studenten]» Sa. w. Erg., DWB.—Many compunds, e. g. *Ab(e)c(e)-schütz* 'Abeceschüler', e. g. Goethe + [still current E. Meyer]; *Fibel-schütz*, the same Sa.; *Buchschütz*; *Katechismusschütz* a 1854 Heinr. König Sa. Erg.; *Schulschütz*, 1641 Th. Garzoni Sa. Also † *Amadis-schützen* 'solche die aus dem Roman Amadis höfisches Benehmen lernen wollten', 17—18th cs., e. g. Wieland He., cf. Sa.

E. *marine* (naut. sl.) 'applied more particularly to a man who is ignorant and clumsy about seaman's work, a landlubber', acc. to Dana, 'Two years before the mast' 1840 (Fa.). Cf the phrases: *Tell that to the marines*; *That will do for the marines*, 'expressions signifying disbelief in some statement or story ... Owing to their ignorance of seamanship, the marines were formerly made butts of by the sailors'[2] Ce., Fa.

Of G. *Marine* 'navy': milit. sl. *Tintenmarine* collect. 'Civilbeamte in Uniform' Horn 29.

Cf. *ancient mariners* Oxf. Univ. sl. for 'rowing dons'; *curbstone-sailor* ('pop.') 'a prostitute' Fa., no quot.

3) E. *merchant* † (fam.) 'a term of abuse', e. g. Latimer († 1555): »The *crafty merchant* (whatever he be) that will set brother against brother»; 1557—8: »ye *saucy merchant*», 1595 Shaks. the same.—Esp. denoting fraudulence: 1593 Nashe: »Is it not a common proverb amongst us, when any man hath cosened or gone beyonde us, to say, Hee hath *playde the merchant with us*»; 1632 the same phrase Fa. Cf. *jockey* p. 71, and *sell* sl. 'to cheat'.

[1] The sense of stupidity may partly be due, I think, to association with the phrases *einen Fehler schiessen* Kaisersberg etc., later *einen Bock, einen Blinden sch.*, 'to make a mistake, blunder' DWB. IX, 43; cf. *Schütze* abstr. 'in scholis etiam dicitur vitium, erratum in exercitiis scholasticis' Stieler DWB. Cf. p. 157 fn.

[2] Cf. also *marine* 'empty bottle' (because worthless), a term used 'esp. among army men' (quot. in Ce.), but probably first in the navy, cf. *marine officer* ('sea wit') 'an empty bottle: marine officers being held useless by the seamen' 1823 Gr.-Eg.

† *carpet-monger* (or † *carpet-man* 1571) 'one who frequents ladies' boudoirs or carpeted chambers'—the occupations and amusements there being called † *carpet-trade*, 1581, as carpets were at first regarded as 'chiefly a luxury of a lady's chamber'—1599 Nashe Ox., 1599—1600 Shaks. CE.[1]

E. sl. *whore-monger* 'a man that keeps more than one mistress' GR.-EG.

cadger 'a carrier', esp. a) 'an itinerant dealer'; b) dial. or sl. 'a beggar, tramp, petty thief', etc.; see below p. 253 f.

A very interesting development is that of Da. *pebersvend* (orig. 'pepper-lad') a) † 'a grocer's man' (then a kind of commercial agent, or itinerant workman?, cf. 1481: »Ingen skal holdhe Pebersvenna paa nogen manz gods, eller i nogens læn, udhen met jorddrottens villie»), as late as 1720 Holberg, Peder Paars;—b) hence, because such people mostly lived single: 'a bachelor', 1521 Christian II.'s Church Law: »Pebersuenne eller ugiffte Karle, eller ubosette» (i. e. 'P.s, or bachelors, or men without a homestead').—c) Then (like G. *Hagestolz* p. 249) 'an old bachelor'; now probably associated in the popular mind with a character in H. C. Andersen's Tales.

To c) P. K. Troiel († 1784) later coined the counterpart † *Pebermø* 'old maid', rare.

Quots. in MOLBECH 'Dansk Ordbog' (1859) and 'Dansk Glossarium' (1857). Cf. KALKAR.

A vague general sense is possibly developed in E. a) Sc. † *cofe* (*coff*) 'a hawker or pedlar'[2], a 1555;—if identic[3] with b) † *cofe* (*coff*)

[1] Cf. *carpet-knight* a) orig. perhaps = † *Knight of the Carpet*, i. e. a knight dubbed in time of peace; but b) 'usually a contemptuous term for a knight whose achievements belong to the 'carpet' instead of to the field of battle', 1576 ÷ Ox. Also *carpet-captain*. Cf. p. 233.

[2] Related to *coff* 'to buy', formed on part. etc. *coft* (c 1425 etc.), probably < MDu. *cofte*, *coft*, of *cópen* = G. *kaufen*, see Ox.

[3] Ox. objects to the identification of a and b, because 'the phonetic change of *f* to *v*, at so late a date, is not usual', whence the origin of b is said to be 'still obscure'. The two forms *cofe* and *cove* are, however, identified by Ox. in sense b. As for the sound variation *f*: *v*, the latter sound may have been late introduced into the plur. *coves* on the analogy of *thief*: *thieves* etc., and then extended to the sing.—Acc. to LELAND 'E. Gipsies', p. 80, *cove* is from Gipsy *cova*, which means 'a thing', but is 'almost indefinite in its applicability' ('no expression more frequent in a Gipsy's mouth') and is used as a kind of pronoun of persons: *covo* 'that man', *covi* 'that woman'.—Of course, the Gipsy word in cant may have blended with the dialect word above. Gipsy *cova*, by the way, may be the base

or later *cove*: 1. sl. (orig. thieves' cant) 'a fellow, chap', etc., 1567 Harman's cant di: *a gentry cofe* 'a noble or gentleman'; 1609 Dekker: »*coue* or *cofe* or *cuffin*[1]»; 1621 B. Jonson: »*a gentry cove*»; 'now nearly equivalent to *chap*, save that *cove* belongs to a lower and more slangy stratum of speech' Ox. (many comps., see FA.; fem. sl. or vulg. *covess* 'a female 'cove'' 1789: »*cove* and *covess*» Ox.).—2. *cove* sometimes (Austral. etc.) = *boss* (p. 188 fn.), 1812 di.: 'the master of a house or shop'; 1891: 'master or overseer of an Australian station'. See Ox., WR.—3. Also in derogatory sense: dial. Pembroke 'a sneak' WR.

Cf. *merchant.—chap* may perhaps present the same development of sense, see p. 207.

G. *Krämer* a) a petty tradesman, a pedlar; 'hat jetzt, wie *Kram*, einen geringschätzigen Klang', except in official style DWB.; hence—b) esp. in compounds, 'mit dem Beisinne des Kleinlichen' HE.

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of Swe. (? cant, now) sl. *kofva(n)* 'cash, money', if this word is not identic with dial. *kofva* 'lump' etc. RIETZ and thus perhaps connected with the words below.

[1] *cuffin* 'a man, fellow' (also 1567 Harman Ox.), like the shorter *cuff* 'a contemptuous term for an old man', 'esp. a miserly old fellow' (1616: »some *rich cuffe*» + Ox.) and the variant (by blending w. *chub*, 1496 +) *chuff* 'a rustic, churl' (c 1440 Prompt. Parv., 1721 di. also: 'miser'; 'origin unknown' Ox.), may mean primarily 'a hunch, knob': cf. † *chuff* 'a check swollen or puffed with fat' etc. 1530, 1611, also adj. 'swollen' ('origin unknown' Ox.). *coff* and *cove* may possibly be identic and developed from nom. resp. cas. obliq. in other dials. Cf. v. FRIESEN Mediageminatorna p. 62 ff.

Cf. besides for the development of pers. sense: Sc. *old boss* 'a term of contempt' 1566, orig. 'knob' etc. or 'cask' [see for the connection of these latter senses LIDÉN, 'Upsalastudier tillegnade S. Bugge' 1892, p. 84, and v. FRIESEN l. c. p. 64], see also p. 188 fn. 2;—with *rich cuffe* above: G. *reicher Knast, r. Knoll* 1652, [perhaps also *Knaus* ('a blow' 1525, see below), whence as enlargement *Knauser* 'a niggard' (1737 di. +; 'vulg.' 1741 Frisch) with derivative *knausern* (from LG. probably Swe. *knussla*), cf.] Swe. *en rik knös;*—for the general sense perhaps E. colloq. (orig. Univ. sl.) *chum* 1684 +, *old chum*, if orig. = *chump* 'block, stump' and used as a playful term of abuse among 'college chums', cf. dial. Ches. *owd chump* = 'old chum', and, on the other hand, *chum* for 'block, lump' in some technical terms (in CE.). Cf. also Yorks. *chub* 'a friend, mate' WR. I hope to find later on an opportunity of dealing at greater length with these words, and with the development of a harmless sense in abusive terms (cf. e. g. E. *guy* p. 147 fn. 2).

The verb E. *cuff*, Swe. dial. *kuffa* 'to beat, strike' (E. 1530 di. +; for conjectured origin, see Ox.) may be a derivative of the noun *coff, cuff* 'knob etc.'. Cf. for such a development G. *Knaus* above and v. FRIESEN l. c. 32 fn., 53.—ME. *coffe, cuffe* 'a mitten or glove', 1362 Langl., c 1440 Pr. Parv., now *cuff* 'ornamental part at the bottom of a sleeve' etc. 1522 + Ox. ('of uncertain origin') may also be identic and mean orig. 'a stump etc.'; cf. G. *Strumpf*, see LIDÉN l. c.

On the pattern of *Neuzeitungskrämer* 'Krämer, die den Vertrieb der Tageslitteratur besorgten', 1572 Fischart, were formed, acc. to DWB.: *Lügenkrämer* 1617 'der Lügen vertreibt, mit Lügen handelt wie ein Krämer'; *Mährleinkrämer* 1709 +; *Fabelkrämer*; also *Neuigkeitskrämer* PAUL and *Geheimniskrämer*.—Then in various other comps.: *Anekdotenkrämer*, Wieland; *Weisheitskrämer*, Tieck; *Wortkrämer*; *Altertumskrämer* as opposed to *Altertumskundiger*, cf. Lessing: 'Jener hat die Scherben, dieser den Geist des Alterthums geerbet'; *Subtilitätenkrämer*, Wieland; *Kleinlichkeitskrämer* DWB., cf. *Kleinkrämer* (or *Krämer* alone) 'kleinlicher Mensch' E. MEYER, cf. also *Krämerseele* etc.; *Processkrämer*; *Umstandskrämer* DWB.; Wieland: »Tartuffen und *Keuschheitskrämerinnen*» SA. ERG.

In Swe. dial. *krämare* a) is also spec. used of 'a horse-dealer', *hästkrämare*;—b) hence (Vestergtl.) 'one who drives horses too hard', like a horse-dealer RIETZ. Cf. E. *jockey* p. 71.

Here may also be placed G. *Marktschreier* a) 'fahrender Händler oder Künstler, der auf Märkten seine Waren oder seine Künste preisend ausschreit', Schuppius +; esp. such a quack[1], 1741 Frisch +; —b) hence 'windiger Prahler', 1673 Chr. Weise + DWB.

4) Various other trades:

E. *bricklayer* clerical sl. 'a clergyman', probably in reference to 'the edifying of the body of Christ' (Ephes. 4: 12); hardly (as Th. Boys in FA. supposes) an imitation of MLa. *operarius* 'dignitas in collegiis canonicorum et monasteriis, cui operibus publicis vacare incumbit', originating in the University of Oxford and hence spread to the clergy of Oxon and Berks, see FA.

freemason a) † 'a member of a certain class of skilled itinerant 'workers in stone' (14th and following cs.) who found employment wherever important buildings were being erected, and had a system of secret signs and passwords between them; later (16—18th cs.) often used merely as a more complimentary synonym of *mason*. —b) 1. Also one admitted honorary member (properly *Accepted Mason*) of the fraternity (from the early part of the 17th c.). As the convivial character of the societies became predominant (end of 17th c.), the notion of a craftsman was quite lost. (The first 'grand lodge' was founded in London in 1717.) See Ox.—2. As the same word, in elliptical form and referring to the renown of freemasons in popular superstition, I regard *mason* † 'one who swindled farmers

[1] Cf. *Zahnschreier* 'a dentist', Lessing SA.

etc. by giving worthless notes for horses etc. bought by them' 1754 Poulter, Discoveries, quot. in FA.

butcher 1. 'a brutal murderer', 1529 + [probably universal];—2. † 'an executioner', c 1450 + 1579 Ox.—3. Am. 'a peripathetic 'small-boy' vendor of 'varieties' etc. on railway cars—at once a convenience and a 'terror'' FA.;—4. (thieves' cant) 'the prison doctor' FA.;—5. London sl. 'a slopmaster', see WR;—6. colloq. [Am.?] 'an unskilful workman or performer' CE.; probably a punning perversion of *botcher*.—See also p. 240 fn. 2.

Cf. the laudatory development in Spa. *matador* (< La. *mactator*) denoting the man who kills the bull at bull-fights, as applied in Fr. (and hence G., Swe., etc.): 1. † 's'est dit, sous Louis XIII, des chefs principaux d'une coterie de galants de la cour' LI.;—2. now 'personnage considérable dans sa profession, son état': »un des m.-s du barreau, de la finance», adopted by the Fr. Academy in 1740 DI. GÉN.

Cf. also G. *Fleischhacker* in † milit. sl. (1641) as an opprobrious term for niggardly officers HORN 54.

G. (Austr.) milit. sl. *blitzblauer Zuckerbäcker* 'Bursche' HORN 39, possibly from his work being much nicer and finer than that of an ordinary soldier.

Cf. E. *baker* in formula, p. 240 fn. 2.

top-sawyer a) 'the sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit' (a harder and more responsible work than that of the man below);—b) 1. colloq. 'a superior', 1869 Blackmore, Lorna Doone: »The Whigs will soon be the top-sawyers»;—2. colloq. 'a person of consequence or importance' CE.; acc. to GR.-EG. 'a man that is a master genius in any profession; a piece of Norfolk slang, from N. being a great timber county where the top sawyers get double the wages of those beneath them'; specialized, e. g. thieves' cant 'an expert thief', 1838 Dickens, Ol. Tw.; † 'a dandy'. BARRÈRE and LELAND.

Tailors have long been a despised craft.[1] '*Nine tailors make a man*', says an old English proverb (quot. 1630 BR.) referring esp. to the want of stateliness and strength thought peculiar to the honourable craft.—The low estimation of the craft in Germany may be expressed by the old quot., 1565—1603 Wendunmut: »Einmal, da auch der *hungrigen Schneider* gedacht war». Hence G. *Schneider* a

[1] 'Oft als Inkarnation der lächerlichen Prahlsucht, des Eigendünkels, der körperlichen Schwäche, der Feigherzigkeit und der Unehrlichkeit' LEOPOLD 382 f. with examples from proverbs etc.

depreciatory term, 'ängstlicher, schwächlicher Kerl' E. MEYER; *dürrer Schneider* 'ein magerer Mensch'. Cf. phrases such as *frieren wie ein Schn.*, Leipz. *essen wie ein Schn.* 'sehr wenig essen', [*sei nicht so'n Schn.!* E. MEYER,] *Angst haben, laufen wie ein Schn.*, (e. g. East Fris.) *lügen wie ein Schn.*; e. g. Bav., Tyrol., Leipz. *Schneider werden* 'in einer Sache, bei einem Handel leer ausgehen', 'auf einer Jagd nichts schiessen', esp. 'beim Kartenspiel keinen Stich machen', or 'weniger als 30 oder 31 Augen bekommen'; *aus dem Schneider sein* 'mit mehr als 30 oder 31 Augen das Spiel verloren haben', also playfully 'mehr als 30 Jahre alt sein' DWB. [1]

For small tradespeople or people of some lower station in life are used the collective phrases *Gevatter Schuster oder Schneider* HE., or *Gevatter Schneider und Handschumacher* p. 187.[2]

Transferred to another trade E † sl. *fleshtailor* 'a surgeon' 1633 FA.

G. *Schuster* a) a shoemaker, 'in neuerer Sprache fast nur noch mit spöttischem oder verächtlichem Nebensinne' HE. (*Schuhmacher* a nicer word DWB.);—hence b) † milit. sl. as a term of opprobrium applied to niggardly officers (1641) HORN 54; G. cadets' sl. as a nickname for 'Civillehrer im Kadettenhause', ib. 59; specialized 'Denunciant' SA.—*Schuster* is then used depreciatively in many phrases (cf. *Schneider*): 'im Brettspiel' e. g. Leipz. *spielen wie ein Schuster* 'schlecht spielen', hence *Schuster werden* 'von einem, der doppelt verliert'[3] ('*Schneider werden* verbreiteter' DWB.), *einen zum Schuster machen* DWB., SA. Cf. *einschustern* esp. formerly 'Geld einbüssen, bezahlen', 1725 Steinbach (also Bav. 'sich in etwas eingewöhnen') DWB. —From *Schuster* for an inferior, luckless fellow may be derived the phrase (dial. Prussia) »sie hat ihm *den Schuster gegeben*», . . . 'den Abschied' . . . DWB.; probably by the blending of two phrases such as »einen *zum Schuster machen*» and »einem *den Abschied geben*»,

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[1] From this depreciative use also *Schneider* 'weidmännische Benennung eines geringen Hirsches'; 'Name verschiedener kleiner Weissfische (cyprinus nasus, c. alburnus)' DWB.

[2] A German variant is *Gevatter Gerber und Knackwursthändler*, 1840 Heine SA. ERG. In Engl. may be mentioned the rhyming formula *the butcher, the baker, and the candlestickmaker* (MURET sub *Gevatter*), and the variant, 1845 Disraeli, Sybil: »Some monster of the middle class, some *tinker or tailor or candlestickmaker*, with his long purse, preaching reform and practising corruption» Ox.

[3] I think partly, at least, in punning allusion to *Pech* a) 'pitch'; b) 'bad luck', in phrases such as *Pech haben* ('wie der mit Vogelpech gefangene Vogel an den Federn hat', 'Unglück haben' DWB.

cf. also dial. Estl. *einen schustern* 'hinausweisen' (i. e. 'treat as a shoemaker').—To the shoemaker as a bad workman refers dial. Swiss, Leipz., LG. *schustern* 'pfuschen, zusammenflicken', LG. also 'beim Schlittschuhlaufe stümpern'.—Cf. DWB., whence all phrases quoted.

Possibly a similar development in E. *snob* a) 'a nickname for a shoemaker' 1823 GR.-EG.; dial. Suff. 'a journeyman shoemaker' HALL;—b) perhaps then generalized: 1. dial. 'a workman who continues working while others are out on strike, one who works for lower wages than other workmen';—2. [† ?] in Univ. sl., esp. Cambridge, 'a townsman as opposed to a gownsman',[1] see quot. 1824 CE. (cf. *cad* p. 198). In 1829 was published at Cambridge 'The Snob, a literary and scientific journal not conducted by members of the University', with contributions of Thackeray (D. NAT. BI. LVI: 92).—c) Hence gen. 'one servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility' CE., 1846 Thackeray's 'Snob Papers', which may have considerably contributed to the vogue of the term.

Cf. also *codger* p. 253 fn. 3.

E. *smith*. To local history may refer the proverbial »The little *Smith of Nottingham*, who doth the work that no man can» (in J. Ray's 'Compleat Collection of Engl. Proverbs' 1670), 'applied to conceited persons who imagine that no one is able to compete with themselves'. BR.

Comp. *fingersmith* sl. 1. 'a midwife', 1812 sl. di. (Fr. *Madame Tire-pouce* Rabelais FA.);—2. 'a pickpocket', 1884. Ox. sub *finger*.

jawsmith colloq. 'an orator, a loud-mouthed demagogue' (orig. an 'instructor' of the 'Knights of Labour', Am. quot. 1886) FA., cf. *jaw* 'vulgar loquacity, also (vulg.) a speech' Ox.

[1] The development as above acc. to CE. It seems, however, more probable that sense a) and b) are coordinate applications of a general term of opprobrium (cf. *snob* in 'var. dials.' for 'a vulgar, ignorant fellow' HALL.). Such a general term may perhaps represent a transferred use of dial. (Somers.) *snob* 'mucus nasi' HALL., cf. *dung* FA. etc. as opprobrious epithets.—VIGFÚSSON (a 1874) suggests connection with E. dial. Lanç. *snap, snape*, 'a lad, servant' etc. (ludicr.) < ONo. *snápr* m. 'a dolt, impostor' etc. Cf. also Norw. dial. *snop* Ross. Lowl. Sc. *snab* 'a shoemaker's or cobbler's boy' JAM. forms a transition from sense a) above. For the change of *p* > *b*, cf. Fr. *drap* > E. *drab*.—As ONo. *snápr* means perhaps orig. 'the pointed end of a gimlet, pen etc.' VIGF. (Norw. *snop*, Swe. *snopp* 'stump'), the E. dial. word may have also denoted a 'bodkin', whence the specialization to shoemakers?

G. *Schmied* has a more general sense (perhaps the original one of 'faber'[1]) in comps.: *Fabelschmied*; *Glücksschmied* one who is 'seines Glückes Schmied' acc. to the proverbial phrase; *Reimschmied*, *Versenschmied* 'a poetaster'; *Ränkeschmied*; 'an intriguer, plotter'; *Eheschmied* 'a matchmaker'. LEOPOLD V, 120. See the Appendix.

'Tinkers have usually been regarded as the lowest order of craftsmen, and their occupation has been often pursued, esp. by Gipsies, as a mere cover for vagabondage', see CE.

Hence *tinker* 1. 'a bungler';[2] 2. also 'a jack of all trades, not necessarily unskilful' CE.—The variant † *tinkard* 'a tinker, a vagrant who is by turns a t. and a beggar', 1575 CE.—*tinkler* a) 'a tinker'; b) 'a vagabond', Old Scotch Ballad: »For Huntly and Sinclair, they both played the tinkler» CE.

G. *Klempner* a) 'a tinsmith, whitesmith'; b) milit. sl. 'Kürassier' HORN 30, from their metal cuirasses.

Of literary origin is G. *Kanne(n)giesser* a) orig. a pewterer; b) (*politischer*) *Kanne(n)giesser* 'Bierbankpolitiker', 'pot-house-politician' etc., Rabener († 1771) +—from the play 'Den politiske Kandestöber' by the Dane (Norwegian) Ludvig Holberg 1722, translated into German as '*Der politische Kannengiesser*' in 1749 and enjoying a great popularity.—Hence deriv. v. *kannegiessern* 'to dabble in politics' etc. 1780 Goethe +, trans. *bekannegiessern* 1841 +; *Kanne(n)giesserei* f., Kant, J. Paul, etc.—The term is also used analogously of idle talkers on other subjects: *ästhetische Kannengiesser*, 1782 M. Claudius; *theologische K.*, the same. DWB.

Seifensieder a) a soap-boiler; b) 1. 'allgemein volkstümlich' for 'ungeschickter Kerl'[3]: »Du bist mir ein Seifensieder!»; »*spielen* usw. *wie ein S.*» E. MEYER (cf. *Schuster, Schneider*); prov. e. g. 1799 Schiller, Wallensteins L.: »Schad' um die Leut; sind sonst wackere Brüder.—Aber das *denkt wie ein Seifensieder*», i. e. 'slowly,

[1] ONo. esp. 'artisan in metal or wood', see KLUGE. The general sense is obvious in ONo. *skósmiðr* 'shoemaker' Hávam.—An ONo. poetical application of the sense 'smith' may be *kumblasmiðr* 'Helmschmied', i. e. 'jemand der im Kampfe auf die Helme hämmert (?): Held' GERING ('a maker of badges' EGILSSON).

[2] Cf. as a v. 'to bungle etc.', hence 'an awkward and unskilful effort, a bungle' CE. See p. 235 fn. 1.

[3] The explanations in DWB. ('Bild eines Menschen von engem Blick und niedriger Gesinnung') and SA. may represent a sense possibly due only to the phrase »das *denkt wie ein S.*», as made popular by the quot. from Schiller. In the same way the sense of 'bungler' above may have been abstracted.

without spirit'.—In † mil. sl. (1641) a term of opprobrium for niggardly officers: »Fleischhacker, Schuster, Seifensieder, Besenbinder» HORN 54.—2. cant 'Taschendieb' DWB[1].

Leimsieder a) a glue-boiler; b) hence—the monotony of his work being taken as a symbol of a slow, dull character (HEINTZE, Deutscher Sprachhort)—Univ. sl. 'ein Student der an dem studentischen Treiben nicht teilnimmt'; then gen. 'langweiliger, ideenloser Mensch' PAUL; (at least Bav.) 'Mensch der mit nichts fertig wird' SCHM. 'In neuerer Zeit haben sich in süddeutschen Städten geschlossene Gesellschaften ironish den Namen Leimsieder beigelegt' HEINTZE l. c.

Dintensieder a) orig. ink-maker; b) Schuppius († 1661): »für einen *kahlen D.*, für einen *Schreiber*». DWB.

Lieber Freund und Kupferstecher, ('allgemein') 'komische Erweiterung von *lieber Freund* in der Anrede' E. MEYER.

Besenbinder in † milit. sl., see *Seifensieder* above[2].

No real trades my be referred to by E. *shaver*, G. *Salbader*:

shaver ('a barber', e. g. Dickens) in colloq. phrases 'a fellow, chap': 1591 (ed. 1633) Marlowe, Jew of Malta II: »*an old shaver*»[3]; (ed.) 1606 'Wily Beguiled': »*a merry shaver*»; *a cunning sh.*, see below;—'now esp. *little* or *young shaver*, even *shaver* without the epithet, a young fellow', 1823 GR.-EG.: *a. y. sh.* ('sea term') +; Barham, Ing. Leg.: »a *little contemptible shaver*». CE.—*shaver* in these phrases may mean orig. 'any individual who shaves', i. e. 'a man' generally, the late *little* or *young shaver* being then ironical or rather due to the fading of the original sense.

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[1] Quite different is *Johann der muntre Seifensieder* from a song by Hagedorn 1738, used (also shortened *ein muntrer Seifensieder*) as the type of 'ein sorglos bei seinem Tagewerk Singender und überhaupt ein laut Vergnügter' BÜCHMANN 138.—The sl. phrase »mir geht ein *Seifensieder* auf» (Halle Univ. sl. 1810 KLUGE ST.) is developed as a comical variant from »mir geht ein *Talglicht* auf», this being itself a comical enlargement of »mir geht ein *Licht* auf» SA. ERG. A 'Seifensieder' was also a tallow-chandler (BORCHARDT-WUSTMANN 303).

[2] The phrase (esp. L. and Midl. G.) *laufen wie ein Besenbinder* (or *Bürstenbinder*) is acc. to BORCHARDT-WUSTMANN 61 changed from *Berstenbinder* ('Bürstenbinder'), an enlargement (by popular etymology) of *Berster* from LG. *bersten* 'rasch laufen' (cf. DWB.).—Cf. '*saufen wie ein Bürstenbinder*', where *Bürstenbinder* (as early as 1575 Fischart) is humorously associated with *bürsten*, a variant of *bürschen* 'trinken' from *Bursche* (p. 204) ib. 90 f., LEOPOLD V, 116. Cf. Swiss *Pürstl* 'Bürschchen', *Pürst* 'Bursch' STICKELBERGER 'Dimin. in der Berner Mundart', p. 328.

[3] Punning on both senses: [Slave:] »I can cut and *shave*». [Barabas:] »Let me see, sirrah, are you not an old shaver?» [Slave] »Alas, sir! I am a very youth».

Or the general sense is abstracted from the phrase *a cunning shaver* 'a subtle fellow, one who trims close, an acute cheat' (1811 Lex. Balatronicum (sl.), 1823 GR.-EG. ('sea term'), HALL), meant (or at least felt by the lexicographers) as identical with *shaver* 'one who makes close bargains, or fleeces the simple'[1], 1603 Rich. Knolles' 'Historie of the Turkes': »By these shavers the Turks were stripped of all they had» + 1849 Dickens: *close shaver* CE.; and then also from '*an old shaver*' (orig. 'an old sharper'?). The prases *young shaver* etc. would then be formed on the analogy of these.—BARRÈRE and LELAND suggest that *shaver* for a young fellow (also 'a little, insignificant man') is identical with 'old provinc.' *shaver* 'a small child' (*shaving* 'anything small'), or possibly from Gipsy *shavie, chavy*, etc. 'child, son' (cf. in the same way PALMER, see Schröder 31).

Salbader (mostly with stress *Salbáder*, cf. SA.) 'langweiliger, alberner Schwätzer, oft mit dem Nebensinn des salbungsvollen, frömmelnden Tones', 1515 Epist. obscur. vir.: »sic puto me prius ad res venire quam vetus ille Cicero et alii veteri [!] *Salbaderi*» (see MÖLLER, Germania XXX: 256), 1672 Chr. Weise: »ein neuer Simplicissimus oder sonst ein lederner Salbader» + DWB. The word is probably only a personal application of La. *salvator*[2] 'our Saviour' as repeated by bigoted people[3] and hence thought to express silliness (cf. E. *silly* p. 180). The Latin word was transformed by popular etymology. The idea of '*salbungsvoll*' (not apparent from quots. in DWB.) seems due to association with this word (cf. ib.).—In accordance with its origin from a phrase, *Salbader* also meant 'alberne Redensart', 1668 (?; 1. ed. 1652) Rist, Parnass: »von ihren eigenen Versen etliche greuliche *Saalbader* dazwischen flicken»; 1691 Stieler: 'vetus cantilena' DWB. Origin from the La. phrase is supposed by BERND etc. as

[1] From *shave* in the sense 'to fleece, cheat' 1605 CE. Cf. G. *barbieren, über den Löffel balbieren* 'betrügen' E. MEYER.

[2] For the popular currency of La. *salvator*, cf. 16th c. Zimmer Chron.: »dieweil der Balmesel ganz klain gewest ..., do ist ein groszer Rude herzugeloffen, hat den Esel und den Salvator daruf ins Maul erwuscht, etc.» DWB. sub *Palmesel* 'der am Palmsonntage zur Erinnerung an den Einzug Christi in Jerusalem in feierlicher Prozession herumgeführte (wirkliche oder hölzerne) Esel, auf welchem ein Darsteller Christi oder eine entsprechende Holzfigur sass'.

[3] Other examples of personal terms from favourite expressions will be specially dealt with later on, I hope. Cf. p. 111 fn. e.

regards *salbádern* v. 'langweilig, albern schwatzen' etc. (Goethe + DWB.), cf. Siles. *jeseln* 'Jesus rufen' (see ANDRESEN 384)[1].

Schäfer a) 'Schafhirt'. b) Such were, on the model of Greek bucolic poetry, regarded as types of innocent nature and tender love by the idyllic poets of the 17—18th cs. (G. *Schäferdichter*), hence *Schäfer* [like Fr. *berger*, e. g. *berger fidèle*, possibly the immediate model] 'tändelnder, schmachtender Liebhaber', 1763 Lessing; Uz (1720—96): »Ihr Mund erlaubt, dass ich ihr Schäfer sei». + Goethe etc.—Cf. *Schäferin* below; *Schäferei* f. † 'a bucolic poem', 1630 Opitz, 'Schäfferey von der Nimfen Hercinie'; *Schäferstunde* f. 'Stunde traulichen Beisammenseins und Liebesgenusses für Liebende' (probably translated from Fr. *heure du berger*) 1711 Rädlein + DWB., WEIGAND.

Cf. E. *shepherd*[2] v. 1. (jocose) 'to attend or wait on', e. g. a lady CE.; also—2. 'to watch or follow as suspicious of mischief, as a shepherd watches a wolf'; 1885: »Russian vessels of war carefully 'shepherded' by British ships» BR.—3. Austral. sl. 'to watch over a mining claim' etc., see CE.

In two comps. the sense has been influenced by the first element denoting the animals in the herdsman's charge:

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[1] The anecdotical explanation, current since the 17th c., from 'Bader an dem Saalfluss, zu Jena' (whence the spelling *Saalbader* above) seems improbable like most expl. of this kind. SCHMID and MARTIN explain the word from *Seelbader* (at a *Seelbad*, a bathing-establishment etc. for the poor, founded as a charitable institution to procure salvation for the donor; bathers at such houses being famous for their unctuous loquacity), an explanation accepted by DWB. and HE. F. BECH suggests origin from *Solbader* (accepted by KLUGE). But all these explanations seem hardly to agree with the stress on the second syllable. This stress, easily explained as above, was later occasionally changed to *Sálbader* owing to association with *Saale* and *Bader*. From *Bader* 'a bath-keeper, barber', (still south-east. G.) 'a second-rate surgeon', *Salbader* has got the sense of 'Quacksalber' SA.—It may be that *Salbader* is the old *Seelbader* as modified in form and sense by the influence of *salbádern* < *salvatern*.

[2] In OE. and ONo. the simple word *hierde* resp. *hirðir* (derived from Teut. *herða* 'herd', hence) 'herdsman' was used in the general sense of 'keeper, guardian': OE. poet. (Beowulf etc.) *hringa hierde, frætwa h.* 'keeper of treasures'; *cumbles hierde* 'a standard-bearer', even *fyrena hierde* 'keeper of misdeeds', i. e. 'a wicked man', etc.; nearer the original sense *folces* or *rices hierde* of a king (cf. Homer: ποιμήν λαῶν); in other poetry *beorhierde* 'butler'. See SWEET, BOSW.-TOLLER etc.—ONo. *farhirðir* 'Fährman' (Harbarðsljóð).—The same word seems to occur in Swe. dial. *here, hele* (with 'thick' *l*) 'a lad, peasant boy'; *illhere* etc. 'a changeling, a mischievous boy' etc. RIETZ.

E. dial. *gozzard* a) (Yorks., Linc., Norf.) 'a 'goose-herd', one who tends geese';—b) (North Linc.) 'a fool' WR.

G. *Schwein(e)hirt* a) 'Hirt für Schweine';—b) then used (like *Schweinhund*) as a fanciful enlargement of *Schwein* as a term of abuse: 'auch Schimpfwort für einen unflätigen Menschen': »der Schweinhirt!» DWB.—Cf. *Schweinjunge* ib., *Schweinepriester* p. 229.

E. *gardener* (comm. sl.) 'an awkward coachman (in allusion to the gardener who on occasion drives the carriage)', 1859 Sala FA.

Here may be given Swe. dial. *luskusk* (orig. 'louse-coachman') 'a lousy, dirty boy', cf. *luskung* p. 220;—*vallkusk* 'a person tending cattle out in the fields' etc. RIETZ, cf. *vallkung*.—Cf. also *sketåkare* ('dung-driver') 'a vagabond, bad fellow' ib., no doubt essentially an enlargement of the first element.

E. *bear-leader* 'formerly a ludicrous name for a travelling tutor' (his 'unkempt' pupil being called a '*bear*'), 1749 Hor. Walpole Ox. + 1848 Thackeray FA.

Cf. *jackanapes* p. 144.

5) Terms orig. denoting a 'peasant, rustic' easily develop into opprobrious terms indicating rudeness, clumsiness, stupidity, or sometimes niggardliness.

Cf. the transferred sense of current names such as *Tom*, *Hans*, see p. 15.

E. *boor* a) 1. † 'a husbandman, peasant', (1430 Lydgate *bower* etc.) 1592 + 1798;—2. 'a rustic, with lack of refinement implied', 1598 Marston: »a dull sprighted fat Boetian Boore» +;—hence b) 'any rude, ill-bred fellow', 1598 Florio: It. 'grossolano' +; cf. *boorish* 'rude, ill-mannered' Ox.

churl. a) OE. *ceorl* meant 1. 'a man', G. *Kerl* etc.;—spec. 2. 'a man without rank, of the third or lowest class of freemen';—3. then from historical reason, as most of the OE. *ceorlas* were reduced to slavery after the Norman conquest: 'a serf, bondman' (cf. p. 6).—Sense 2. has survived down to modern times 'in more general application, esp. as the antithesis of *king, noble, gentle*', e. g. c 1386 Chaucer, Pers. T.: »As wel may the *cherl* be saved as the *lord*»; 1612 Shelton: »Rich or poor, *Gentleman* or *Churl*»; 1877 Morley: »all, from *King* to *churl*».—Sense 3. (developed from 2) is quoted down to 1607 Davies: »land, which he manured with his own

churles».—4. Another development of 2, connected also with 3 (cf. last quot.), is ME. *cherl*, NE. *churl* for 'a countryman, peasant', c 1205 Layamon; 1382 Wyclif: »a cherl . . . or a shepperde»; c 1440 Prompt. Parv.: *cherelle* or *charle*,[1] 'rusticus' + 1832 Tennyson: »surly village-churls».

b) 1. From 2, 3 and 4 ('now usually tinged with other senses', cf. last quot.) the use as a term of contempt: 'villain'; in mod. times usually: 'rude, low-bred fellow', c 1300 Havelok: »fule drit, cherl»; 1793 Burns: »She's left the guid fellow and ta'en the churl» +. —2. Hence (or because a quality thought peculiar to peasants, cf. *cuffin, cove*, p. 237 fn. 1) by specialization: 'a niggard, miser', 1535 Coverdale Isaiah 32: 5: »Then shall the nygarde be no more called gentle, ner the churle lyberall» + (hence *churl* v. 'to begrudge', 1696: »churle me in a piece of meat»).[2] Cf. Ox.

In the same way the Scandinavian loan-word north. E. and Sc. *carl(e)* a) 1. 'a fellow, man'; 'an old man' Wr. (cf. Finn., orig. Teut. *karilas* 'senex decrepitus').—2. † or arch. orig. 'a man of the common people; more particularly a husbandman'; then 'a bondman';—b) 1. Sc. or arch. 'a fellow of low birth and rude manners'; 'in later times a vague term of contempt, chiefly with appropriate epithets', a 1300 Curs. M.: »þou carl, qui brekes þou vr lau?» +;—hence 2. now only Sc. 'a niggard', 1542: »another rich covetos *carl*» (cf. sense 'old man' a 1); and without epithet, e. g. 1593 Nashe: »the *myser* and the *Carle*» + Ox.

Cf. G. *Bauer* 1. in phrases: »*Sei kein Bauer!*», 'benimm dich nicht unanständig!' etc. E. Meyer; »*grob, vierschrötig, dumm wie ein Bauer*» He.;—2. esp. milit. sl. for troops of a half civilian kind: *Kreuzbauern*[3] 'nannte die preussische Linie 1813 kurzweg die Landwehr'; still *Trainbauer* 'Trainsoldat', *Krümperbauer* 'der Mann dem

[1] A rare variant due to phonetic development from *cherl* Ox., cf. Kluge 'Geschichte der Engl. Spr.' § 95 b (Pauls Grundr. 2. ed. I, 1037); or a blending of *cherl* and *carl*.

[2] Cf. the deriv. *churlish* 'rude, harsh, brutal', c 1386 Chaucer: »cherlyssh wrecchednesse» +.—The application of this word in the A. V. of the Bible 1611, 1 Sam. 25: 3: »The man [Nabal] was *churlish* and euill in his doings», 'has apparently done much to make' sense b 2 'the prevalent modern sense'; *churlish* then also means 'niggardly', 1566 + Ox.

[3] *Kreuz-* a reinforcing prefix (from curses).—Of another nature is perhaps Bav. milit. sl. *Kreuzbauer* or *Kreuzober* for 'Feldwebel', orig. 'höchste Trümpfe im Kartenspiel' acc. to Horn 55.

die Pflege der Krümperpferde [spare-horses; Flügel: cast horses] obliegt'. HORN 17.

Tölpel a) is acc. to WEIGAND a modification of MHG. (orig. Flamish) *dorpœre, dörper* 'Dorfbewohner', originating in Flanders with the introduction of chivalry from France, as a rendering of Fr. *vilain*[1] and expressing like the Fr. word contempt of boorish manners (cf. also KLUGE). Acc. to JOH. STOSCH, ZfdW. II, 294—7, the first quot. is from 1170: *dorpericheit.—dörper* or *törper* was dissimilated in late MHG. to *dörpel, törpel* (still 1691 Stieler[2]), and lastly to b) MHG. † *Dölpel*, now *Tölpel*, which lost all association with *Dorf* and adopted the sense 'Mensch von plumpem Benehmen, rohem Gemüt oder grobem Verstande' generally, 1517 (*tulpel*), Kaisersberg, Luther +.

Acc. to KLUGE (see STOSCH), *Tölpel* was then regarded as a derivative, and the shorter equivalent *Dölp, Tölp* (H. Sachs ÷ Voss, transl. Shaks.) was abstracted.[3]

As in the development of *Tölpel*, social rank rather than trade is referred to in the sense development of G. *Hagestolz*.

OHG. *hagustalt, hagastalt* (like the corresponding OE. *haʒu-steald* etc., ONo. *hǫgstaldr*[4]), orig. adj. meant: a) 'der eines *hages* [Nebengutes ohne Hofgerechtsame] waltende'.— b) As this, acc. to Teutonic custom, was the ordinary status of 'younger sons', who owed obedience to their elder brother, the proprietor of the *hof* or mansion, and could not marry in their own right (see DWB.), the term is then translated in old Glossaries: 1. OHG. *hagustalt* etc. 'tiro,

[1] (< La. *villanus*) a) 'a feudal serf'; later 'a base-born person' generally, 'a peasant';—b) then, by characterization: 1. 'a man of ignoble' or base character, a scoundrel' etc. In both senses in other Romance languages, and introduced into E.: *villain*.—2. Fr. *vilain* also means 'avare qui vit mesquinement', 1579 H. Estienne, Molière, etc.; cf. Prov., e. g. Bertran de Born (against the peasantry): »Rassa vilana tafura, plena d'enjan e d'uzura»; and E. *churl* b 2. As an adj. Fr. *vilain* also means, by a similar characterization, 'disagreeable', 'ugly', 'qui déplait à la vue' LI.—The deprec. sense perh. partly by assoc. w. La. *vīlis* etc.

[2] *Dörpel* still given by SCHMID as Swab. for 'zwergartiges Kind oder Tier' ib.

[3] STOSCH objects to the identification of this form with *Dolb* 'Keule' etc. (DWB., HE., PAUL), and denies any influence on *Tölpel* above from *Tölpel* in the phrases *über den T. werfen* (Kaisersberg etc.), *fallen, stossen* etc., which he explains from *dorpel* 'Türschwelle' (as associated in these phrases with *Tölpel* etc. above); hence also *übertölpeln* (orig 'über die Schwelle werfen'), H. Sachs +.

[4] Cf. Parent Norse *HaʒustalđaR* as a name, see NOREEN Altisl. Gr. Anhang n. 35, 44.

famulus, mercenarius', but also 'agricola liber' [OE. *haȝusteald* also 'juvenis'; ONo. *høgstaldr* 'a warrior', cf. p. 8];—2. OHG. etc. 'cælebs',[1] hence MHG. and NHG. *Hagestolz* (associated with *stolz*) 'an unmarried man', 1284 Andlauer Hofrecht; 14th c. 'Weistümer': »ein hagestolz, ein getling der âne wîp ist»; then an unmarried individual of either sex, ib.: »ain *hagstolz*, es syen knaben oder töchtern, alt oder jung».—3. Later, and now exclusively, 'an old bachelor' (cf. Da. *pebersvend* p. 236). In some old statutes the term was fixed to a certain age, e. g. in Celle 1570: »ein *hoffestolte*[2] schall olt sin 50 jahr drei mante 3 tage».—See DWB.

In Romance languages has begun a parallel development of E. *bachelor*. a) The base, OFr. *bacheler*, is from La. *baccalāris* 'probably connected with *baccalaria* a division of land, of which the size and nature varied at different times, and with the adjs. *baccalarius*, *-a*, applied in 8th c. to rustics male and female who worked for the *colonus* or tenant of a *mansus*'[3] (see Ox., cf. KÖRTING).

I think it probable that this term (whatever its origin may have been), as denoting the tenant or occupant of a small farm, was utilized as a translation of the legal and social term *hagustalda-* in Romance countries where Teutonic laws and customs were introduced by the invaders.[4] *Baccalaris* etc. then developed the same senses as Teut. *hagustalda-*. In Old French and English it meant:

b) 1. † and hist. 'a young knight who followed the banner of another', 1297 + 1523;—2. in E. also 'a junior or inferior member of a trade-guild etc.', 1390 + 1691;—3. 'one who has taken the first or lowest degree at a university' (in this sense *baccalarius* punningly

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[1] With the development of *hagustalt* may perhaps be compared as a reverse one the development of ONo. and OSwe. *bōnde* 'peasant', 'freeholder' to mean 'husband', e. g. on runic monuments. The equivalent comp. *húsbónde* etc. (still Swe. for master in relation to servants) has been introduced into E., origin. in corresponding senses, see *husband* Ox.

[2] A LG. variant with *hof* substituted for *hag*, which had fallen into disuse in the sense above.

[3] Cf. however DU CANGE: 'Baccalariæ pluribus constabant mansis, mansus autem erat XII jugerum, ut auctor est Papias'.—CHÉRUEL (see GODEFROY) defines *bachelle*: 'le nom d'une terre qui, dans le système féodal, n'avait qu'un rang secondaire et qu'on appelait aussi *bachellerie*. C'est de là qu'est venu, selon quelques historiens, le nom de *bacheliers*'.

[4] DU CANGE quotes *baccalaria* from Beaulieu 882 and then from other places in France and from Spain ('usatici Barcinonenses', i. e. Barcelona).

altered to *baccalaureus*, cf. *bacca lauri*), 1362 Langland: »Bachilers of diuyn» +.

c) I think from the idea of youth (implied in 1, 2): 1. (also from b 3 Ox.) † 'an inexperienced person, a novice', 1604: »some men will dispute . . . about matters exceeding their capacitie . . . I haue heard these *batchellors* . . .»—2. [see p. 8 f.; possibly also from the presumed original sense] in E. 'an unmarried man',[1] c 1386 Chauer, Merch. T.: »*bacheleris* haue often peyne and wo» +.—The catachresis *old bachelor* shows that the idea of youth has been lost. From the idea of unmarried state being prevalent, *bachelor* was † (rarely) used of unmarried women, 1632 B. Jonson: »He would keep you A batchelor still . . . without a husband» (cf. *Hagestolz* b 2).—See Ox.

6) Terms for servants, mostly developing derogatory sense.[2]

E. † *custrel* or † *coistrel* (= OFr. *coustillier*, *-illeur*[3] 'lit. a soldier armed with a *coustille*, a two-edged dagger or large knife') a) *custrel* 'an attendant on a knight or man-at-arms' 1492 etc; *coistrel* 'a groom, a servant in charge of the horses of a knight' 1577 (1688 di.: 'a young lad', cf. p. 212);—b) then 'as a term of reproach or contempt, knave, base fellow', 1581 + 1783 *coistrel* (1601 and 1783 'coward'), 1608 *custrel*; perhaps by association with *custron* below (Ox.), though this is not necessary.

varlet a) 'a body servant or attendant', see CE;—b) 'a low fellow, scoundrel', 1549 Latimer: »a seditious varlet» + 1778 Sheridan: »the dull, insensible v.» CE., GR.-EG.; *varletry* 'a mob', e. g. Shaks. CE.

G. *Schalk* a) † OHG., MHG. 'a servant', 'Knecht' (see p. 7);—b) 'Mensch mit Knechtssinn, von knechtisch böser Art, arglistiger, ungetreuer Mensch'; partly from the bad repute and consideration the bondman or servant enjoyed, partly from the bad influence of this condition upon his moral character;[4] a 1204 Hartman's Iwein etc., current in early NHG.; 'heute wird diese Bedeutung noch ver-

[1] A corresponding development in Fr. is proved by *bachelerie* (dials. Poitou, Vienne, Deux-Sèvres) 'le temps du célibat' GODEFROY.

[2] Cf. *lad* p. 212, which develops a general sense from denoting a relation of dependence on other persons. The terms below rather denote a social class or a trade.

[3] The change of suffix I attribute to association with contemptuous words like *scoundrel*, *gangrel* ('a vagabond' etc. 1530 +), see Ox. sub the latter word.

[4] Cf. what is said of class-names p. 14 f., and *churl* p. 246 f.

standen, besonders wenn Beiwörter wie *böse, arg, durchtrieben* u. s. w. verdeutlichend hinzutreten, hat jedoch etwas altertümliches und wird besonders mit bewusster Anlehnung an die Bibelsprache verwandt'.—c) Then 1. in a harmless sense like E. *rogue*, G. *Schelm*; already Luther: »ein solcher schertz, als wenn man jemands zur *schalckheit* leuse in peltz, oder fliegen in die stuben setzet»; Goethe: 'Freilich bedeutet das Wort Schalk im gewöhnlichen Sinn eine Person, die mit Heiterkeit und Schadenfreude jemand einen Possen spielt'. *Schelm* and *Schalk* are often used as synonyms, or the former is a reinforcement of the latter;—2. or in Switzerland 'a morose person': 'ein Frauenzimmer, das einer Person, von der es abhängt, durch Gleichgültigkeit, Kälte und Zurückhaltung, die sich oft in eine Art von Krankheit verhüllen, das Leben sauer macht' (cf. *böse* 'pravus'; 'iratus'). See DWB.—Cf. feminine terms below.

MHG. *schiltvezzel* (orig. 'der Riemen an welchem der Schild um den Hals getragen wurde', hence) a) 'Schildträger, Knappe'; also gen. 'Trossknecht';—b) hence, 'Lotterbube, Vagabund, räuberisch Herumstreichender'.

The development of sense b may have been furthered by the modified form MHG., MLG. *schintfessel*, probably due to some association with *schinden* (cf. *Schinder* 'Henkersknecht'). In NHG. this association, in fact, has made *Schindfessel* adopt the sense of *Schinder*, i. e. 'Bedrücker, Aussauger, Geiziger', etc., H. Sachs: »die armen pauren fronen müssen, das die starcken schindtfessel feyern» + 1653. DWB.

E. *boots* a) the boy who cleans the boots, being the lowest of servants; b) sl. 'the youngest officer in a regiment, junior member of a club, etc.' 1806 Ox.

sl. *parson's journeyman* 'a curate' ib. (cf Bav. *Gesell* p. 204).

Esp. for kitchen menials:

scullion († *scolion* etc., orig. 'dish-clout', OFr. *escouillon* SKEAT) a) 'a servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial service in the kitchen or *scullery*' (now associated with this word SKEAT);—b) 'a low, disreputable, mean fellow', 1635 Quarles: »the odious charms of this base scullion» + CE.—Hence deriv. *scullionly*, 1645 Milton, Colast.: »his *sc. paraphrase* on St. Paul» CE.

† *custron* (< OFr. *coistron* etc.) a) 'a scullion, kitchen-knave', c 1300 etc.;—b) hence 'a boy or lad of low birth, 'cad', vagabond', e. g. a 1400 (also confounded 1494 with *custrel* above) Ox.; dial.

Sc. *custroune* (†, quot. 1890) in attrib. use WR.; cf. OFr. *coestron* 'bâtard' ib.

Cf. *blackguard* b 2, p. 283.—The same development from the sense of 'servant' to that of 'a mean fellow' is shown in E. *boy* †, *knave*, G. *Bube* etc., see p. 10. Cf. also Fr. *goujat*.

On the other hand, respectability itself is denoted by the humorous title »*head cook and bottle-washer* (of the establishment)» mod. colloq. 'one who looks after affairs, a factotum' Ox.[1]

7) Terms for some mean, despised trades:

G. *Rossbube* a) † and dial. Bav., Switz. (Appenzell) 'Junge, dem die Wartung der Pferde obliegt; auch mit schlechten Eigenschaften und Gewohnheiten geschildert';—b) Swiss (Appenzell) 'grober, ungeschliffener Mensch' DWB.—Cf. E. *coistrel*.[2]

Racker a) LG. 'Schinder[3], Henkersknecht' (like E. *racker*);—b) a term of abuse, already MLG.; introduced into HG. at least since the 18th c., 1767 Lessing, Minna v. B. +; now general DWB. Occasionally also of females SA.—In Bav. *schwarzer Racker*, Tyrol. etc. *Ragger*, *schwarzer R.*; Bav., Swiss etc. *Racker* also specialized for 'a grasping person' (cf. *Schinder*) DWB.[4]—It has then been weakened to a 'gutmütiges Schimpfwort': 'Pfiffikus, Schelm'. In the same way often comp. *Rackerzeug* 'Gesindel' GENTHE.

Here may be given Swe. dial. *klutare* a) 'a rag-picker'; b) 'a 'ne'er-do-weel', a careless, good-for-nothing fellow' RIETZ; cf. E. *bunter* below;—and also:

krabbsaltare (orig. 'crab-salter') 1. 'one who has a bad, unprofitable trade'; 2. 'a good-for-nothing fellow' ib., now probably felt as a fanciful enlargement of *krabba* 'crab' as a term of abuse, cf. *sketåkare* p. 246.

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[1] WR. gives *head cork and b.*; cf. Sc. *cork* 'an overseer, master, tradesman', etc. ib.

[2] Cf. the different fortunes of Teut. *marahskalk*: orig. 'hostler', then Fr. *maréchal* (like It. *mariscalco*) both 'farrier' and esp. 'marshal'.—The Swe. shortened form *marsk* meant in medieval and later history 'marshal', now *fodermarsk* is used for the fodderer in a great stable.

[3] e. g. *Hunderacker*, 'der die Hunde einzufangen hat, welche sich ohne Marke auf der Strasse herumtreiben' E. MEYER.

[4] *Racker* for 'Köter', 'cur' ('die gewöhnliche Bedeutung' E. MEYER) is an application of the personal term of opprobrium.—From sense a) is derived *sich rackern*, *abrackern* 'mühselige Arbeit verrichten' PAUL.

BERG gives as Swe. school sl. (Nyköping): *lårmålare* (orig. 'painter of boxes or bins'), *pottsvarfvare* ('turner of (chamber-) pots'), terms of abuse.

E. *beggar*, as a term of contempt: 1. 'a mean or low fellow', a 1300 Curs. M.: »'Herd yee þis lurdan', coth þai, 'þat beggar þat in sin was goten?» +;—2. Now 'used familiarly or playfully', 1833 Marryat +, e. g. »*good-hearted* little *beggars*» Ox. Other quots of more or less weak, humorous application: 1756 Murphy, Apprentice, II (Collect. most esteemed Farces, Edinb. 1792, I, 47): [Dick:] »I remember an apothecary, and here about he dwells.—This is my master Gargle's —being dark, the beggar's shop is shut».—A. Hope, 'A change of air' (T.), 127: »a *narrow-minded beggar*», 123: »He's a *queer-looking beggar*.—Now I call him a good-looking chap.»—W. Besant ('The Idler' 1894, 120): »*poor beggar!*»—Kipling, Drums of the Fore and Aft (Engl. Libr., Heinemann etc.), 256: [a little drummer says:] »Colonel is *a good old beggar*»; ib. 181: »F. is an *idle beggar*»[1].

cadger (< *cadge* 'to carry') a) 1. 'a carrier', esp. a species of itinerant dealer with a horse and cart, c 1450 +;—2. 'a hawker, street-seller', very common in dials., 1840 +;—3. from 1 (?), dial. Linc. 'one who does odd jobs as a groom' WR.

b) From 2, by the deterioration of that trade (p. 236): 'a beggar[2], tramp, petty thief', Sc. 1737 Ramsay, Proverbs: »The king's errand may come in the cadger's gate» WR., 1851 Mayhew, L. L.: »A street-seller now-a-days is looked upon as a 'cadger', and treated as one» + Ox.

c) The parallel of *beggar* 2 leads me to identify the word above with. dial. (Nottingh., Leicesters., Berks., Cornw.) *cadger* 'fellow', 'person', 'a character', e. g. Cornw. *ould cadger* WR.

For the same reason I consider as a dial. variant the usual equivalent in this sense, viz. *codger*[3], 'a familiar and jocosely

[1] Of verbal formation is *couple* (or *buckle-*) *beggar* (old) 'a celebrant of irregular marriages, a hedge-priest' 1737, 1842 FA., orig. 'one who couples beggars', cf. quot. 1737.

[2] Hence *cadge* also (dial. and sl.) 'to go about begging', 1812 Vaux, Flash Dict. + Ox.

[3] Ox. thinks them 'perhaps' identical in this sense (though 'now used differently in the colloq. language of London and the towns gen.'). 'In some dialects *codger* and *cadger* are identical, while in others *codger* had formerly a contemptuous sense which might easily arise out of *cadger*'. In Cornwall *cadger* and *codger* are variants also in the sense of 'a mean pedlar' and 'a tramp' (see quot. Ox.

irreverent term', usually *old codger*, 1756 Murphy, Apprentice: »*Old Cojer* must not smoke that I have any concern» [said by the appr. of his master]; 1775 Garrick: »My Lord's servants call you an *old out-of-fashion'd Codger*» [of an old conservative country gentleman] +; also *queer codger* etc.; Dickens: »*my codger!*»; Hampsh. dial. 'a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance' Ox.

d) From this (*old*) *codger* (or *cadger*) by special characterization: 1. *codger*, often *old codger*, 'a miserly (old) fellow', 1796 Mad. D'Arblay: »He said nothing should induce him ever to help me again. What a mere codger that lad has turned out». + Ox. (cf. *churl*, *carl* p. 246 f.) —2. *codger* (north. Irel., Northampt., Berks.) 'an irritable, eccentric old man'; *cadger* Sc. (Banff) 'a person of disagreeable temper' Wr.—3. *codger* (N. Yorks.) 'a stout, comfortable-looking old man', cf. Wr., Ox.—perhaps by the influence of *codgie* ib. 'comfortable, in a fair state of health' Wr., if this is not formed on the subst.

With *beggar* and *codger* as terms of contempt may be compared Swe. *stackare*, Da. *stakkel* < OSwe. etc. *stafkarl* 'beggar'; now terms expressing contempt or esp. pity: 'poor fellow, p. wretch, dastard'; whence—by abstraction from comps —the genit. Swe. *stackars*, Da. *stakkels* as attrib. adj. expressing pity: 'poor'.

8) Terms for lawless pursuits:

G. *Schächer* a) 1. 'Räuber', often applied to the two robbers, esp. the penitent robber, at the side of the Crucified, already in MHG., later mostly (though not in the Bible) used in this application; 2. also gen. 'Übeltäter'[1] (Goethe +);—b) from 2 (Sa., cf. *Schalk*,

codger). *codger* in dials. also means 'a shoemaker'. (Derby) 'a saddler' Wr., and is in this sense identic with Gloucest. *cawzer*, *cozier* ib., † *cozier* (< OFr. *cousere*) 'a cobbler' 1532 + 1658 (: 'old word') Ox. The variant *codger* with shortened vowel seems due to the influence of *cadger*, *codger*. It is not impossible that this *codger* 'cobbler' is (partly at least) the base of the slightly opprobrious *(old) codger* above. In Murphy's 'Apprentice' the 'Old Cojer' himself says (Collect. most est. Farces I, 36): »Wounds!—If I were placed at the bottom of Chancery Lane, with a brush and blackball—I'd make my own fortune again.» *blackball*, acc. to Ox., is 'a composition, also called *heel-ball*, used by shoemakers etc., and also for taking rubbings of brasses and the like'. No reference to any other trade seems to be made in the play, and the words above may allude to work as a shoe-black or possibly as a shoemaker's apprentice. Cf. *snob* p. 241 as orig. applying to shoemakers, then used as a general term of opprobrium.—The opprobrious sense of *cad*, p. 198, may be due to the influence of *cadger*.

[1] Cf. E. sl. *picaroon* a) a' pirate'; b) 'also, a sharper' Gr.-Eg.

Schelm, Bösewicht, etc.), or rather from the penitent robber (HE.): *armer Schächer* 'armer Schelm, Tropf' (orig. in compassion, acc. to Adelung playful and famil.), 1771 Wieland, N. Amadis: »Ein Kleinod, ohne welches er nur ein armer Schächer von einem Ritter war» +.—2. By specialization of 1, Univ. sl. *Schächer* 'einfältiger dummer Teufel (von Burschen und von Klössen gebraucht)' 1749; *armer Schächer* 'ein elender Stümper, der keine Elementarkenntnisse hat', 1781 + 1841 KLUGE ST.;—3. probably from the sense of 'robber', † cant (Rotwelsch) *Schächer* 'Wirt', 1669 Simplic. DWB.

Cf. with the weakening of the bad sense in 2 above *Schäker* from cant, orig. Hebrew *scheker* 'a lie, liar' (see WEIGAND): a) [†, 'jetzt nicht mehr' E. MEYER; not given in HE.] dial. 'tückischer, hinterlistiger Mensch';—b) mostly 'kurzweiliger, mutwilliger Mensch'[1]; deriv. *schäkern* v.—Probably by confusion with *Schächer*: *armer Schäker* 'armer Schelm' J. Paul DWB.

Here I mention at last E. *tory* (< Ir. *toiridhe* etc. 'pursuer, plunderer'): a) † 'an Irish robber or outlaw', 1566, 1695:—b) 1. † 'a hector, bully', e. g.: »Mars who is termed a tory among the stars»;—2. the political term *Tory*, first in vogue c 1679 and 'used in reproach through a desire to identify the members of the Court Party with supporters of papistical measures', 1681 Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel +. See CE.

B) Terms indicating trades and professions of women:

1) E. *spinster* a) 'a woman (also by extension any person) who spins', 1362 Langland + 1609 Dekker: »the three housewifely spinsters of destiny»;—b) 1. † 'a woman of an evil life or character' (forced to spin in the *spin-house* or house of correction, quot. 1641), 1622 Fletcher;—2. 'an unmarried woman'; 'the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward', e. g. Goldsmith: »Constantia Neville, spinster»; 'popularly, an elderly unmarried woman', e. g. 1778 Sheridan CE. Cf. G. *Hagestolz* p. 249.

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[1] Also as nomen actionis 'Scherz': »seinen *Schäker* mit jemand *haben*» Campe (HE.). Cf. p. 157 fn.

[2] Cf. E. *spindle-side* (Swe. *spinnsida*), *distaff* (1494 + OX.), G. *Kunkel* ('spinning-wheel') in *Kunkellehen* etc., used orig. in legal phraseology to distinguish females from males (e. g. *Kunkellehen* as opposed to *Schwertlehen* etc.). As females in this connection were mostly independent, unmarried women, E. *spinster* was specialized as above.

dry-nurse (orig. sense 1598 Shaks. +) 'a man charged with looking after another, esp. one who instructs or 'coaches'[1] a superior in his duties', 1614 B. Jonson: »This dry-nurse . . . is a delicate man» + 1820 Ox [later quots., e. g. from milit. sl. FA.].—In † naut. sl. *nurse* 'an able first lieutenant, who in former times had charge of a young boy-captain of interest, but possessing no knowledge for command' 1867 Smyth in FA.

nun ('old', 1777 + 1821) or † *Covent-Garden nun* 'a prostitute', and † *C.-G. abbess* 'a procuress', from the brothels (also called *nunneries*) there FA., no quots. (cf. *mother* p. 187).

In Swe. dial. (Skåne) *nunna* 'an old maid' RIETZ; cf. G. *Mönch* p. 229.

G. *Schäferin* a) a shepherdess; b) † 'a lady-love' (Fr. *bergère*, cf. *Schäfer*), Opitz († 1639): »Ein jeder lobe seinen Sinn, ich liebe meine *Schäfferin*»; 1652 Rist, Parnass etc. DWB.

Waschweib a) a laundress; b) 'schwatzhaftes Frauenzimmer' GENTHE; also used of men[2], e. g. 1781 J. G. Müller, Siegfr. v. Lindenberg: »er ist'n Schwerenoths altes Waschweib» SA. ['aber jetzt nicht mehr in der Bedeutung 'schwatzhafter Mensch', sondern = *Waschlappen* 'schlapper, unenergischer Kerl'' E. MEYER].—The double sense is a consequence of *waschen* v. meaning both 'to wash', and 'schwatzen', Luther's Bible +; cf. *wässern* the same, 1595 Rollenhagen.

2) Terms for 'female servant' develop the sense of 'concubine' etc.:

OE. *cyfes* means both 'handmaid' and (gen.) 'concubine'; OHG. *kebisa*, † G. *Kebse* has only the latter sense. See BOSW.-TOLLER and KLUGE.

OE. *scielcen* a) 'female servant or slave'; b) 'prostitute' SWEET. —MHG. *schelchin* a) 'ancilla'; b) 'mulier nequam', also later, see DWB. Cf. *Schalk* p. 251 f.

3) Terms for despised trades:

E. *bunter* † ('cant' JAMIESON) and dial. (cf. perhaps *bunt* † Yorks. 'a bundle, made by a weaver, of the pieces of material which he has woven', cf. WR.): a) 'a man or woman engaged in gathering rags and bones in the streets', 1707 Ox. + 1859 Mayhew, L. L. etc. WR. —b) 'a disreputable woman', e. g. 1819: »Complete fox-hunters and

[1] Cf. *dry-nurse* 'v. to coach' etc. 1862 + Ox.—It is curious to note, as corresponding to the E. noun in its orig. sense, Swe. dial. (Vestergötl.) *torramma* RIETZ.

[2] Like *Weib*, *Fischweib*, *Klageweib*, *Trödelw.*, *Angstw.*; *Vettel* SA. etc. Cf. p. 11.

much addicted to the bunters»; quot. from Lincolnsh. 1737, Cambr., Rutl., Lond. (1851 Mayhew) WR., Ox.—Cf. Swe. dial. *klutare* above.

Swe. dial. (Skåne) *hos(s)ekona* a) 'a woman who earns her living by knitting stockings';—b) 'a woman who can do nothing else, a term of contempt.' RIETZ.

APPENDIX.

Additions and Corrections.

Here are not given smaller misprints or omissions which may be obvious to the reader.

p. 2, add to *Mensch* m.: E. MEYER calls my attention to Sudermann's 'Die Ehre' I, x: [Count Trast:] »Das ist ja ein prächtiger Mensch, dieses Mädchen. Die gönn ich ihm, die soll er haben». 'Die Anwendung des Masc. hier als eine sprachliche Kühnheit, als eine Art Witz, deutlich empfunden. Beachte auch den Zusatz: »dieses Mädchen».'

p. 2, l. 18, read: Ayrer († 1605).

p. 3, l. 5 fr. bot., erase 'however'.

p. 3. E. MEYER calls my attention to G. *Wesen* in phrases such as »ein holdes, liebliches, reizendes, schreckliches Wesen», only applied to female persons (I think owing to the poetical character of the word).

p. 4, l. 20, add: 'Auch zur Frau sagt der Mann (wenigstens in Norddeutschl.) wohl gern: »aber, *Kind*», .. oder: »aber, liebes Kind».

p. 5, l. 5, add after 'phrases': 'as'.

ib., l. 4 fr. bot., read.: 'as opposed to'.

p. 7 fn. 3, add: FRANCIS A. WOOD Journal Germ. Phil. II, 232 explains *skalks* as meaning orig. 'cringing fellow' (or 'one who bends over his work') from *V skel-* 'to lean, bend'; hardly a satisfactory explanation. It may be, however, that the personal sense of *skalks* is primary, and the senses (Swe. *skalk*) 'the last (hard) piece of a loaf of bread etc.' (hence perhaps extended in Da.) and (MLG. *schalk*) 'die kleine Stütze, worauf ein Sparren oder Balken ruht' (cf. Isl.) are two different secondary applications of that sense? For the first, cf. E. dial. *harry* p. 153 fn., perhaps meant as 'the servant's share'; for the second, cf. G. *Hänsel, Heinzel* p. 151, *Fensterpeter* p. 155.

p. 8, l. 5, read: 1668.—l. 7. E. MEYER adds: '*Magd* jetzt (nordd.) zum niederen Sinne neigend: besonders dienende Person auf dem Lande, *Kuhmagd, Stallmagd*; in der Stadt wohl auch noch: *Küchenmagd. Dienstmädchen* und *Mädchen* in der Stadt, *Stubenmädchen*'.

ib., l. 6 fr. bot., read: *hagustalda-*.

p. 8 fn., last l., read: *uncle*.

p. 10 about middle, read: OSwe. *fanter*.

p. 10 fn.: v. BAHDER Beiträge XXII, 527 f. regards *Fant* and *Fanz* as different words and the former as a modification of LG. *fent*, Du. *vent* (< MDu. *veemnoot*), influenced by It. *fante*.

p. 14, about middle, read: p. 26 ff.

p. 17, l. 3 fr. bot.: cf. GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE 272: »'my opinion of *Richard Roe*' is of course identical with 'Roe's reputation with me'.»

p. 19, l. 7, place the bracket after 'battle'.

p. 20, add: E. *Soloh* 'a sage', 'often used jocosely of a person who has an habitual air of sagacity' GREENOUGH and K. 373.

p. 21, add: GREENOUGH and K. 373 give *Bayard* 'a knight without reproach', then gen. 'a high-minded and chivalrous gentleman'.

p. 22, l. 4, add: Cf. *guy* p. 147 fn. 2.

p. 28, l. 9, add: Fr. † *miramiones* f. pl. 'filles qui, sans faire de vœux, se consacraient à l'instruction des jeunes personnes, ainsi dites de Mme de *Miramion*, veuve pieuse et charitable' LI.

p. 29—47, the heading, read: APPELL. LITER. NAMES etc.

p. 31 about middle, read: p. 71.

p. 35, l. 10, read G. *Frau P.*—ib., l. 6 fr. bot., read: men.

p. 37, l. 2, add: The phrase »*Zachäus auf allen Kirchweihen*», 'von einem vergnügungssüchtigen Menschen, der auf jeder öffentlichen Lustbarkeit zu sehen ist' (in allusion to Luke 19: 1—6 being the text at every 'Kirchweihfest' BORCHARDT-WUSTMANN 505) may be a later variant.

p. 41, l. 18, add after *catamitus*: (< Etrusc. *catmite*, see DEECKE, Bezzenberger's Beiträge II, 186).

p. 42 fn. 1, l. 6, read: demoniacal.—l. 7, add: ÅKE W:SON MUNTHE Om användningen af ordet katt i svenska eder och liknande uttryck (1900, in 'Studier i modern språkvetenskap, utgifna af Nyfilologiska sällskapet i Stockholm' II, Uppsala 1900, p. 73—104).

p. 44, l. 8, read: *Phaéton*.

p. 46, l. 6 fr. bot., add: »er hat einen *Christoffel*, der ihn tregt», 'er verlässt sich auf andere' DWB.

p. 55, l. 15, add: Possibly from Ch. Brontë's Jane Eyre (1847): *Rochester*, a 1857 in Macaulay's essay on Bunyan (T.), 99: »this poor youth, whom it has been the fashion to represent as the most desperate of reprobates, as a village Rochester».

p. 58, l. 2, add: 1836 Dickens' Sketches ('The Boarding-house' II), ed. Cassel, 224: »He [Mr. Tibbs, who wanted to kiss a maid-servant on the stairs] was actually a sort of *journeyman Giovanni* in the basement story».

p. 60, l. 3: *Rodin*, from 'Le juif errant' by the same author (1844—5): 'jésuite'; also in Germ. BÜCHMANN 288.

p. 63, l. 3: *Abraham* vulg. 'a Jew clothier' MU., cf. p. 152.

p. 65, add before *Edward*: *Dobby, dobbie* (< *Dob*, a variant of *Rob* < *Robert, Robin*) 1. dial. 'a silly old man', di. 1691 etc.; 2. 'a household sprite, brownie', 1811 + Ox.

p. 67, l. 3 fr. bot.: Cf. Cornw. *cousin Jacky* p. 186 fn. 1.

p. 69, l. 3 fr. bot.: *Jack-straw* 'a nobody', 1596 +; also 'a dwarf' FA.

p. 73, add to *Lawrence*: Austral. *larrikin* 'a rough', perhaps from (Irel.) *Larry*, a dimin. of *Laurence*, see Ox.

p. 78, l. 8, read: king's.

p. 78, add to *Betty*: Sc. 'a country lass': »Jooahns an' Betties» WR.

p. 79, l. 11; Cf. Am. *gilly* 'a fool', and Sc. *gilly-gaupus* 'a tall loutish fellow' 1785 Grose FA.

p. 80, l. 6: sl. *Madge-cull* 'a sodomite' di. 1785, 1811 FA.

p. 81, l. 2: *mawkes* also 'whore' FA. ('old').

p. 81, l. 5: *Meg* also dial. 'ugly, ill-dressed woman' WR.;—*long Meg* 'a very tall woman', sl. di. a 1700 + 1785 FA., cf. p. 27.

p. 82, add to *siss* 4: possibly by association with *size*.

p. 83: *Bartel* 'Narr, einfältiger Mensch' WACK. 159 fn. 51.

p. 83, l. 4 fr. bot.: *Dösbartel* SA. ERG.

p. 84 fn.: Fischart mentions *Till* as the most common name also in Lübeck WACK. 129.

p. 86, l, 16, read: *Dûffritjen* ('dumm').

p. 86, l. 19, read: North G. etc. WACK. 161.

p. 89, l. 1, erase: 'But it seems' etc. down to l. 5 'Cf.'

p. 89, l. 4 fr. bot., read: Luther's: »die etc.

p. 90, n. 2: Bav. *Waldhänsel* 'der in Wäldern arzneiliche Wurzeln und Kräuter sammelt und damit Quacksalberei treibt' WACK. 135.

p. 92 fn., l. 2, read: of a similar character.

l. 4, erase: 'introduced' etc. down to 'E. *Jack cheese*'. The quot. ought to be placed p. 153 under *poor Jack*.—See for names of the

buffoon WEINHOLD in Gosche's Jahrbuch für Litteraturgeschichte I (1865), p. 34 ff.

p. 95, add to *Heine*: as early as 14th c. (at least Swiss) 'der gangbare Name eines Narren von Beruf' WACK. 149.—*Heinel* esp. 'ein Mann, der seiner Frau alles nachsieht', perhaps by association w. *Hahnrei* [for which see PAUL], cf. ib.

p. 97 fn. 1, l. 1, add after 'etc.': Bav. *Haggl* a term of opprobr., Nassau *Hägel, Hegel* 'Dummkopf'.

ib., l. 4: Cf. Swe. *tusan* (orig. 'a thousand, viz. devils'), a curse, later also a term of contempt for a person.

p. 98, l, 4 fr. bot., erase 'by'.

p. 96, l. 10, add before 'DWB.': *isern Hinnerk* etc. 'starker, mutiger Mensch'.

p. 99, add to *Johannes*: Several combinations with *Johann* as the first element are given by Woss. n. 6, 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, 21—24, 27; and *Dränjohann* 'a chatterbox' ib. n. 32, *Quasseljohann* ib. n. 34.

p. 101, l. 5 fr. bot., add after 'etc.': (cf. E. *lazy Lawrence* p. 73).

p. 101, l. 15 fr. bot., add: 4. *Kunz, Kunzel* 'homo sapiens, peritus', 'a *Kund*' Stieler; 15th c. gloss.: *Conradus* 'ratgeb', DWB.—by association.

p. 102, l. 9, add to *Bachlienel*: (also *Bachsimpel*, see SCHM. I, 193; possibly comp. with *Bache* m. = E. *bacon*, and orig. 'a stout fellow': cf. Swab. *Bachele* 'ein dickköpfiges, fettes Kind' DWB. sub *Bache*; and, for the development of sense, p. 127, n. 8).

p. 102, l. 2 fr. bot., add: The use in Berlin (and St. Petersburg, acc. to the same) may be due to a misunderstanding of the Fr. term.

p. 102, bottom, add before '*Ludwig*': LG. *Lubbert, Lübbert* ('männlicher Taufname', cf. *Liutbert* etc.) 'ein Castrierer, Verschneider' BERGHAUS; as a variant of *Lubber* from *lubben, lübben* 'verschneiden' ib.

p. 103, add to *Matz*: LG. *mester Matz* 'Scharfrichter' DWB., cf. p. 125.

p. 104, l. 15, read: Parias unserer Sprache (1888).

p. 104 fn. 2, l. 2, add after '*Schmul*': (see DWB.).

p. 107 about middle: Thur. *Peter Meffert* may be meant and felt only as an enlargement of *Peter* above.

p. 107, add to *Peter* 2.: »Der *Hänselpeter* ['zu hänselnder P.'] seiner Familie» Scherr SA. ERG.

p. 107, l. 3 fr. bot., read: WACK. 153.

p. 111, about middle, read: *Veitl.*

p. 115, l. 18, add: Siles. *Kleckerkättechen* 'unsauber essendes Weib' SA.

p. 117 fn. 2, l. 1, read: West Prussia etc.

p. 119, l. 11, add: *olle Sus, alte Sus'* 'auch auf Männer angewendet': 'nachlässiger, vergesslicher, langsamer Mensch' E. MEYER.

p. 125, l. 17 fr. bot., read after '*frölich*': 'Schleifname der Böttticher' WACK. 135.

p. 125, l. 9 fr. bot., read: *Butthans* SA.

p. 126, l. 2 fr. bot., read: *Hemdenmatz.*

p. 128, l. 7 fr. bot., read: † *Franz.*

p. 130, n. 2, add: Sc. *Betty* app. to p. 78.

p. 130, l. 11, read after '*Henselîn*': WACK. 132.

p. 131, n. 8, c, add: E. dial. *Meg* app. to p. 81.

p. 132, l. 4 fr. bot., add: LG. *olle Sus* app. to p. 119.

p. 133, l. 10 fr. bot., read after '*Fritzhänsel*': ('Epikur') SA. ERG.

p. 134, l. 8, read: (: *Lubber* etc.).

p. 134, l. 10 fr. bot., add after '*Brummsuse*': *Kleckerkättechen* app. to p. 115.

p. 135, l. 8 fr. bot., add at the end: North G. fam. ('Volksausdruck') »einen *meiern*» 'foppen, täuschen, hintergehen' (DWB. co. 1904) seems to be derived from the name *Meier*, cf. p. 139.

p. 140, l. 12, read: 'Kind, das viel weint'.

p. 140, l. 6 fr. bot., erase '*Schwatzmüller*' etc.

p. 143 fn. 1, add: See also GREENOUGH and KITTREDGE p. 382 ff.; and WOSSIDLO p. 82 f. with names for animals, plants, garments, dishes, abstract ideas, etc.

p. 145, l. 11, add: G. *Christoffel* 'motacilla rubicola' DWB., cf. *Stoffel* p. 110.

p. 146, l. 6, add: E. *John Dory*, the fish Zeus faber, 1754 + (earlier *doree* or *dory*; the enlargement perhaps suggested by an old song, see Ox.).

p. 146, l. 11 fr. bot., add: G. *ein Henriquatre* a beard of a certain form E. MEYER.

p. 146, l. 7 fr. bot.: E. dial. (north. Derb.) *dicky* 'head, skull' WR.

p. 146, l. 3 fr. bot., add after 'still': Nuremberg *Peiterle* 'penis eines Knaben' DWB.

p. 146, l. 2 fr. bot., add after 'SA. ERG.': still current E. MEYER.

p. 149, l. 5 fr. bot., add: E. *Diego* 'a Spanish sword, or one of the same sort', 1709 + Ox.

p. 153, l. 7 fr. bot.: Cf. app. to p. 92.

p. 153 fn. Cf. app. to p. 7.

p. 157, l. 2 fr. b.: Univ. sl. *einen Kasper setzen* or *bauen* 'einem Freunde in seiner Abwesenheit alles in seiner Stube oberst zu unterst kehren' E. MEYER.

p. 157 fn.: See also p. 255 fn. 1.

p. 158 fn. 3, l. 2 fr. bot., read: Richelet.

p. 164 about middle, add: 6. *Schweden* for 'Dorfbewohner im untern Elsass, oberhalb Weissenburg'; perhaps of historical allusion DWB.

p. 167, l. 17, add after 'Trojan': (for 'drunkard').

p. 169, l. 11 fr. bot., add: SA. ERG. gives *Semmeltürke* 'Semmelverkäufer', perhaps an analogical formation.

p. 169, l. 5 fr. bot.: Cf. for a similar development: 1849 Dickens, David Copperfield I, ch. 1 (T. p. 14): »Ham Peggotty, who went to the national school, and was a very *dragon at his catechism*, and who may therefore be regarded as a creditable witness, reported. .«

p. 176, l. 4: E. *Laodicean* (Revel. 3: 15, 16) adj. 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', 'indifferent in religion, politics, etc.', 1633: »L. coldnesse« +; noun 1646 + Ox.

p. 177, l. 15, add: For the use in German and other languages, see G. LÜDTKE, "'Gothisch' im 18 und 19 Jahrhundert', ZfdW. IV, 133—52.

p. 178, l. 2, add after 'Sündflut': Cf. also *Hunne* 1672 sub *Philister* p. 174.

p. 182, l. 16 read: »*Schächer*«; and add: cf. also *ketzern* 'martern'.

p. 182 fn., add after '*bougresse*': already OFr. *bolgresse* 'a female sodomite' GODEFROY Suppl.

p. 187, l. 4, add:—Holst. *dorfswager* 'Dorfgeschworner, Dorfrichter' DWB. n. 3.

p. 193, l. 2 fr. bot., add after '*barmherzige Schwester*': (orig. 'sister of charity', see p. 192).

p. 193, l. 1 fr. bot., add: *mitleidige Schwester* 1746 DWB.

p. 195, l. 4 fr. bot., add: (*Klagemutter, -muhme* also a kind of owl, 'Sterbekäuzchen' DWB.).

p. 199, l. 13, read after '*gräsänka*': 1769 Ihre, Glossarium Sviogothicum (*græsenka* 'uxor, cujus maritus abest').

p. 207, l. 17, add after 'man': (1768 *bonny chap* humor. applied to a female).

p. 209, l. 6 fr. bot.: Cf. *lady* app. to p. 227.

p. 212, l. 2, add: and app. to p. 135.

p. 214, l. 5 fr. bot., add: The same general sense of 'woman' in It. *donna*, cf. p. 227.

p. 227, l. 7 fr. bot., add: 9. Also on the analogy of *lord* p. 209: *lady* dial. east. Suff. 'the second person of a band of reapers or mowers' WR.

p. 230, l. 4, add after *'wretch'*: [for the sense of this word, cf. OHG. *elilenti* adj. 'exile, strange', then MHG. also 'unhappy, wretched, etc.', NHG. *elend*, also subst.].

p. 239 fn., add: For the popular estimation of the tailors'craft, see H. FEILBERG 'Bidrag til skræddernes saga' in Dania I, 165—97 (with examples from Danish and German, and additions by NYROP from French, Italian, etc.), and VODSKOV ib. VII, 237 (with examples from English).

p. 241 fn., add: E. *snob* as introduced into Swe. as *snobb* has developed the sense of 'dandy', hence among low-class boys (at least in Stockholm) as a nickname for 'boys of the upper classes'—in curious contrast to its application in E. Univ. sl.

The E. sense is still shown by the definition in DALIN's 'Främmande ord' (1871): 'one who wants to be a gentleman (or to play the dandy, 'vara fin herre') without having the necessary means, education, etc.' In DALIN's dictionary II 1853 the word is not yet given.

p 242, l. 5: MHG. *untugende smit*, late 13th c. Renner; MHG. *urteilsmit* 'Urteiler', Frauenlob († 1318); humor. formations as † *Suppenschmied* 'coquus indoctus' Stieler, casually † *Semmelschmied* for 'a baker', † *Seulenschmied* or † *Ahlenschmied* cont. for 'a shoemaker' [cf. ONo. *skósmiðr* fn. 1] DWB. co. 1057.

p. 242, l. 6 fr. bot, add: Da. *kandestøber* has been introduced in its transferred sense as above into Swe. as *kannstöpare* (for the primary sense of 'pewterer' † *kanngjutare*).

p. 243 fn. 2, l. 5, add after *'bürsten'*: (Swiss 1549 'Tragoedia Joh. Täufer' DWB.).

p. 248, l. 16, add after 'Shaks.': hence Swe. *tölp*.

p. 249, l. 8, add before the bracket: and E. *spinster* p. 255.

p. 252, l. 9, add as f note to 'trades': Cf. also above passim, and E. *mechanic* adj. 'vulgar, mean'; as subst. a 1700 sl. di: 'a

Tradesman; also a mean, inconsiderable, contemptible Fellow', see FA.—on the other hand, from the point of view of the 'tradespeople' themselves: sl. ('pop.') *a regular tradesman* 'a term of encomium meaning one who thoroughly understands his business, whatever his profession (honest or the reverse) may be' BARRÈRE and LELAND, cf. *clever tradesman* thieves' cant 'a good thief' GR.-EG.

p. 252 fn. 2, l. 1, read: Teut. *marahskalka-*.

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mal 81.

Hindostani.

mahar 81.

Finnish.

karilas 247.
piika 8.

Hungarian.

huszar 231.
talpas 232.
cf. (Hunn)-ugar 168.

Etruscan.

catmite 259.

Hebrew.

jajin 154.
kâphâr 171.
kaphri 171.
kosaw 100.
more 171.
scheker 255.

Arabic.

kafir 180.

Terms of universal occurrence, such as certain appellative names etc., are given under English above.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

p. XI, l. 7, read: mostly refers

ib., l. 8, erase 'If etc.' down to the end of the paragraph.

ib., l. 14, read: materials and arrangement

To the list of abbreviations may be added:

coll(oq.) = colloquial(ly)

com(m). = common(ly)

gen. = generic, or general(ly)

mod. = modern

q. v. = *quod vide*, which see

Univ. = University

(:) between two words = as compared with, or associated with

Add to the list of sources p. XIII f:

ANDRESEN, Deutsche Volksetymologie, 6. Aufl. (1899).

DÄHNERT, Plattdeutsches Wörterbuch nach der alten und neuen Pommerschen und Rügischen Mundart (1781).

DIEZ, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen, 5. Ausgabe, mit einem Anhang von AUG. SCHELER (1887).

FLÜGEL(-S.-T.) = FLÜGEL-SCHMIDT-TANGER, German-English Dictionary (1896).

FRANCK, Etymologisch Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal (1892).

FRISCHBIER, Preussisches Wörterbuch. Ost- und westpreussische Provinzialismen (1883, 1885).

WOSS. = WOSSIDLO, see p. 12 fn.

p. 1, l. 11 fr. bot., read: *módor*

p. 10 fn., l. 2 fr. bot, read: OE. *fédа*

p. 11, l. 14, read: E. *parson*, † *person*

ib., l. 16, read: *persona*

p. 17, l. 7, read: *Herr Sørensen*

p. 17, about middle, read: Christian tradition

p. 22, l. 1 fr. bot., read: Wucherer

p. 22 fn. 3, l. 1, read: dial. Franconia

p. 23, l. 5 fr. bot., read: *Jack Adams' parish* Clerkenwell, 1725

p. 24, l. 13, read: *burke*, see OX.

p. 25, about middle, read: early half of 13th c. Neidhart, S. Frank († 1543)

p. 27, l. 3, read: *Robert* is also used FUHRKEN.

p. 27, l. 8, read: *dunce* († *duns*)

p. 27, l. 4 fr. bot., read: Nönnchen?'

p. 28, l. 17, read: letter

p. 28, l. 2 fr. bot., read: not in both

p. 30, l. 14, read: just as probable

p. 30, l. 7 fr. bot., read: FRISCHBIER

p. 31, l. 5 fr. bot., read: examples of sense 1).

p. 31 fn. 1, l. 2 fr. bot., read: *jupe*, *jupon*

p. 34, l. 5, read: (DWB. and GRÜNBERG p. 37),

p. 36, l. 12 fr. bot., read: It. † *lazzero*
p. 40, l. 7, read: development
p. 40, l. 11, read: and into G.
p. 42, l. 3, read: 1562 (ed. 1578?)
p. 42, l. 16, erase 'the abstract'.
p. 44, l. 10, read: four-wheeled
p. 45 fn., l. 10, read: possibly
p 45, l. 10, read: Pomerania
p. 46, l. 11 fr. bot., read: ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a wicked demon, represented as a servant of the devil, in Langland's Piers Ploughman (C 1393), XXI, 283, probably from Celtic (or Saxon) popular legendary lore [or (SKEAT ed. IV, 413) from some old mystery play where the name may have been chosen as an 'odd name' to suit the comic part the spirit may have played in the mysteries; though this name is not quoted from any mystery];—b) *ragamuffin* 1. 'an idle worthless fellow', generally c 1596 Shaks. +;—then 2. 'a disreputable, ragged or slovenly person' CE., evidently by association with *rag*.
p. 47, l. 6 fr. bot., read: *Lady of the lake* p. 227 fn.
p. 51, l. 14 fr. bot., read: luxury were the greatest calamities»
p. 53 fn., l. 1, read: CI, 396 f.
p. 54, l. 2, read: symbolical
p. 55 about middle, put square bracket before 'From Rev. E. Bradley's' etc.
p. 56, l. 5. Cf. also *nokes* p. 72.
p. 58, about middle, add: *Dulcamara* (from Donizetti's opera 'L'Elixir d'Amour', 1845) coll. 'a quack-doctor' FA., no quot.
p. 58, l. 4 fr. bot., read: *Sévigné*;
p. 59 fn., read: méchant', orig. *tartufo* 'truffle'.
p. 60 fn., l. 3, read: (B. Jonson)
p. 63 fn. 3, l. 2, read: (see WR.)
p. 64 about middle, read: *Jack O'Dandy*, 1632 (p. 67), and
p. 65, l. 2, read: 'a swell'
p. 69, l. 14, add after 'BR.' (misprint *Jack-a-drognes*)
p. 69 fn., erase '(< *Jack of apes*)'; see p. 144.
p. 74, l. 1, read: *ninny*
p. 75, l. 5, read: implying
p. 87, l. 8, read: Cf. Rabener († 1771):
p. 87, l. 12 fr. bot., add before the line: The appell.
p. 90 fn. 1, l. 4, read: may possibly be traced
p. 92, l. 7, add: Cf. *H. Wurm* 'stultus, fatuus' etc. Stieler DWB., from *Wurm* 'maggot, crotchet'.
p. 92 fn., l. 10, read: 'Il Grancheo'
p. 93, l. 14, read: Goethe
p. 94, add to μ): *Flennhans* SA.
p. 94, l. 2 fr. bot., add before '*Schmalhans*': *Knickehans* SA. ERG.;
p. 98, l. 18, read: 'einer, der

p. 100 fn. last l., read after 'SCHM.': ,see p. 154.

p. 101, l. 6 and 17, read: 'einer, der

p. 103, l. 18, add after '*Hans* 1': ;cf. *Schneider, Schuster werden* p. 240 etc.

p. 105, l. 3, read: the sense

p. 105, after *Michel* 2., add: 3. With the sense of 'fool' is closely related (cf. p. 127, n. 8) Swiss *Michel*: 'dickes Kind' WACK. 61.—4. In many comps. and combinations

p. 105, l. 16 fr. bot., add after 'sluggishness': LG. *Schnobbemichel* ('Schnaufmichel') WACK. 61;

p. 105, l. 5 fr. bot., add before 'and': *Säumichel* WACK. 61;

p. 106, l. 5, read: 'einer, der

p. 111, l. 7 fr. bot., read: Bohem. *Wenceslaw*

p. 112, l. 18, read: diu wîp.

p. 114, l. 3 fr. bot, read: 'eine, die

p. 118 fn. 1, l. 1, read: Pomeranian

p. 120, l. 1, read: a 1808 Goethe's Faust I:

p. 122, l. 6, read: pl. *-ar*,

p. 125, about middle, read: † *Hans Pfriem*, Luther SA. ERG.

p. 126, l. 3 fr. bot., read: of 40 years', see p. 154.

p. 126, l. 2 fr. bot., read: (Swiss) *Michel*, see addition to p. 105;

p. 127, l. 11, read: *Hemdenmatz, Hemedlenz*

p. 127, about middle, read: *Säumichel* WACK. 61;

p. 127, about middle, read: *Cuntzen ferkel* WACK. 151 note 38, *Peter Ferkel* WACK. 153 note 45;

129, l. 5 fr. bot., add after '*Lassdunkel*': WACK. 136,

p. 131, l. 6 fr. bot., read: LG. *albern Trine* BERGHAUS

p. 132, l. 9, erase 'app.'

p. 133, l. 4 fr. bot., add before 'dandy': *bob* p. 63 fn. 3,

p. 133 l. 1, read G. *Balzer* (1.: *Balg*; 2: *balzen*?)

p. 134, l. 12, add before '*Drütje*': *Bäbeli* (: *Babi*?, p. 113 fn.),

p. 135, l. 14 fr. bot, add: ; cf. *burke, jonah, jehu, hector, pander,* † *braggadocie, jockey, tomfool,* (†?) *zany*, all meaning 'to act like one of these persons' (cf. *namby-pamby* 156);—and † *jobe,* † *Actæon, grizel, Don-Quixote*, meaning 'to treat like one of these persons'.

p. 135, l. 9 fr. bot., read: *hienzen* WACK. 150

p. 135, l. 8 fr. bot., add at the end:, Bav. *veichteln* p. 111

p. 135, l. 2 fr. bot., add after 'p. 145 fn.', : *paddy, sammy* p. 74;

p. 135, add at the end: Other literary names as adj.: E. *dædal, termagant* (attrib.), (*dryasdust*), Fr. *espiègle.*

p. 137, l. 9 fr. bot., add before 'Pope' : 1708, see p. 222 fn. 1;

p. 140, l. 13 fr. bot., read: WAAG Bedeutungsentwicklung unseres Wortschatzes, n. 589

p. 143, l. 17, read: MDu. *Reinaerd*, whence also E. *Reynard*).

p. 145, l. 6, add: *Bubbly-jock* ('perhaps suggested in part by the sound made by the bird') colloq. 'turkey-cock', 1814 Scott + Ox.; *-jock* possibly suggested by the rhyme.

p. 146, l. 2, add: For a swallow E. *Martin* p. 73 fn.
p. 149, l. 11 fr. bot. Here reference to the footnote.
p. 150, l. 7, read: for pieces of ordnance.
p. 151, about middle, add to 'carriages' E. *jarvey* p. 70.
p. 153, about middle, read: cf. Bav. Siles. *Babe* etc.
p. 154, l. 9, read: *willie-waught*
p. 155, l. 2, add: E. Fr. *judas* p. 37; E. *dædal*, Fr. *dédale* p. 42.
p. 155 l. 8, add: , 1661 +; also *Christkindel* 1776, *Christkindchen* 1792 +. See KLUGE.
p. 155, l. 15, add: E. *Jonah* p. 32.
p. 155, l. 6 fr. bot., read: associated with *Katarrh*, Gr.
p. 156, l. 12, add: MLG. *Simon* for 'simony' p. 38.
p. 159 fn. 2, l. 2, put bracket before 'and'.
p. 161 fn. 1, last l., read: (: *blinder Hesse*
p. 162, l. 17, read: I'm a D.»
p. 162, l. 12 fr. bot., read: *Schweizer*
p. 167, l. 3 fr. bot., read: *pleasant as*
p. 171, l. 4, read: FRISCHBIER
p. 174, l. 3 fr. bot., read: sense 1
p. 175, last line, read: *Adullamite* a) also 'a frequenter of the cave of Adullam' (1 Sam. 22: 1, 2);—2. hence in polit. sl. 'a nickname applied in 1866 to certain members of the House of Commons, who seceded from the Liberal party then in power'; from a speech by John Bright, characterizing the chief of the fraction as »one who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented'». The name still survives. See Ox., BR.
p. 180, l. 1, read: 1811 Lexicon Balatronicum (sl.)
p. 184, l. 13, and l. 6 fr. bot., erase 'app.'
p. 186 fn., l. 3, read: *c. Betty* p. 197.
p. 252, l. 9, read: despised (also fictitious) trades:
It is not here marked if a (.) has been dropped in abbreviations etc.; nor if (c.) has occasionally been put instead of (c).

The whole subject was sketched and the outlines of this part were given in a paper read to the Philological Society of Gothenburg, Oct. 26, 1901. At least half of the remaining material is ready in manuscript.

Wald. Zachrissons Boktryckeri A.-B., Göteborg 1903

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